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Price twenty pence

Fight for defence contract

British and American companies are fighting for a £100m contract to supply the RAF with a radar system. The order could safeguard thousands of jobs in the British aerospace industry. The competition could be as fierce as last year's battle to supply the Royal Navy with a new type of torpedo.

Back page

Crown Agents property sale

The Crown Agents is close to selling its Australian property portfolio to an insurance group, Australian Nutural Provident. The sale is expected to raise between A$ 310m and A$320m (£182m and £188m)

Page 13

Chirac missed bomb train

M Jacques Chirac Mayor of Paris, had planned to travel in the carriage of the Paris-Toulouse express which was destroyed by a bomb

Page 6

English rebels return home

Most of the English cricket rebels who toured South Africa returned to London fielding defensively all questions. Rumours persist that an Australian team will be recruited as the next tourists

Page 17

New D-notices are issued

New D-notices, the voluntary system of self-censorship on security operated by the press and media, have been issued. Their number has been reduced from 12 to 8 and for the first time terrorism is mentioned.

Whitelaw hits back

Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, rebuked, in the strongest terms, the leader of the Greater London Council and its police committee chairman for their outspoken attacks on the capital's police force

Page 5

Action sought on glue-sniffing

Glue manufacturers would be forced to add a foul-smelling chemical to their products to deter glue-sniffers under an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill tabled in the Commons

Page 3

County votes to keep hunting

An attempt to ban hunting on more than 100 county council farms in Leicestershire was lost by 46 votes to 42. The 44 Conservatives on the council all voted to preserve hunting, joined by one of the five Liberals and the sole Social Democrat.

Wimbledon cash

Prize money at Wimbledon this year has been increased by 77 per cent, to £527,420. The men's champion will receive £41,667 instead of £21,600

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Double killing

An elderly *widow and her* son have been shot at their home in Wigan. The police found Mr Seamus Lyons, aged 38, dead near his mother, Mrs Vera Lyons, who died later in hospital. The police believe they were murdered.

Murder strike

Spanish doctors, angered by the murder of a surgeon in San Sebastian, have called for a 15-minute strike tomorrow. The ETA has claimed responsibility for the killing

Page 7

Steel names terms to serve under Jenkins

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Mr David Steel has told Mr Roy Jenkins that if he is to serve under him in Liberal-Social Democratic government he would expect to be deputy Prime Minister, as well a either the Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary or Chancellor of the Exchequer.

On the assumption that Mr Jenkins becomes leader of the SDP, he and Mr Steel will present themselves to the electorate as joint leaders of the Alliance, or as a "duumvirate", at the next general election, with the understanding that Mr Jenkins would be Prime Minister in the event of an Alliance victory.

But in return for that agreement, it is authoritatively understood, Mr Steel, as deputy Prime Minister in an Alliance government, would have far greater powers than are normally associated with that post, including a decisive voice in the appointment of the Cabinet. Mr Steel is anxious to develop the concept of a collective leadership between the two parties in government.

Mr Steel and Mr Jenkins discussed the division of power in the event of the formation of an Alliance government last Friday. The Liberal leader is anxious to dispel any impression that he would be *happy to serve* under Mr Jenkins in a post such as Leader of the commons.

Mr Steel's idea would inevitably involve a reduction in the present power of the Prime Minister. He wrote in the *News of the World* on Sunday: "One thing can be stated immediately is that in an alliance government we have no intention of permitting such autocratic power in the hands of the Prime Minister as we have seen in recent governments."

In line with the "duumvirate" concept, Mr Steel and Mr Jenkins would play an equal role in the general election campaign. It is accepted by both that with Mr Jenkins defending a narrow majority at Glasgow, Hillhead, Mr Steel may have to carry a heavy burden in national campaigning.

The Alliance would fight the election with two leaders on the clear understanding that if it obtained enough seats to form a government Mr Jenkins would be Prime Minister. But the agreement does not cover other situations.

There is no such position in the constitution as deputy Prime Minister and a constitutional change might be required under an Alliance government.

Mr Steel's Idea of the future division of power at the top of the alliance will cause controversy in the SDP.

The assumption behind the Steel-Jenkins talks is that Mr Jenkins will emerge as SDP leader and that moves within the party to make one member of the gang of four party leader and another the Alliance leader will fail.

The assumption seems well-founded but the idea, of which Dr David Owen has been the most prominent proponent, was given added currency yesterday when Mrs Shirley Williams again raised the question.

In a speech she said that although Mr Jenkins was the national leader of the Alliance and the best potential candidate as Prime Minister, "the SDP must not now slip towards a hierarchy domingted by a single person, however wise or brilliant."

She argued that the concept of collective leadership should be retained as far as possible.

Mr Mike Thomas, SDP MP for Newcastle upon Tyne, East, a supporter of Dr Owen, called for a separate leader for both the Alliance and the SDP which, he said, would allow the Alliance leader to hold the ring impartially between the parties so that neither would feel the Alliance leaned too much on the other.

Mr Steel and Mr William Rodgers announced yesterday that 505 constituencies, out of 627 to be fought by the alliance on the new boundaries, have been divided between the parties.

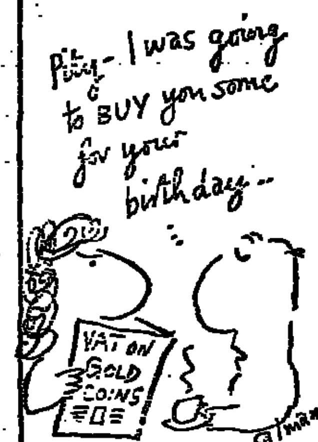
Blow to Alliance, page 2

Severe swelling: the enlarged dome in the crater of Mount St Helens, Washington state, following the eruption on March 19-20. The new swelling is the darkened area on the upper-left part of the dome.

VAT on gold coins surprises market

By Michael Prest

Coin dealers and investors were caught by surprise yesterday when the Customs and Excise announced that buyers of gold coins will have to pay 15 per cent value added tax from this morning. Legal tender investment coins have not been liable to United Kingdom VAT until now.



The new tax, which it is feared will dampen an expanding market among small investors for gold coins, is a *response by Customs* and Excise to recent alleged frauds. Gold coins are said to have been melted down and sold as bullion, which has carried 15 per cent VAT, at a profit.

A customs spokesman said: "It has been introduced at *this stage because of actual* and potential fraud." Under EEC law covering harmonization of VAT, a tax would have been imposed on coins in the United Kingdom by the beginning of next year, the spokesman said.

Dealing in coins was suspended yesterday *while the* market digested the news. It was stressed, however, that private holders of coins bought before the new tax should not assume that they can sell their holdings automatically for 15 per cent more. One ounce Krugerrands were being quoted at about $331 or £185.50 each when business stopped.

The best guess is that the market will open slightly higher today, depending on how the gold price moves.

Krugerrand sales have picked up strongly in recent weeks as the gold price has fallen and investors saw an opportunity to buy at the bottom of the market.

Apart from Krugerrands, the other most widely traded and affected coins are the *Sovereigns, the Canadian* Maple Leaf, the Soviet Chervonets, and the Mexican Peso. Antique coins which are more than 100 years old may be treated specially.

☐ The Government blocked the VAT loophole on the importation of gold coins as customs investigators continued questioning 19 people after two operations involving up to £100m in gold and £4m in VAT evasion (Stewart Tendler writes).

Carrington stands firm over PLO

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, March 31

The first day of the controversial visit to Israel by Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, highlighted the deep differences in the European and Israeli approach to the Middle East and Israel's flat rejection of outside criticism of its recent crackdown in the occupied West Bank.

After several hours of talks, British officials made clear tonight that Israeli arguments had done nothing to alter Britain's Middle East policy. This was restated publicly at a dinner in Jerusalem when Lord Carrington called for the association of the Palestine Liberation Organisation in peace negotiations in exchange for its recognition of Israel's right to exist in peace and security.

Earlier, Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, had again categorically stated Israel's refusal to consider such an approach. During a 60-minute meeting *with Lord Carrington,* Mr Begin made a pointed reference to Northern Ireland stating that the British would not tolerate terrorism the...

During the day, the recent violence on the West Bank cast its shadow over all the meetings held between Lord Carrington and *senior Israeli* ministers. Tonight, the British Foreign Secretary said bluntly in a speech not likely to win them many new friends in Israel: "The urgent need for a comprehensive solution has been graphically illustrated by the deeply *disturbing events on the West* Bank and Gaza Strip, about which we and many other governments have expressed our concern and dismay".

In private talks, Mr Yitzak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Ministers, expressed "dismay and disappointment" at the strong condemnation of Israel's actions in the West Bank issued yesterday in Brussels. Mr Begin described himself as "pained" by the EEC statement.

Only minutes before Lord Carrington began his first meeting with Mr Shamir, he was alerted by a senior aide of a sharp attack just issued by the Israeli Foreign Ministry in response to the European denunciation of Israel's moves against the Palestinians.

The Israeli communiqué staed forcibly: "Israel expresses its dismay regarding the declaration of the European coucil which ignores the reality in Judea and Samaria, and which disregards completely the incitement to violence initiated by the PLO that led to the redent events.

"This incitement aims at preventing any progress towards a peaceful settlement in the area. Israel sees the declaration as distorting the true facts, and therefore totally rejects it."

☐ **Tel Aviv:** A West Bank villager was injured in a car bomb blast today in the first attempted political murder since the Jordanian Government gave warning on March 9 that Palestinian Arabs cooperating with Israeli-supported village leagues will be prosecuted for treason, a capital offence (Moshe Brilliant writes).

Ironic last stand, page 5

British troops likely to quit Belize early

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington, March 31

Britain is expected to withdraw its troops from the Central American state of Belize — which became independent in September — by the end of this year, according to diplomatic sources. The troops will be replaced by a British military advisory and training team similar, but smaller, to the one which has been in Zimbabwe since that country's independence two years ago.

The withdrawal of the force, comprising about 1,000 combat troops supported by Puma helicopters and a squadron of Harrier jump jets, is to take place much earlier than originally anticipated.

When Belize became independent it was agreed that British troops would remain for as long as was necessary to help to defend the fledgling state from Guatemala, which has long-standing territorial claims against Belize.

Although no time limit was fixed, it was thought the troops would remain for several more years, or at least until Guatemala had agreed to recognize Belize's independence. however, talks are now taking place with the government of Mr George Price to advance their departure date.

Britain is seeking an early withdrawal because of the cost and because the Government, concerned that it could find itself being sucked into the political turbulence spreading across Central America, does not wish to maintain a defence commitment to a state which has become fully independent.

Futhermore, it is felt that the threat posed by Guatemala is more rhetorical than real. Western sources in Washington believe Guatemala is far too preoccupied with its own problems after last week's coup to plan an invasion of Belize.

If Guatemala was tempted to reactivate its territorial claims, it would draw strong opposition from most other countries in Latin America as well as the United States.

☐ A Foreign Office spokesman said troops would remain until it was appropriate that they should withdraw. No date had been set for such a withdrawal

Duchess's hospital stay

The Duchess of Kent was admitted to the King Edward VIII Hospital for Officers, London, yesterday after complaining of abdominal pain. She will undergo tests and is expected to remain there for a few days, a York House spokesman said.

A statement said the pain was connected with a gall bladder disorder suffered by the Duchess four years ago. Her condition was last night said to be "satisfactory".

☐ The Prince and Princess of Wales will make their first joint visit to the Scilly Isles from April 20 to 23 to meet *people connected* with the Duchy of Cornwall interests and discuss its policy.

Russians recall the salad days

From Michael Binyon Moscow, March 31

A hundred years ago today Russia's must famous children's writer, who has shaped the childhood world of three generations was born, and the Soviet Union is honouring the memory of Kornei Chukovsky with films, book exhibitions and special television programmes.

But as the literary world pays homage to the Russians' Hans Andersen, whose works have been translated into more than 80 languages and sold over 176 million copies in the Soviet Union alone. Controversy is building up over official plans to evict his *family from the peaceful* cream-coloured cottage in the writer's colony just outside Moscow where he spent much of his life.

Chukovsky, a close friend of his neighbour Boris Pasternak, lived in Peredelkino until his death, at the age of 88, in a house provided by the Soviet Union of Writers. In a test case the union, which rents dachas to its members for the duration of their life, is trying to get back his house. inhabited by his daughter, and the dacha used by the Pasternak family.

The union, legally on firm ground, says living writers should be entitled to the sought-after privilege of a dacha among the woods of Peredelkino. There is fierce argument over the eviction plans as at least 40 other families of deceased writers might be affected.

Chukovsky's house, badly in need of repair, has been turned into a private museum by his family. The writers union is proposing, as a compromise, a central literary museum in the village collecting memorabilia from all the famous writers who have lived there, with plaques on the walls of dachas handed over to new inhabitants.

The community's tranquility will soon be shattered by Moscow city council's plans *to turn Peredelkino* into a dormitory commuter town.

Chukovsky was a prolific writer and translator who began publishing before the revolution. Among his best known children's works are *Dr Aibolit*, a Russian equivalent of Dr Doolittle, and poems warning children not to go to Africa because of the monsters there, an idea that may underlie basic Russan attitudes to Africa.

He nearly lost his life when a poem about a cockroach with a big black moustache which children *should* kill was reprinted in 1937, but he managed to convince the authorities he had not intended any analogy with Stalin.

He founded and paid for a children's library in Peredelkino which keeps first editions of his works and letters *from other literary figures* and is still used by local schools.

Living standards slip as company profits rise

By Frances Williams

Living standards in Britain slipped by 2 per cent last year — the first fall since 1977 — as unemployment continued to climb and pay rises failed to keep up with higher taxes and inflation.

But company profits rose by 10 per cent between 1980 and 1981. Though the main boost came from companies involved with North Sea oil and gas, profits of other companies recovered sharply in the second half of 1981, after slumping in the first half.

This picture for 1981, revealed yesterday by figures from the Central Statistical Office, presents a significant contrast with previous years. Between 1977 and 1980, living standards — measured by the purchasing power of people's incomes after deducting income tax and National Insurance contributions — rose by 17 per cent. Over the same period national output increased by only 2½ per cent. One result was to put a severe squeeze on company profits.

The 1981 drop in living standards was concentrated in the second quarter of 1981, immediately after the Budget. Since then they have remained virtually unchanged. But both the Treasury and the Bank of England have given a warning of some further fall this year.

Higher oil and gas production and the 25 per cent rise in oil prices in the first half of 1981 produced a 50 per cent increase in profits for North Sea companies over the year to the fourth quarter of 1981.

But, even outside the North Sea sector, profits were up 25 per cent between *the first and second halves of* the year. They nevertheless remain well below their pre-recession levels.

Chart, page 13

Rail grant inquiry by City man

By Michael Baily Transport Correspondent

A further blow to British Rail after its £100m loss on *the train drivers' dispute* came yesterday when Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Transport, announced a £15m cut in government grant this year.

At £804m the grant is £50m up on last year in cash terms but £15m down after inflation. In making the cut Mr Howell emphasized in the Commons not only that BR itself would have to bear the cost of the drivers' strike, but also that the Government continued to take a jaundiced view of BR's failure to cut costs generally.

Mr James Butler, a City accountant, of Peat Marwick and Mitchell, is to investigate why public support for the railway is so high, and if it can be reduced. For the first time the Government is to earmark a part of the grant specifically for capital works on maintenance and renewal to ensure that the grant does not ebb away on operating costs, including this year's pay award.

British Rail, which had asked for £885m, last night described the new level as "tough but mangageable". It hoped to stay within it without extra cuts in routes and services, a board spokesman said, by good housekeeping and further disposal of hotel and property assets.

Colleges merge

Bedford and Royal Holloway colleges of London University are to merge in the first union of its kind in the beleaguered university, whose grant has been cut by 17 per cent.

Impenetrable silence on Falklands crisis

By Our Foreign Staff

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, has postponed a visit he was due to make to Mexico, starting today, because of the crisis with Argentina over the British territory of South Georgia.

The crisis began with the illegal landing on South Georgia, a dependency of the Falkland Islands, of a group of Argentine scrap merchants two weeks ago.

Mr Luce is the British minister responsible for the Falkland Islands. He told the Commons on Tuesday that it was the duty of the Government to support and defend the islands. But he emphasized the utmost need to seek a diplomatic solution to the dispute with Argentina, which claims the Falklands and South Georgia as its own.

Mr James Callaghan, the former Prime Minister, told the Commons that on a previous occasion, Britain had assembled ships stationed in the Caribbean, Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and they had anchored about 400 miles off the *Falklands in support* of the Royal Navy patrol vessel Endurance.

When this became known, a diplomatic solution had followed. Mr Callaghan referred to Argentina having tried to escalate the Falklands tension before when faced with internal troubles.

The Foreign Office last night declined to comment on his statement.

One view in Whitehall is that the Argentine authorities may be seeking to *capitalize* on the illegal landing by the scrap merchants, but were not implicated in causing it.

Argentine naval strength in the South Atlantic includes its only aircraft carrier, the 25 de Mayo, two destroyers and two missile-carrying corvettes. There are also reports that an Argentine submarine has been sent into the area.

The report involving the Royal Navy's nuclear powered 4,500-ton Superb, which is armed with Tigerfish *heavyweight torpedos*, is beginning to look more and more like a controlled leak which need not even be true to have the desired effect. The Royal Navy has refused to confirm that Superb was on its way to South Georgia.

Plans to reinforce the Falkland Islands, or not as the case may be, remained among Whitehall's more cherished secrets last night after another day of impenetrable silence at the Ministry of Defence.

In Buenos Aires, the high commands of the army, navy, and air force have met to analyze Lord Carrington's speech on the Falklands

Diplomatic sources in the Argentine capital last night suggested that Washington was acting as a mediator

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Student election forgery

Conservative students standing for election to the National Union of Students' national executive, withdrew yesterday after the union's conference in Blackpool heard that forged signatures had been discovered on the nomination forms.

The five, all standing on an anti-NUS platform, voluntarily withdrew from the contest after appearing before the union's election committee. All five, it appears, were unaware the nomination signatures had been forged and the union is taking no action against them.

Mr Barry Wood, a member of the student affairs committee of the Federation of Conservative Students, later said that he had been present when two people filled in the nomination forms in the federation's office in the Conservative Party's headquarters in London.

Mr Timothy Linacre, chairman, of the federation, sai last night that he would be asking Mr Wood to substantiate his allegations. "Whoever did this has absolutely no support from the FCS", he said.

Highgrove report denied

Buckingham Palace denied yesterday a newspaper report that the Prince and Princess of Wales planned to sell their house at Highgrove, Gloucestershire, and buy Belton House, the *Lincolnshire* stately home of Lord Brownlow.

The report, in the *Daily Mail* yesterday, said trustees for Lord Brownlow had accepted in principle an offer of between £2.5m and £3m for the house, set in 600 acres of parkland. Lord Brownlow also described the report as completely untrue.

Former England footballer dies



Mr Dave Clement, aged 34, a former England and Queens Park Rangers full-back, was found dead on Tuesday at the home of his father-in-law at Putney, south London, Scotland Yard said. Mr Clement had sustained stab wounds which appeared to be self-inflicted. A bottle containing what is thought to be weedkiller was by the body.

Mr Clement, who lived at Ewell, Surrey, had been playing for third division Wimbledon. He was known to be depressed about his broken leg.

Belfast ferry start delayed

The Liverpool to Belfast ferry service, which is due to start again today, will be delayed because of technical difficulties.

The Irish Continental Line, which stepped in to reopen England's last passenger sea link with Northern Ireland, confirmed yesterday that it has postponed the starting date to May 1.

The service will create 140 jobs for seamen.

Journalists put up union fees

Subscriptions for members of the National Union of Journalists are to rise by 17.3 per cent next year, delegates to the union's annual conference at Warwick University, voted yesterday. Basic grade subscriptions will rise to £72 a year from £62, while maximum grade subscriptions will go up by £14 to £96.

Strike benefit and victimization pay last year totalled £199,000, more than £80,000 higher than the previous year.

£120 fine for assault

Joseph Domingo, the son of Placido Domingo, the opera singer, appeared before magistrates in Northampton yesterday and admitted assaulting his girl friend. Domingo, aged 23, was fined £120.

Exile for Squires

Dorothy Squires, the singer, aged 58, is to leave Britain to live and work in the United States, because of "nepotism in the theatre and television bureaucracy, and hounding of the press", she said yesterday.

Army depot closes

The Army Central Ordnance Depot at Chilwell, Nottinghamshire closed yesterday after 67 years.

Cabinet to discuss Prior plan on Ulster today

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Cabinet will discuss the political initiative for Northern Ireland today and, if it is approved, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, is expected to unveil what he dscribes as "flexible, workable, and novel" proposals to the House of Commons next week.

Yesterday the proposals, denounced as unworkable by Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, were the main topic of discussion at a 90-minute meeting in London between Mr Prior and Mr Gerard Collins, the republic's foreign affairs minister. Mr Prior defended his proposals at the meeting, at which the border, security, and economic cooperation were also discussed.

Later in Belfast, Mr Prior said: "I am not prepared to talk about failure because this is so important for the whole future of the United Kingdom as well as the people of Northern Ireland that we cannot afford to let it fail. We have all got to work to make it a success."

His proposals for a 78-seat assembly will give that body some powers on debate and legislation, as well as allowing it to form committees that can inquire and suggest policies. It is separate from the other arrangement which could lead to an assembly's having executive power and which would come about only after approval by a 70 per cent weighted majority.

Mr Prior said that this "staged" assembly gave an initial opportunity for powers similar to an ordinary legislature. The people and politicians of Northern Ireland recognized that unless there was a way of getting people to meet there was no way in which progress could be made.

"I am saying 'let's take it quietly, let us not build up too many hopes but let us build it quietly but steadily'. The great point about this novel and flexible plan that I am hoping the Cabinet will approve is that it is flexible and it is something new."

He appealed to the province's politicians to realize that compromise would be needed if a settlement was to be reached. Continued deadlock would lead to rising unemployment, further hopelessness, frustration, and alienation.

Giving a Lenten address at St Anne's Cathedral in Belfast, Mr Prior said he wanted to set up a form of Government to allow local politicians to share responsibility for all sections of the community. The majority must recognise that if any new structure was to be stable it must be capable of winning and holding the support to the minority.

The minority had to acknowledge the strength of Unionist tradition and the reality that all-Ireland constitutional structures were not feasible without broad support.

Mr John Hume, leader of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, said in a statement after his party's meeting with Mr Prior that the SDLP had been told that the White Paper would give explicit and generous recognition to the Irish identity in Northern Ireland. That would be to a far greater extent than before, he added. However the party still believes that Mr Prior's proposals are unworkable.

□ In Dublin Mr Haughey's governing Fianna Fail Party is considered favourite to win the by-election caused by the resignation of Mr Richard Burke, a leading Fine Gael politician, who has accepted Mr Haughey's offer of a post as an EEC commissioner.

Mr Burke's decision to resign his Dublin, West, seat and quit Fine Gael comes after a week of intense maneouvering. At first it had seemed that Mr Haughey's bold move had rebounded, with Mr Burke declining the offer.

Mr Haughey's "political coup" has immediately given him and advantage, with Dr Garret FitzGerald's party angry and demoralized.

Fine Gael are reduced to 62 seats and Fianna Fail is poised, just three weeks after returning to power, to reduce its dependence for a majority on Independents to one, the reliable Mr Neil Blaney, independant Fianna Fail deputy for Donegal, North-East, and an old colleague of the Prime Minister.

Even though Fine Gael hold the Dublin, West seat, the power to decide when a by-election is held rests with Mr Haughey. With Fine Gael demoralized, and without an obvious candidate for the seat, Mr Haughey might press home his advantage by calling a snap by-election. His party has a strong candidate in Mrs Eileen Lemass.



Sir Steuart returns

Lieutenant-General Sir Steuart Pringle, who had his right leg amputated below the knee in October after his car was blown up by an IRA bomb, returned to his desk at the Ministry of Defence on London yesterday (The Press Association reports).

The Commandant General of the Royal Marines who is 53, told reporters: "I feel fine. As far as my job goes I plan to lead a normal life as from here on".

But Sir Steuart, who still uses crutches, said he had taken a more cautious approach to his security since being discharged from hospital on Christmas Eve.

One absentee from his side today was his black labrador Bella which survived the blast outside his home in Dulwich, south London.

Sir Steuart declined to answer questions on the role the Marines were playing in the Falkland Islands. "I am not fully up to date with the Falklands Islands because the Marines there are not under my direct command".

Family to call for drug inquiry

By Michael Horsnell

The death of a man aged 70 a few days after his doctor prescribed a sleeping pill, banned in the Netherlands, has led to doubts among his family about its safety and a call from them for its withdrawal from sale in Britain.

Tomorrow Dr Charles Clark, the Essex Coroner, will be asked to recommend an inquiry into the drug Halcion when he holds an inquest on Mr Fred Hemingway, of Clacton, Essex.

Mr Hemingway, a retired carpenter, went home from hospital on February 10 after treatment for an overdose of sleeping pills. The next day he was found dead in his car after he had fixed a hose from the exhaust into the vehicle.

Mrs Barbara Pound, aged 38, his daughter said yesterday: "He was not depressed nor was he suffering any mental illness. But, I now realize, after he started taking the drug he became peculiar and sounded unlike himself. What happened to him was quite out of character. I think Halcion induces a psychotic state."

Supported by Mr Stanley Pound, her husband, a hospital pharmacist, she cites the evidence of Dr Crees van der Kroef, a Dutch psychiatrist, whose inquiries led to the withdrawal of Halcion in the Netherlands two years ago. He reported that of 80,000 people who took it, about 12,000 suffered adverse side-effects, of whom 22 killed themselves. Five patients reported an "irresistible urge to commit suicide".

The drug was suspended for six months after which Upjohn, its manufacturer was ordered to list the side affects on the product. It refused and the Dutch Ministry of Health withdrew its registration.

Halcion, which is of the group of hypnotic drugs called benzodiazepines, was licensed in Britain in 1979 by the Department of Health and Social Security's watchdog on drugs, the Committee on Safety of Medicines. The recommended dose is 0.25 milligrams, less than most of the doses that were prescribed in Holland. But after its withdrawal in Holland the committee asked doctors to keep a watch for adverse side effects and announced that it would continue to monitor the drug closely.

Dr van der Kroef says that of the 336 cases he examined, 6 per cent involved doses similar to that recommended in Britain. He believes the drug should be banned everywhere.

Dr Norman MacLeod, medical director of Upjohn in Britain, who will attend the inquest on Mr Hemingway, denied that the drug was unsafe and pointed to controlled clinical trials of 8,000 people, including 3,000 in Britain. He said: "These claims are completely unsubstantiated. There is no scientific evidence to support them".

The drug is said to be widely prescribed in Britain although the number of users is unknown. The company will not disclose its sales.

Science report

'Red' data on mammals updated

By Tony Samstag

The Red Data Books, compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), are the only systematic and authoritative record of endangered species, ranging from lichen to sequoia, flatworm to elephant.

They are the crown jewels of conservation; and some scientists, at least, were bemused at the nearly total absence of fanfare when in 1979 the specialist unit that compiles the books on animals moved from IUCN headquarters near Geneva to new offices at Cambridge University.

With that move the international conservation establishment in effect passed judgment that British was best in terms of the academic resources at the disposal of the scholars, and completed a process that had begun in 1973 when the Threatened Plants Committee, compilers of the Plant Red Data Book, set up offices at Kew Gardens.

The first important publication from the new animal unit has just been released. It is part I of the *Mammal Red Data Book*, updated from 1978, and covering 145 taxa in the Americas, Australia, New Zealand, and New Guinea. Part II, on Africa, is to be published next year, and part III, on Europe and Asia, by 1985. Volumes on reptiles and invertebrates are imminent.

The Red Data Books used to be compiled in looseleaf binders. That system has changed in favour of one fat, bound volume at a time because it was felt that the convenience offered by the looseleaf format for updating (22 manual entries are already slightly out of date) was more than offset by the books' unwieldy bulk and the tendency of the pages to get lost or stolen.

The new format also reflects "accelerating threats to species survival", Jane Thornback, one of the compilers, writes, especially damage to habitats. The printed volumes are at best a reflection and a small sampling of an ever-increasing computerized data base.

In addition to habitat loss, the different mammalian groups suffer different threats: Australian marsupials lose in competition for food with rabbits or cattle; marsupials in New Guinea, by contrast, tend to be overhunted as game. Insectivores generally have small ranges, easily obliterated by agriculture or disturbed by tourism, while primates are captured for sale as pets, to zoos or for medical research.

Carnivores, of course, are often hunted for their skins; that was in part the fate of the red wolf of the south-eastern United States, which, while officially listed as endangered rather than extinct, has been declared biologically extinct because virtually all the few animals surviving out of captivity are hybrids. The red wolf is, happily, the nearest example of a new extinction in the book. Eleven previous listings have been removed because they have been reclassified or declared out of danger.

Source: The IUCN Mammal Red Data Book, Part I. Compiled by Jane Thornback and Martin Jenkins. (Conservation Monitoring Centre, 219c Huntingdon Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL; £10).

Stricter law demanded on fugitives

From Peter Evans, Home affair correspondent, Bantry

A campaign to stop the Irish Republic being used as a haven for "gun toting" terrorists was launched by police yesterday. Delegates to the annual conference of the Association of Garda's Sergeants and Inspectors want tougher laws to deal with the fugitives.

The RUC claims that about six hundred fugitives, mostly from the IRA or the Irish National Liberation Army, are hiding south of the border.

Mr Derek Nally, the association's general secretary, told the conference that, as a short-term measure, he would like the Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976. It provides for indictment of anyone who has committed an extended offence in Northern Ireland or Britain if they become a criminal fugitive in the Republic.

There have been only 10 successful convictions under the Act since 1976. The reason for that low total is that those were cases in which it was possible to obtain sufficient evidence, since they involved police and prison officer witnesses.

Mr Nally suggested there should be joint questioning of suspects by the RUC and Garda, so there would have to be provision for detention.

Mr Nally said he supported the view of Lord Rawlinson of Ewell, a former Attorney-General, that the definition of "political crimes" should be reconsidered.

The Irish government should also start an international debate aimed at a more precise definition, keeping in mind such organizations as the Red Brigades, the Bader-Meinhoff gang, and the PLO.

Extradition laws were designed when political activity was maintained within national boundaries. That was no longer so, Mr Nally said and added: "Nowadays, so called political crimes very often involve murder or injury to completely innocent people".

He told the conference: "How long can we allow the most vile criminals to live freely and openly in this country when we know, and in some cases they have publicly admitted, that they have committed all forms of crime including the murder of our colleagues in the North, the destruction of property and the killing and maiming of innocent civilians."

Inspector Thomas Hughes, on behalf of the national executive, said: "There is evidence to suggest that some members of this force would be alive today if it were possible to put these criminals where they belong — behind bars."

Mr Sean Doherty, Minister for Justice and a former detective, implied that the Government would seek no change in the constitutional position governing extradition, when he addressed the conference earlier. "The absence of extradition is not, however, a bar to the successful prosecution and imprisonment of those who commit serious crimes in one jurisdiction and flee to another one", he said.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the Police Federation of England and Wales, said the South had been a haven for murderers since 1969. Change was badly needed and he admired the courage of those who spoke out on this delicate subject.

Local poll blow to alliance

By Our Political Editor

The Social Democratic and Liberal Alliance has been doing relatively badly — and the SDP particularly badly — in recent local by-elections.

Evidence published in this week's *New Statesman* matches the evidence of opinion polls that support for the alliance, Labour, and the Conservatives is now about equal, and shows that the familiar squeeze exerted by the Labour and Conservative parties on any third party under the first-past-the-post system of voting is taking its toll particularly of SDP candidates.

In by-elections contests over seven weeks, from February 11 to March 25, the day of the Glasgow, Hillhead, by-election, Liberal candidates won nearly half the seats they fought — 16 out of 36; SDP candidates fought 23 and won only 3.

An analysis of the results by Mr Peter Kellner shows that the alliance is losing support in the areas where it most needs *it*, with the Labour vote recovering in Conservative-held territory and vice versa.

Of the 104,000 votes cast in 46 three-cornered fights, out of a total of 61 by-elections, the alliance polled 37 per cent, Conservatives 35 per cent and Labour 26 per cent.

Allowing for a preponderance of Conservative-held seats, that is equivalent nationally to an equal three-way division.

The Liberal share of the vote is 40 per cent, and the SDP's only slighly less at 34 per cent. But that six-point gap makes all the difference between winning and losing seats.

Local by-elections, Feb 11 to March 25.

Party	Seats defended	Losses	Gains	Seats Held now
C	34	15	6	25
L	15	4	4	15
Lb	4	2	14	16
SDP	—	—	3	3
Others	11	7	1	5

Fabian finances dented by impact of SDP

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The executive of the 99-year-old Fabian Society meets tonight to discuss a financial crisis that has been aggravated by the formation of the Social Democratic Party.

The projected deficit for the financial year 1982-83 is put at £38,000 and executive members, including Mr Roy Hattersley, Mr Wedgwood Benn, and Mr Neil Kinnock, will be asked tonight to find savings of £20,000.

It is estimated that 70 per cent of the society's spending goes on staff costs for the full-time equivalent of six employees, but there is no proposal to create any redundancies. One executive member said last night: "We could hardly do that with three million unemployed, could we? This is agony."

Mr David Lipsey, chairman of the society and a journalist on the *Sunday Times*, refused to disclose the amount of the predicted deficit. He said that the problem would be difficult to resolve.

One suggestion is that the society's junior staff should have their pay frozen for a year.

The national membership of the society is put at about 7,000 and, although it is thought that it has lost only 100 members to the SDP, the separate donation revenue has fallen by about a third since the SDP was formed a year ago.

The society, which is affiliated to the Labour Party, is committed to socialism. Its rule book says: "It therefore aims at the establishment of a society in which equality of opportunity will be assured and the economic power and privileges of individuals and classes abolished through the collective ownership and democratic control of the economic resources of the community."

Prosser case officers moved

Three prison hospital officers acquitted at Leicester Crown Court last month of murdering Mr Barry Prosser in Winson Green prison, Birmingham, in August, 1980, are to be moved to other penal establishments. The officers, Mr Melvin Jackson, aged 33, Mr Eric Smith, aged 32, and Mr Howard Price, 25, saw officials of the Prison Department's personnel and management section in London yesterday.

Countryman inquiry team is praised by judge

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Central Criminal Court judge yesterday attacked critics of Operation Countryman, the inquiry into police corruption, who suggested with "nasty little stories and innuendoes" that Countryman officers did not understand the problems of policing London.

Anyone who thought the standards of London policemen should be different from those of policemen anywhere else "should examine their consciences", Judge Lymbery, QC, said at the end of a series of Countryman cases in which five detectives were cleared of "framing" two men with an armed robbery in west London in 1977.

Four of the detectives were acquitted by a jury last week at the end of a seven-week trial and yesterday the Crown offered no evidence against Det Constable Derek Frederick Watts, aged 42, when his trial began.

This was the fourth important prosecution in which Countryman, which has cost at least £2m, has failed to gain a conviction against London policemen, but Judge Lymbery commended the work of Countryman officers, including Det Chief Supt Dennis Barry and Det Chief Supt Stephen Whitby, of Dorset, and Det Supt Graham Murdoch, of Gloucester.

The officers, the judge said, had been faced with a distasteful, prolonged, and difficult task. It had brought upon them "not informed criticism but nasty little comments and innuendoes as to their abilities to understand the problems of policing in the metropolis".

The criticism proved to be born of resentment or misplaced loyalty or from other unworthy origins. The Countryman officers were to be commended for their integrity, industry, and tenacity.

Countryman, formed in 1978 to examine allegations surrounding three big armed robberies in London, has faced claims of obstruction and counter-claims of gullibility. Its work in the Metropolitan Police was wound up last year by Scotland Yard, but investigations are continuing into the City of London police.

Extra 1,000 trains for Pope's visit

By Frances Gibb

biggest rail operation since the wartime evacuation of towns and cities, involving more than 1,000 extra trains carrying almost 1,500,000 extra passengers, will be organized by British Rail for the Pope's six-day visit at the end of May.

Mr Malcolm Southgate, British Rail's director of operations, said: "It will be a huge operation involving a great deal of planning."

Awayday tickets, normally available only for travel on one day, will be valid for 70 hours to places visited by the Pope.

London Midland region is running about 750 extra trains to venues at Wembley, Liverpool, Coventry, and Manchester; Western Region 200 extra trains for 100,000 people going to Cardiff; Eastern Region 120 trains for the visit to York and Scotland; and Southern Region are running extra services to cope with the other visits and those to Canterbury and Crystal Palace.

British Rail said: "Not since the evacuation of towns and cities during the last war has such an operation been undertaken."

□ The Pope and his entourage will be accompanied by mobile intensive care units throughout his visit, Dr Hugh Clink, the consultant haemotologist in charge of health arrangements for the visit, said yesterday.

The units, which transport critically ill patients to hospital, are equipped with oxygen and anaesthetics as well as with resuscitation equipment. Emergency helicopters will also be on standby where possible.

□ The police estimate that there will be three times as many people, about 200,000, outside Wembley Stadium as inside when the Pope celebrates Mass there on May 29. The Greater London Council, stadium authorities, and the police have agreed that just over 79,000 people may be inside the stadium. That is about 20,000 fewer than a normal sports crowd because they will be there for much longer and will include more women and children.

Detective charged

Detective constable Clifford Alan Holmes, aged 34, charged with stealing £455 from the Chief Constable of Norfolk and forging a document about stolen property, was remanded on bail for three weeks by Great Yarmouth magistrates yesterday.

Saving plan to aid handicapped

By Lucy Hodges

A scheme to raise money for the mentally handicapped and to provide an investment for the saver with a social conscience was announced yesterday with the launch of the first unit trust by a registered charity.

The Mencap Unity Trust and City Foundation, which was authorized on Wednesday by the Department of Trade, is a joint venture by the Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults and the City. People buy units in the ordinary way and then covenant the income from them for a period of more than three years to the City Foundation.

The foundation distributes the money to help the mentally handicapped. Because charities are exempt from tax on investment income the foundation will receive the gross amount of covenanted income.

Mr Brian Rix, the former actor who is secretary general of MENCAP, said yesterday that the idea for the unit trust had its origins in a chance meeting on a train with Mr Michael Wynne-Parker, an investment manager.

Missile preparations check at Greenham

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

A team of senior United States Air Force officers led by General Lew Allen, their Chief of Staff, will tomorrow inspect building work at Greenham Common air base, near Newbury, Berkshire, where American cruise missiles are due to be stationed next year.

Their visit reflects concern over whether they can meet the challenging schedule involved in making Greenham Common operational as a cruise missile base by December, next year.

New underground storage chambers have to be built for the nuclear-tipped Tomahawk missiles, which form part of a package to bolster Nato's forces.

Major-General William Gilbert, director of service engineering in the USAF, who will accompany General Allen, said yesterday: "The amount of construction work there does not allow for any delays through strikes or the weather."

He had learnt only the previous night of the peace protest by women who are camped outside the base, but understood they were not infering with progress.

Altogether, 464 cruise missiles are supposed to be placed in Europe by the Americans, in addition to 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles, to counter what Nato sees as a threat from the 300 triple-headed Soviet SS-20 missiles.

General Allen, who is visiting other US air bases in Britain and is also meeting Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said that the development of the Tomahawk destined for Britain was proceeding well.

□ Mr Nott said at the end of a visit yesterday to the British Aerospace factory and test airfield at Warton, Lancashire, that he had spent much time studying the company's project for a new generation of fighter-ground attack aircraft, designated P110 (John Chartres writes).

He said an international partner would probably have to be found for P110's final development. There was particular interest in the Middle East for the project, he added.

□ Scotland's Roman Catholic bishops accused the Government yesterday of not giving enough information on when it would use nuclear weapons (the Press Association reports). "We do not know what measure of retaliation is contemplated should deterrence appear to fail", they said.

Soviet sub is tracked

By Our Defence Correspondent

The Royal Navy and RAF are shadowing a Soviet submarine detected in international waters off the north-west coast of Scotland, south of Hebrides, by British sonar at the weekend.

A force of frigates, Sea King helicopters from Prestwick, and Nimrod maritime patrol aircraft from Kinross is keeping it under surveillance. The soundings coincided with the appearance of a new kind of Soviet intelligence-gathering ship, said to be the size of a modern frigate, off Malin Head between the Scottish and Nothern Ireland coasts.

Soviet ships and submarines have stationed themselves in the same area for many years, presumably listening into British defence communications, and watching over the British and American Submarine bases on the Clyde.

The Royal Navy has long feared that a Soviet boat might be able to track one of Britain's four Polaris submarines as it leaves the Faslane base to go on patrol with the country's strategic deterrent.

Senior post on Arts Council for Miss Laski

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Marghanita Laski, the novelist, critic, and broadcaster, has been appointed vice-chairman of the Arts Council, it was announced yesterday.

She succeeds Dr Richard Hoggart, whose term of office ended last December. He has said that political pressure from the Government was the reason for the decision not to reappoint him as a member of the council.

The decision to appoint a new vice-chairman was delayed until a new chairman of the council to succeed Mr Kenneth Robinson, whose term of office ended yesterday, had been appointed. It was announced in February that Sir William Rees-Mogg, vice-chairman of the BBC and a former editor to *the Times*, was to be the new chairman.

Miss Laski has been a member of the Council since 1979



Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 28; Bahrain BD 0.650; Belgium B. frs 40; Canada $2.50; Canaries Pes 125; Cyprus 550 mils; Denmark Dkr 7; Dubai Dir 7.00; Finland Mkk 7.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 80; Holland Gl 3.25; Iran IR 135; Iraq LD 0.500; Irish Republic 30p; Italy L 1800; Jordan LD 0.425; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll 4.00; Luxembourg Lf 33; Madeira Esc 76; Malta 30c; Morocco Dir 7; Norway Kr 7.50; Oman OR 0.700; Pakistan Rps 12; Portugal Esc 90; Qatar QR 7.50; Saudi Arabia SR 4.50; Singapore $5.00; Spain Pes 125; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Syria L$5.50; Tunisia Din 0.600; USA $1.80; UAE Dir 7.00; Yugoslavia Din 50.

Benefits curb on jobless students vexes ministers

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

Ministers in three government departments are considering ways of reversing a ruling made by one civil servant, which strictly curbs the number of hours the unemployed can spend on further education courses without losing supplementary benefit.

The Supplementary Benefit (Conditions of Entitlement) Regulations, 1981, state that some unemployed people who take part-time courses at school or college for not more than 21 hours a week may be entitled to continue drawing benefit.

But an assistant secretary in the Department of Health and Social Security, Mr Alan Palmer, the Chief Supplementary Benefit Officer, has ruled recently that time spent on meal breaks and in private study must be included in the 21-hours.

To the intense embarrassment of ministers in Mr Palmer's department, the Department of Education and Science, and the Department of Employment, Mr Palmer has this month issued a 35p booklet, *Guidance to Supplementary Benefit Officers*, giving his independent legal interpretation of last year's statutory instrument.

He says: "Do not limit the hours of attendance at the course to hours of direct classroom, workshop or field instruction, but include private study (on or off the college or school premises, eg, homework) and lunch breaks.

"For example, a claimant who is at college from 9 am to 4 pm two days a week and is expected to do a further seven hours' private study is 'attending' his course for 21 hours a week".

Mr Jeffrey Rooker, an Opposition spokesman on social security, said yesterday that that had led to charges that the department was employing "homework snoopers". He said that there was no sense in the decision because when the benefit was threatened those affected automatically stopped studying.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, told a Commons select committee in February that he was not aware that any such ruling had been given. But in a letter to the select committee, published yesterday, he said that Mr Palmer "is independent of Government ministers and the DES was not therefore consulted on what is an independent legal opinion rather than a government policy decision".

He added that his department was "now discussing the implications of this ruling" with the Department of Health and Social Security.

But Mr Rooker has now been told by Mr Anthony Newton, Under-Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security that the regulation was being reviewed against the background of our general aim of ensuring that genuinely unemployed people are not obstructed from usefully occupying their time while they seek work, whilst at the same time excluding those who have withdrawn from the employment field to devote themselves primarily to study."

He added: "My department is liaising closely with the departments of education and science and of employment on this issue."

It is not known how many potential and actual part-time students, who are unemployed, are affected by Mr Palmer's ruling but Mr Rooker said that at one technical college in Birmingham it had been estimated that 1,000 of 7,000 students were drawing supplementary benefit under the 21-hour rule.

Asian young meet job bias, survey shows

By Diana Geddes
Education Correspondent

Twice as many Asian school-leavers in Bradford, West Yorkshire, fail to get jobs as white school-leavers in the city, although their educational qualifications are about the same and in some cases better, according to research sponsored by the EEC and the Department of Education and Science, which is published today. The research shows that 12 months after leaving school in 1980, 72 per cent of Asians were still without a real job, compared with 36 per cent of all school-leavers aged 16 in the city.

Of the Asian school-leavers, 41 per cent were unemployed, and a further 31 per cent were on Manpower Services Commission Youth Opportunities or work experience programmes, compared with 19 per cent and 14 per cent respectively among Bradford school-leavers as a whole. A survey by Bradford City Council of educational qualifications of school-leavers in 1979 showed that 31 per cent of ethnic minority pupils (most of whom are Asian) obtained at least one O level with grade C or better, compared with 33 per cent of whites; a further 49 per cent obtained at least one CSE qualification, compared with 36 per cent of whites.

Mr Douglas Jones, an economist at Thames Polytechnic, and Mr Michael Campbell, an economist at Leeds Polytechnic, who carried out the research, conclude that only skin colour, and the assumption that Asians have certain characteristics which fit them only for certain kinds of work, could explain why Asian school-leavers fared so badly in the labour market.

☐ A report published yesterday by Cheshire County Council calls on employers to discriminate positively in favour of young people, to stop the rapid increase in youth unemployment.

John Manning



Placard-waving children among mothers and teachers at yesterday's rally.

Parents join striking teacher's lobby

As the strike by the National Union of Teachers in the London borough of Barking neared the end of its sixth week, an estimated 3,000 teachers, parents, children and councillors marched from Tower Hill to Westminster yesterday to lobby MPs as a further protest against the planned teacher redundancies in the borough (Our Education Correspondent writes). Barking plans to reduce its teaching force of 1,400 by 159 between last September and April next year. Sixty jobs have gone and now appear inevitable compulsory redundancies. The cuts will lead to a deterioration in the pupil-teacher ratio of 17.6:1, which is about average for greater London.

The NUT, which has 900 members in the borough, says that the authority's plans mean that the number of secondary school teachers will be cut by 17 per cent over the 18-month period while the number of secondary school pupils is expected to fall by only 7 per cent, and that the number of primary school pupils is expected to fall by only 5 per cent.

The education of thousands of pupils has been disrupted for half the spring term by the strike, and 10 schools are closed. The strike is costing the union £100,000 a week in strike pay.

The Nut has been mounting a picket, preventing delivery vans from going through, but allowing members of other teacher unions to cross the picket line. Some schools have to close because of a shortage of heating fuel and other supplies rather than because of the shortage of staff.

However there seems no sign of any change of heart by the council, which has to find savings of £2.7m in its education budget over the next two years. The council says that it hopes that it will be able to shed the jobs without compulsory redundancies.

MP moves to deter young glue-sniffers

By David Hewson

Glue manufacturers will be forced to add a foul-smelling chemical to their products to deter glue-sniffers if an amendment to the Criminal Justice Bill, tabled by Mr Allan Roberts, Labour MP for Bootle, becomes law.

Mr Roberts said yesterday that he had tabled the clause because he was convinced that glue-sniffing among teenagers was a growing problem.

Mr Roberts also called for the Government to undertake a study that would produce detailed evidence about the extent of the problem. No hard facts about the incidence of glue-sniffing exist, although it is known that 22 young people died in Britain last year through inhaling solvents, and a total of 60 are thought to have died since 1970.

Mr Roberts's move was criticized by Mr Peter Bosworth, secretary of the British Adhesive Manufacturers' Association.

Five American states demand that solvent-based glues contain oil of mustard to deter sniffing. But the additive tended to increase the likelihood of vomiting, which was already one of the chief hazards facing sniffers, Mr Bosworth said. The industry also objected to the additives because they would be as obnoxious to those who used glue properly as to those who misused the product. "Glue sniffing is basically a social problem", Mr Bosworth added.

According to Mrs Eve Merrill, a social worker whose book on glue sniffing was published yesterday, the problem had been exaggerated to some extent by the media. All the evidence indicates that glue sniffing for the majority of youngsters is simply a passing phase.

The book claims that there has been no evidence to indicate that glue-sniffing carries any serious health risk, although its effects, which are similar to drunkenness, can lead to accidents and asphyxiation through the inhaling of vomit while the user is unconscious.

Glue-sniffing, by Eve Merrill (Priority Educational Programmes for Action and Research; £3.50).

Illegal art exports worry

By Frances Gibb

The Government's Reviewing Committee on the Export of Works of Art, is concerned about illegal exports by foreign visitors who are ignorant of the export rules.

According to the March bulletin of the Fine Art Trade Guild, the committee has asked for the help of the art trade in bringing the regulations to the attention of foreign buyers.

Concern has been expressed in particular by the British Council for Archaeology after the advertising in the United States of "treasure trove" package holidays, some in Britain.

Professor John White, chairman of the committee, said yesterday: "There has not been a major loss, or scandal. But there is some concern that a number of smaller objects are getting out, simply through ignorance of the rules."

The reviewing committee asked the British Airports Authority if it might put up posters on the subject for foreign visitors, but the BAA declined on the ground that there was a more urgent need for other information to be posted

Mr Hugh Leggatt, secretary of Heritage in Danger, said yesterday that he believed any suchlosses were minimal.

Mr Leggatt added that dealers had a financial incentive to ensure that the rules were observed since value added tax was not levied on works of art where export could be proved.

Help for claimants sought

By Annabel Ferriman, Health Services Correspondent

More advice for social security claimants and equal treatment for the unemployed in claiming supplementary benefits were recommended by a government-appointed committee yesterday.

The fact that the unemployed cannot, after a year, claim long-term supplementary benefit of £10 a week more than the short-term rate was condemned as wholly unjust.

The Social Security Advisory Committee, which replaced the Supplementary Benefits Commission, recommended increases of £680m on a spending bill for social security of £28,000m.

Some of its recommendations, made to the Government last October but published for the first time yesterday, have been adopted and were incorporated in the Budget. In particular, the Government accepted the demand that the 2 per cent shortfall in benefits in November, 1981, should be made good this year and also accepted that the £2,000 savings threshold for supplementary benefit should be raised to £2,500. But most of the recommendations have not been implemented.

Sir Arthur Armitage, chairman of the committee, and former Vice-Chancellor of Manchester University, said the committee's philosophy was that, even at a time of economic difficulty, "the most vulnerable people, those dependent on social security, have to be protected whatever sacrifices are made by the rest of society".

The committee requested that the worth of supplementary benefit and Family Income Supplement should be maintained and increased when possible. More people should be encouraged to claim, since only three quarters of those entitled to supplementary benefit received it, Sir Arthur said.

Child benefit, raised in the Budget, should be restored to its April, 1979, level and the 5 per cent cut in unemployment benefit made in 1980 should be restored when the benefit came into tax in July this year.

On the extension of the long-term rate of supplementary benefit to the unemployed, Sir Arthur said it was clearly unjust that the sick, elderly, and disabled should be eligible and the unemployed excluded.

The rationale of the higher long-term rate is that after a year on supplementary benefit savings are exhausted and essential replacements mean higher expenditure. "It is a manifest injustice to apply this rationale to some claimants and not others", the report said.

In calling for more advice for claimants, Sir Arthur agreed that the present system was complex and difficult to understand.

First report of the Social Security Advisory Committee, Stationery Office, £7.50p

Architecture

The flats designed by John Melvin in Blackstock Road, north London.

Design gives flats the villa look

By Charles McKean

Architects now acknowledge that the task of designing flats does not mean that they have to look like flats, whatever the inherent quality of a flat may be held to be. The fact that people live in flats, so the argument goes, does not in any way lessen their need or desire to feel at home. So what do people mean by home?

The revivalists are budding with spring, with their plastic thatch and rent-a-swallow for the eaves. But — even in London — such an image is perhaps too ersatz. Furthermore, where the architect has looked beyond the plastic thatch, the notion of "home" is difficult to pinpoint. Purists like Berthold Lubetkin, the Royal Gold Medal winner, would hold that such notions are (or were) "fungus" and that the building form would arise from a combination of such elements as the user's requirements, the location of the building, the inspiration of the architect and the requirements of geometry

An easy standpoint for somebody who ceased practice over 30 years ago: modern architects' inspiration and user requirements both frequently include the thatch angle.

John Melvin's scheme of flats in Blackstock Road, London, N5, opts for the easily identifiable form of early Victorian villas. The scheme contains 24 flats for childless couples, and the site slopes. Thus we have a series of symetrically designed villas, rather like those grand piles to be found in Highbury and Kensington in stucco and brick, each one slightly lower than its neighbour, thus marking the slope in a traditional and very attractive manner complete with garden walls and pillared gateway.

The methods are simple: oversailing pitched roof with eaves, well designed chimney stacks and projecting party walls, projecting entrance hall and stairway, round-headed main door, and some variation with the wall plane. Those who know the architect's earlier scheme in Penton Road, Islington, will notice the similarities. The main difference lies in the fact that each block is self-contained and at a different level, and in the roof and chimney. The absence of stucco is in some way compensated for by the use of different coloured brick, and concrete mullions.

This development, beyond its function of providing flats, provides two other things: good scenery and an urban notion of "home". If the design approach is to be continued, then sooner or later the architect will have to decide how far the "function" of the home is controlled or possibly damaged by the external notion of "home"; and what the occupants' view of that choice will reveal. For the scheme is dense: a two-storey villa becomes three-storey flats; and the windows are small and, in some cases, shaded (certainly very much smaller than their Victorian equivalent).

The wider question is not whether this scheme is attractive, but what it represents. Is it a forward development, combining the occupants' traditional aspirations with modern technology; or is it retrogressive, using modern technology to cram modern needs into an historic clothing?

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PM seeks three-pronged solution to EEC budget

EEC SUMMIT

The heads of government of the member states of the European Community agreed at their European Council meeting in Brussels on Monday and Tuesday that all had the same interest in combating unemployment and restoring economic growth while preserving monetary stability and ensuring the competitiveness of their economies, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, said when reporting to the House of Commons on the meeting.

Mrs Thatcher said: The Council expressed its concern at the level of productive investment in Europe, especially in the industries of the future, and agreed that the Community and the member states would take whatever steps were open to them to improve that level, while recognizing that an increase in investment would mean a reduction in consumption.

During our discussions I laid particular stress on the need to complete the Common Market in the services sector. We have made disappointingly little headway with the liberalization of services such as insurance and air transport.

We also discussed the role that the Community can play in the development of information technology and the vital contribution that small businesses can make to the provision of new jobs.

In particular, we agreed that the persistence of high real interest rates in the international markets, combined with inadequate economic activity, was leading to a significant reduction in productive investment and made unemployment worse because of the squeeze on company liquidity and profits.

The Council urged Japan to open its market so as to integrate it more fully into international trade. We also urged Japan to follow an economic, commercial, monetary and exchange rate policy which was more compatible with the balance of responsibilities to be borne by the whole of the industrialized world, thereby contributing to economic recovery.

On youth unemployment, which was a matter of special concern, we agreed that each member state would strive to ensure over the next five years that all young persons entering the labour market for the first time would receive vocational training or initial work experience.

In our discussion of external policies, the Council looked forward to the Versailles economic summit in June. We agreed that our aim at that summit should be to encourage increased cooperation between the major industrial countries.

On the mandate, we had a relatively brief discussion in the light of the recent suggestions put forward by M Tindemans and M Thorn. We and most other member states were prepared to accept these proposals as a basis for negotiation.

I emphasized the need for a solution to the United Kingdom budget problem which gave us a fair scale of compensation, which was sufficiently flexible to take account of either an improvement or a deterioration in the underlying situation and which would last for a substantial period.

I underlined the conclusion we had all reached in London in November that decisions on all aspects of the mandate must be taken together, that is to say decisions on the budget, the common agricultural policy and the industrial and social affairs of the Community.

At this point the President of France stated that he could not accept the Thorn-Tindemans proposals as a basis for discussion.

As the presidential conclusions indicate, foreign affairs ministers have been asked to do all in their power to secure early decisions. The ministers will meet in Luxembourg on April 3.

The Council also had a very full political agenda.

We spoke about trans-Atlantic relations and welcomed the very warm message sent by President Reagan on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the European Community.

We agreed that it was essential not to lose sight of the tragic sufferings of Afghanistan. There can be no solution except on the basis which two-thirds of the United Nations have endorsed, and which the Soviet Union alone has so far frustrated.

On Central America, our main conclusion was the need to support any initiative that could bring an end to the violence, and we noted proposals by Mexico and Honduras among others. We agreed that economic aid given to Central America and the Caribbean should be coordinated and, where possible, increased.

We discussed the economic and commercial state of east-west relations, in the light of the significant role played by Community trade with the Soviet Union and eastern Europe.

We agreed that these matters, including the related credit problems, should be studied further by the European Community and member states in close consultation with other members of OECD.

We also discussed the situation in Poland, where martial law continues in force, many thousands of persons are detained, and a dialogue with the Church and with Solidarity is still suspended.

This was not the moment for a major statement of policy on the Middle East.

We expressed grave concern about the situation in the area, especially on the West Bank. The Council welcomed, as a contribution to the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, the participation of four member states in the Sinai multinational force. The Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary is paying an official visit to Israel today and tomorrow.

This was a very busy Council in its discussion both of Community affairs and of international problems. While we were all both disappointed and surprised at the attitude of the French Government on the mandate, the same realism will have to be applied to decisions on those problems as was applied in the wider discussions during this European Council.

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Opposition: She referred to her capacity for stubbornness. We recognize that she has that capacity. As long as she is stubborn in defence of the legitimate interests of the British people she will have some support from this side of the House. (Conservative interruptions). Yes considerable support, much more generous support than Mr John Silkin received when he was defending the legitimate interests of the British people in the discussions at the European Council.

Mrs Thatcher has no difficulty about a mandate from this House. The mandate was given to her on two or three occasions. The mandate is that she should demand a zero net contribution. That was the proposal and the demand carried in the resolution passed on July 16, 1979, in this House. That still stands as the opinion of the House, and that is the view which we believe has to be translated into action.

When she says that she is surprised at some of the attitudes in the Council over the last day of two, she cannot have taken account of the debates we had in this House where many of us prophesied that we would have to face these difficulties.

That is one of the reasons why more and more, up and down the country, people say we would be better to settle these important matters with our allies not in the Common Market context but in a different context altogether.

She referred to the necessity for a much bigger investment programme, but I see that in her press conference she is reported as saying that there was an agreement and recognition that job-creating investment can only be achieved through lower consumption either through increased taxation or through wage restraint.

That is one of the views which is impeding the economic expansion in Europe as a whole.

While these views might apply to a full employment situation, we are far from a full employment situation. We are facing not merely three million unemployed in this country, but 11 million in all Community countries. What is required is a much bigger concerted expansion and investment programme than anything which Mrs Thatcher has been prepared to contemplate in this country.

We can understand how she fails to defend these policies in Europe when she has not advocated them in Britain.

Would she be prepared to consider a more open, adventurous and ambitious policy on these matters in preparation for the Versailles economic summit? We believe in a world suffering from such appalling unemployment with rising unemployment on both sides of the Atlantic that it would be of great advantage to the world if the Versailles economic summit could be turned into a success.

It would be a great disaster for the world if nothing more is offered at the end of the economic summit than is offered at the end of this meeting.

Nothing concrete or expansive has been proposed in what she said to us. It appears that nothing comparable to the needs of the situation has been proposed by the Government in the discussions.

We want her to explain why she has not been prepared to advocate in Brussels any proposals which would really deal with unemployment on this scale.

I am glad that in her communique she has joined with others in Europe in welcoming a new initiative on El Salvador. That is a considerable advance from what was said by the Government in our debate a few weeks ago.

We urged the Government then that it should accept and act upon the new initiative that was coming for mediation from Mexico. She and the Government refused to do that. Instead they gave support to the gruesome fiasco of the elections in El Salvador.

We are glad to see she has now been prepared to join with some other countries in Europe in trying to seek some more intelligent way of escaping from the horrifying war in El Salvador. We hope she will be able to build upon these proposals she has made and has agreed belatedly with some of her allies in Europe.

Mrs Thatcher: On the mandate, I have made it perfectly clear that Britain is prepared to make a modest net contribution to the budget of the European Community. That is reasonable and fair.

Rhys Williams: What reason?

Spearing: Client state

This year we shall be making a modest net contribution, but some £813m of refunds were returned to this country in respect of last year's budget. There will be more coming — our money — which the last Government would have left us to pay to Europe but for our negotiations. They talked a lot about it but did nothing to negotiate on the mandate.

If we do not succeed in getting agreement on the whole of the mandate this year the arrangement we made at the last negotiations proceeds through this year and would apply in respect of the refunds we would receive in the first quarter of next year.

We regard it as urgent to achieve a full and satisfactory solution, but it has to be on all three parts of the mandate at the same time — the budget, the common agriculture policy and the industrial and social affairs policies of the Community.

The decision not to go ahead with the Thorn-Tindemans formula will undoubtedly hold up agreement on all three of these things whereas we do wish to come to a conclusion.

On the investment programme, we were realistic about the solution to the unemployment problem: What Mr Foot is looking for is a magic wand in the absence of any practical policies.

What we were saying in a prolonged discussion with all countries affected by severe unemployment, and in some it is going up faster than in this country, that there is no magic wand. If we are to have increased investment then we have to have it with reduced consumption.

The only alternative would be substantially increased interest rates, and we would all agree how important it is to get interest rates down, and to pursue any policy that would put these up would be the best way of aborting any early economic recovery.

On central America we have welcomed the initiative of the Nassau group, including Mexico and Honduras. Unlike Mr Foot, we welcome elections in El Salvador. We do not understand why he is so reluctant to have the democratic process in that country.

We are glad that many other countries took the same view as we do about the elections. In spite of the difficulties the large turn out in the El Salvador elections was greater than anyone had thought.

Mr Foot: When Mrs Thatcher talks about a reluctance to have elections, why does she deny to the people of El Salvador what the British Government and the British Parliament insisted upon in the case of Zimbabwe — that the fighting had to stop before elections took place?

The election that has taken place there is a mockery of anything that can be called democracy. For her to lend the reputation of this country to those elections is to debase the name of democracy.

She seems to be departing from some of our own democratic traditions here, because on the mandate this House of Commons has passed a resolution on Government action supporting a zero contribution. She has departed from that already in her replies today. She is now talking about a modest net contribution.

Why did she not put that before the House of Commons? Let her put a motion on the order paper amending the very resolution to which she agreed and invited us to support in this House.

I suggest she should do that before she agrees to any modest net contribution.

What about a permanent solution to this problem? She seems to have lost sight of that altogether. In spite of her stubborness at her press conference, it seems she is yielding now. I ask her to go back to Brussels and tell them of the resolution unanimously passed by this House of Commons.

Mrs Thatcher: Perhaps it has escaped his notice that El Salvador is a wholly independent country. Rhodesia was a British colony which put us in charge of elections which took place there, and alas all the fighting did not stop before elections took place. I am glad he is in favour of British imperialism.

With regard to contributions, had we been left — and indeed we were left with a contribution formula from the last Government, we should have paid in 1980 more than £1,000m in net contributions, and £1,000m again in 1981.

In fact we negotiated a very very much better arrangement than the last Government was ever able to negotiate and they have never liked it and they do not like it now.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down, Off UU): The mass of people in this country derive encouragement and hope that the Prime Minister is willing to maintain our national interests whatever toes she may have to tread on and that she will protect our right to take our own economic decisions on matters which vitally affect this country.

Mrs Thatcher: That is the position and I am grateful to Mr Powell.

Mr Roy Jenkins (Glasgow, Hillhead, SDP): She has referred to the industries of the future. Was there a useful discussion of the fact in the micro-electronic industry, Europe is 30 per cent of the market and 15 per cent of the production? If this continues — and it will continue without substantial Government intervention — it is a severe warning sign that we will not be a major economic power, Europe as a whole, by the end of the century.

Mrs Thatcher will have full support in Britain in paying a fair contribution, and nothing more. A small contribution is inevitable, given the fact that a major part of our aid to the Third World goes through the Community and therefore to talk about a nil contribution makes mockery of the position of us vis-a-vis the Third World.

Will she tell us why in present circumstances, while nobody wants ill-directed investment, why it is essential, particularly on a European basis, that increased well-directed investment should be accompanied by decreased consumption?

Mrs Thatcher: We did not go into detail on micro-technology.

We were very much aware we could cooperate across countries and from firms in one country to firms in another if we took best advantage of the large market there is in the economy for information technology investment.

We are very much aware that investment in itself is not necessarily good. There was a lot of investment which has not been directed in any way. Therefore our comments were directed towards productive investment and having markets of the future.

We must make a modest contribution to the budget. We must at least contribute to administrative costs of the Community. The Third World aid is dealt with in a different aspect of the budget.

There was considerable agreement that either we have to get increased investment by increased taxation so that we can direct investment towards a particular end, or by asking for reduced wage increases so we had money available to go towards investment which had not already been used up by wage increases, or it would have meant increasing borrowing and increasing interest rates.

As one of the objectives at the moment is to hold down the deficit — a number of other countries already are in difficulties by having pushed it up further — all because we are conscious of the effect of interest rates on agriculture and small businesses, we are not prepared to do anything to push up interest rates.

Mr Douglas Jay (Wandsworth, Battersea North, Lab): There would be much less antagonism between this country and France if we both followed our own internal policies and paid for them ourselves.

Mrs Thatcher: For the vast majority of our budget we do follow our own internal policies. For the rest, we are seeking some advantages from Europe which we have not yet obtained, particularly in services.

Sir Brandon Rhys Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington, C): Was she able to discern any good reason why the socialist government in France was so obstructive?

Mrs Thatcher: No. We were surprised and disappointed at the suddenness of the intervention.

Mr Nigel Spearing (Newham South, Lab): The Lord Privy Seal (Mr Humphrey Atkins) said he hoped there would be a five-year agreement in terms of the budget arrangement. Continual bargaining every five years is wholly unsatisfactory since it means that in the intervening period the United Kingdom is a client state.

Do not the arguments in favour of membership diminish every year?

Mrs Thatcher: No. The United Kingdom is not a client state. We want a five-year agreement with a review at the end of it. I do not want continued argument about this matter. We are also trying to secure appropriate changes in CAP policy, which was part of the mandate.

Mr Albert McQuarrie (East Aberdeenshire, C): Was there any discussion on finalization of the common fishery policy in view of the serious problems our fishermen are facing?

Mrs Thatcher: Not during the full conference, but in the margins of it

Parliament today

Commons (2.30). Questions: Agriculture: Prime Minister. Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, completion of remaining stages. Lords (3): Lloyd's Bill, second reading. Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, report.

Luce delays his trip to Mexico

OVERSEAS

Mr Richard Luce, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, is to visit Mexico soon for an exchange of views about the Central American situation. Mr Luce was due to leave tonight (Wednesday) but the visit had been temporarily postponed, he said.

Asked for a statement on the situation in El Salvador, Mr Luce said: The results of the elections are not yet final. No one party appears to have an overall majority. The British Government takes the view that if El Salvador is to achieve peace and stability, there is a need for peaceful rather than violent change and full respect for human rights and further progress on social and economic *reform*.

Mr David Alton (Liverpool, Edge Hill, L): In view of the legitimate concern of the British Government that there should be a concerted response to Poland, Afghanistan, and the Middle East, why does it not take the same view on its response to Central American problems?

Why did it fall out of line in the vote in the United Nations on November 16 on human rights and break line on the question of observers?

Mr Luce: It is right and important that members of the European Community should continue to exchange views about central Latin America and this will become increasingly important in the coming weeks.

What matters, if peace and stability are to be achieved is for important nations like Mexico, Venezuela and others, as well as democratic nations like Costa Rica and Honduras should be able to play a key role.

They have important views to *express. It is important for us to* keep in touch with them.

Mr Bowen Wells (Hertford and Stevenage, C): I congratulate the minister on the wisdom of *sticking by the decision to send* observers so that we may be informed of the nature and outcome of the elections.

Will he confirm that the Government will support a negotiated settlement with all interested parties?

Mr Luce: We do all we can to foster respect for peaceful change and human rights. I was due to leave for Mexico tonight for talks with the Mexican Government about that part of the world. I have decided *temporarily* to postpone my visit, because it would be helpful for us to have an exchange.

□ It would be wise to wait until the observers sent to the elections in El Salvador had presented their report before commenting on the election, Mr Luce stated during other exchanges.

Mr Frank Allaun (Salford, East, Lab) asked: Does the British Government intend to recognize



Kershaw: *Majority for* ballot not bullet

the right wing extremists now in the saddle in El Salvador?

Mr Luce: *We have not yet had the* report from the two observers who will be reporting this week. Their report will be published. I think it would be sensible to read that and see what they have to say. That is precisely why they were sent there to see whether or not these elections were a valid test of opinion.

We should be cautious — because the first evidence is that a million people voted — before insulting those people who wished to use the ballot box *rather than the gun*.

Sir Anthony Kershaw (Stroud, C): Does not the very large turnout show there are a real majority in El Salvador in favour of the *ballot box not the bullet and* these elections should be accepted as representing their views?

Mr Luce: I acknowledge that he has been there with an all-party team. It appears there has been a high level of poll. Any of us *believing in democracy should* condemn those who used the gun to intimidate those who wanted to use the ballot box.

Mr Denis Healey, chief Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs: Would he not agree that if a *million* voted that is well under half those of electoral age. Many of those who did vote, voted in fear of punishment by the government since voting was compulsory.

My predictions have un*fortunately proved true, namely* that the situation after the election is more difficult and that the only alternative now to negotiation as suggested by the Mexican president is continuing suppression of the people by a government in El Salvador which has no respect whatever for human rights and has boasted so.

Mr Luce: I do not see how Mr Healey sitting in the Commons can come to those sweeping conclusions at this stage. We should wait to see what the observers have to say and then discuss it.

Mr Healey: The minister has given a figure of those voting which is well under half of those of electoral age. Those who have not voted have broken the law in El Salvador, yet 60 per cent chose to break the law rather than vote unless they had been forced into emigration by the actions of the previous government.

The majority of those who voted voted for parties of the extreme right wing led by a man who has described President Duarte as a tool of communism. Is that the view of the Minister of State?

Mr Luce: That is a rather *unconstructive way in which to* approach this problem. I am surprised by his attitude. Let us *wait and see* what the observers have to say. In the meantime we know the figures suggest something like 60 per cent of the *electorate have voted*.

If Mr Healey believed in the use of the ballot box surely he ought to be encouraging and supporting that process rather than encouraging those who used the gun to intimidate.

Mr Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): Those of us who visited El Salvador find it hard to arrive at the same sort of certainty as Mr Healey. Whatever the result of the election, the main attack on human rights has come from those who sought to prevent people going to the ballot boxes.

We have the greatest admiration for the courage of the El Salvadorean people who risked *their lives in order to prosecute* and election by the ballot and not by the bullet.

Mr Luce: I agree.

Mr Frank Hooley (Sheffield Heeley, Lab): Not all of us who went to El Salvador entirely share Mr Griffiths' views. The election techniques allow police in El Salvador to identify those who voted and those who did not. Since those who did not are guilty of a crime, punishment may follow.

Mr Luce: When the report is published it will be made available to the House, the press and the public. We shall be able to study in great detail what the observers have to say. Let us wait and see what they have to say.

Annexation of West Bank dangerous

The Government deplored the present activities by Israel in the West Bank and any attempt at annexation would be dangerous, **Mr Douglas Hurd**, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said during questions.

Mr Cyril Townsend (Bexley, Bexleyheath, C) asked: During the visit *to* Israel by *the* Foreign Secretary, will he tell the Israel authorities that whatever in*justices the Israeli people* have suffered in previous years, the way they are *establishing* settlements in occupied Arab land and their dictatorial policy on the West Bank, only exacerbates tensions against the long-term interests of Israel.

Mr Hurd: We have made a statement deploring the present activities in the West Bank and there was a statement by the European Council yesterday to *the same effect*.

Mr **Alan Clark** (Plymouth, Sutton, C): The Foriegn Secratary might suggest that if they are serious about improving relations between the UK and Israel, they might desist from using the likenesses of prominent Jews who have murdered British subjects on their stamps.

Mr Hurd: I am not sure if this point will come up, but I have a good deal of sympathy with that view.

Mr Roland Moyle, an Opposition spokesman on foreign and Commonwealth affairs (Lewisham, East, Lab): Most Arabs believe Israel are on the point of annexing the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Will the Foreign Secretary associate himself with the EEC statement on this matter and say that were Israel thinking of such annexation we would regard such a move as dangerous and prejudicial to a peaceful settlement in the Middle East?

Mr Hurd: Annexation of the West Bank would be very dangerous, but we have no evidence that it is being contemplated.

Mr Ivan Lawrence (Burton, C): Disturbances on the West Bank have been instigated and organ*ised by the PLO precisely* because the Israeli Government was beginning to make headway with moderate Palestinian leaders.

Mr Hurd: I would advise him not to accept such a simple explanation. What is happening is the outcome of one incident feeding on another and you have escalation and repression as a consequence of a regime of military occupation.

Atkins to visit Cyprus soon

Mr Humphrey Atkins, Lord Privy Seal, *is to visit Cyprus soon he said during questions about the situation there*. He said that Mr Rolandis, Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Greek Cypriot Government, *would be coming to* meet him in four weeks' time and he would go to Cyprus shortly afterwards.

Mr Atkins said that in meetings throughout March some progress had been made in the intercommunal talks in Cyprus.

Safeguards in control of Britoil

ENERGY

The articles of association of any company created under the Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill should be subject to approval of both Houses of Parliament in the same way as a company being nationalized **Mr Merlyn Rees**, chief Opposition spokesman on energy, said during the report stage of the Bill.

He moved a new clause that the articles of association of any subsidiary established under the Bill should be laid in draft before *both Houses of Parliament* and should be subject to an affirmative resolution.

The Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill provides for the sale of oil assets owned by the British National Oil Corporation and *British Gas and ends the role of* British Gas as a monopoly gas supplier.

Mr Rees said the amendment would ensure that the articles were discussed as of right and put in an order before the company emerged from its shell state and was officially set up. This was necessary as there was nothing in the Bill which gave any information about the nature of the company or about the relationship of the Government with the company.

It would also be appropriate that the final articles of any company, such as Britoil, should be dealt with in the same way as proposed in the new clause. The House was setting up a company and was entitled to look at the *objectives of that company*.

The memorandum of association would give Britoil the right to operate as developers, producers or refiners. It also appeared Britoil would be able to go into coal production. Was it correct that Britoil could move into refining and into coal production in other parts of the world?

The right of the British Gas Corporation to produce oil had been taken away, but it seemed that Britoil was to be allowed to *go into the production of natural* gas.

He questioned the appointment of Government directors to the board. What were they supposed to do? Was there an analogy with *The Times* where there were independent directors with a clear role to look after the *national interest. But (he said)* as somebody said — you could have fooled me — but that was their purpose.

Were the directors to look after the Government's interests: if so, that would surely be in *conflict with* their ability to act in exactly the same way as any other director.

Mr Richard Douglas (Dunfermline, Lab) said that the Government was creating a precedent where people who had taken a *risk with equity could be* outvoted. The House should have the views of the Council of the Stock Exchange on the articles of association and if it had not examined them, they should be



Rees: Questioned role of directors

thrown in the waste paper basket.

Mr Nigel Lawson, *Secretary of* State for Energy, said it seemed to him appropriate that while the Government had a large shareholding it should be represented by having directors on the board. They would have exactly the same duties and obligations as any other directors of the company.

He had the right to appoint them, but if the Opposition thought it wrong that there should be Government directors he was prepared to consider not exercising *that* right. At present he had not been so persuaded.

He could give an undertaking that the Government had every intention of retaining its special share. If circumstances arose in which the Government felt it right that the special share should be redeemed, it would *come to the House first*.

The Government had tried to construct safeguards which operated as reserve powers. These were passive in nature and would need to be triggered off by outside events beyond the Government's control. It was possible that at some future date the Government would seek to reduce its shareholding below 49 per cent.

The powers would remain however much the normal ordinary shareholding was reduced. That was why the safeguards were rightly attached to this single special share with a nominal value of £1 fully paid.

There was no point in the same procedure which the new clause sought to introduce. It was unnecessary and impracticable. The House should approve the Government's arrangements to safeguard Britoil against unacceptable changes in control.

He had been asked whether this had been approved by the Stock Exchange Council. He would not put before MPs an article of association with an important proposition of this kind which had not been cleared by the Stock Exchange Council.

Dr Dickson Mabon (Greenock *and Port Glasgow, SDP) said* ministers could be wrong, but this conceited Secretary of State was so full of *himself* that he would allow them only an hour to debate the articles of association and then they were expected *to* agree.

The new clause was rejected by 278 votes to 219 — Government majority, 59.

Nearly 4m claimants

Mr Anthony *Newton*, *Under* Secretary of State for Health and Social Security, said in a written reply that in December 1981, 3,700,000 claimants wre receiving a regular weekly payment of supplementary benefit. About six million people in total were then estimated to be dependent on supplementary benefit. The number of claimants now was probably near to four million.

Regulations on epileptic drivers

Regulations to make it easier for people who have suffered epileptic attacks to qualify for driving licence will come into operation on April 21, Mrs Lynda Chalker, Under Secretary of State for Transport, said in a written reply.

She said the regulations laid before Parliament today would reduce the period free from all attacks before an ordinary licence could be issued from three to two years.

Heavy goods vehicle licence *applicants must* have been free from any epileptic attack since reaching the age of five, instead of three.

As a result of comments received in the consultation process and on the further *consideration and advice of the* Honorary Medical Advisory Panel on Epilepsy, licences would continue to be granted to people who had established a pattern of attacks only whilst asleep, over a period of more than *three years*.

'Hansard' goes up in price to £1 a day

The price of the daily edition of *Hansard* — the Official Report of parliamentary proceedings — is being increased from 80p to £1 and the weekly edition from £2.20 to £2.75, Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister of State, Treasury, announced in a written *Commons reply*.

He said that *Hansard* prices were last increased in July 1980, and as production costs and overheads had continued to rise, it was now necessary to increase prices.

There would be corresponding increases in the prices of indexes, standing ommittee debates, bound volumes and subscription rates. The scale for charges for reprints of MPs' speeches appearing in the Official Report *would also be raised*.

The revised prices will (he said) come into effect as soon as possible but annual subscriptions immediately become renewable at the new rates. Despite these increases *Hansard* will still need a substantial *subsidy*.

Move to make France comply with court

Mr **Timothy Eggar** (Enfield, North, C) *Was given leave to* bring in the European Court of Justice (compliance with Judgement)' Bill to give Britain the right *temporarily* to *prohibit* or restrict imports from EEC countries which defy judgments *of the court*.

Mr Eggar said the scotch whisky industry was being adversely affected by France's refusal to comply with a court judgement some three years ago that her discriminately tax on *Scotch* whisky was illegal. French action over whisky was intolerable.

Mr George Cunningham (Islington, South and Finsbury, Ind Lab), opposing the Bill said if the Community progressively and *swiftly* sought to advance to being what ammounted to one country, with the law enforceable throughout it in the rigid manner suggested, the Community would break up and would deserve to do so.

The Bill was read a first time.

Problems in tackling evils of inner inner city deprivation

HOUSE OF LORDS

A public *statement* by Mr Kenneth Livingstone, the GLC leader, attacking the new commissioner for the Metropolitan Police was doing great damage, **Lady Gardner of Parkes** (C), said when she opened a debate in the House of Lords on the regeneration of old cities.

Instead of these deliberate attacks on the police constantly issuing from the GLC, she said, they should be promoting efforts to support the police and to develop harmonious relationships between the police and the people of London.

Where residents were afraid two walk the streets by day or night, the community spirit could not survive and people withdrew into their own private safe areas. This led to further loss of contact and further damage to the community. Security and personal safety were of great importance in people's lives.

The inner London area lost 44 per cent of manufacturing jobs between 1961 and 1978. Now a new force was driving firms out of the capital — the rates. Full reform of the rating system was overdue and piecemeal changes would provide no solution.

Lady Birk (Lab), for the opposition, said the public and private sector of housing stock in the inner cities had been eroded to an all-time low. With the almost complete collapse of the construction industry, it was difficult to build in and to resuscitate these areas.

If the problems of cities were to be tackled they must receive the resources necessary, whether through the rate support grant, EEC aid, or a mixture of both. The Government must give higher priorities to these areas and make the resources available.

Such a package could form the basis of a positive economic policy which could begin to lead Britain out of the appalling recession into which the Government's economic single-mindedness had dragged it.

Lord Evans of Claughton (L) said the crime rate in the outer urban estates on Merseyside was higher, in some parts, than in any other urban conurbation. The Government's inner urban policies, while recognizing the serious problems there, gave too little recognition to the problems of the outer areas.

Lady Faithfull (C) said the time had come for people in central and local government to recognize the need of people for open spaces. What little land was *left* should be given over to this purpose.

Lord Ferrier (C) said that Edinburgh was known as "the holey city" because of the ghastly holes left where buildings had been demolished. The time must come when the development of vacant sites was taken in hand.

Lord Vaux of Harrowden (C) said the urbanization of society had *hit children hard*. Many were born into overcrowded, high density housing, surrounded by increasingly murderous roads.

Money spent now on children and their needs for play would pay tremendous dividends in *future years*.

Lord Bellwin, Under Secretary of State for Environment, who said he had been asked by the Secretary of State (Mr Michael *Heseltine*) *to* take a special interest in urban policy, acknowledged that it was in the inner city areas where the greatest concentrations of deprivation were to be found.

There was the familiar combi*nation of high unemployment*, few job opportunities, poor housing and socially disadvantaged people left behind as industry and the more enterprising and better educated moved to the suburbs or further afield.

These were problems of decades of decline and they could not be solved overnight. The Government's aim was to make the inner cities once more places where people wanted to live and work, but it was no use pretending it was an easy task.

The problems could only be tackled by a coordinated approach with the twin aims of getting the best possible value for the huge sums of money being spent, and providing additional Government help. The *Government* was giving that help in numerous ways.

The enterprise zones were an attempt to do something imagin*ative with areas which had for so* long simply lain derelict. All people had done in the past was to bemoan the situation and say someone ought to do something about it. The Government was encouraged by what it had seen in the enterprise zones and hoped that it would be able to give more details on why before too long.

The Government was giving priority to economic regeneration but was conscious of the need to improve services for people already living in the inner cities. Local authorities already spent vast amounts of taxpayers' and ratepayers' money on education and social services.

There should be room for greater capital spending in the inner cities if there was less emphasis on and a reduction of current spending.

Urban problems were not confined to these shores and the Government was looking also at what was being done in other countries

The debate was concluded.

Whitelaw attack on GLC chief's police criticism

By Richard Evans

Mr William Whitelaw yesterday rebuked, in the strongest terms, the leader of the Greater London Council and its police committee chairman for their outspoken attacks on the capital's police force.

The Home Secretary said he strongly deplored the repeated criticism levelled by Mr Kenneth Livingstone at the appointment of Sir Kenneth Newman, the Metropolitan Police Commissioner-designate, six months before he was due to take up the post.

During a 70-minute meeting with a GLC police committee delegation headed by Mr Paul Boateng, the committee chairman, Mr Whitelaw said he found it astonishing that the head of the GLC should see fit to attack an appointment to what was undoubtedly the most demanding operational job in the police service.

Sir Kenneth Newman was entitled to look to leaders of the community for their good will and support in the difficult task that he faced.

Mr Whitelaw told Mr Boateng he strongly objected to his recent comments about "institutionalized racism" in the Metropolitan Police. He said he found it interesting that the GLC was apparently ready to go along with the great majority of Lord Scarman's recommendations, but was prepared to ignore Lord Scarman's finding that the direction and policies of the police were not racist.

The police committee had expressed a contrary view without producing any evidence, he added.

The tough stance displayed by Mr Whitelaw became apparent at the start of the meeting, which was held at the GLC's request to discuss the Scarman report and policing policies for London.

He said that before the delegation made its points he wished it to be clear that he strongly resented the much publicized comments made by Mr Livingstone

The Home Secretary then listened to the arguments put forward, but gave no guarantees or promises. It seems unlikely that there will be a repeat of yesterday's discussion in the near future. Mr Whitelaw believes the oust should be allowed to settle before deciding on future meetings.

At the meeting Mr Boateng emphasized the urgency of implementing the recommendations contained in Lord Scarman's report, particularly in relation to a police disciplinary code and making racism a specific disciplinary offence.

He said London would be best served by having its own police authority made up of elected representatives, but said Mr Whitelaw "was adamant that the present constitutional arrangements are not ones that are going to be changed and he would remain the police authority".

Mr Boateng said the recent tabulation of crime statistics by race should not be repeated and a wholly independent police complaints procedure should be established. He urged Mr Whitelaw not to be panicked by Conservative backenchers into repeating the "saturation" policing seen in Brixton last year.

London police to screen for bias

□ The Metropolitan Police is to introduce an experimental battery of tests designed to help in weeding out recruits with extreme attitudes, including racial bias. (our Political Correspondent writes).

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State at the Home Offices, feels that it would be premature to disclose full details of the tests because of the experimaental nature of teh vetting procedures.

But he has indicated in a letter to Mr John Tilley, an Opposition spokesman on home affairs, that Lord Scarman's recommendation on race bias in the police service is being pursued.

Lord Scarman disclosed in his report on the Brixton disorders that the Metropolitan Police was exploring, with American assistance, whether attitude — screening can be put on a more systematic, scientific basis".

Letters, page 11

Ironic last stand of the diehards in the bunker

From Christopher Walker
Yamit, March 31

With the midnight deadline for the voluntary evacuation of all Jewish settlers from the Sinai only hours away, the area today provided little evidence of the mass confrontation with the Army which had been repeatedly threatened by the militants.

At the entrance to the main town of Yamit, a giant white dove had been painted on the sand dunes by a local Israeli artist who explained that its purpose was to convey a message of peace to the Egyptians. Close by, two Israeli soldiers lay stripped to the waist, basking in the spring sunshine.

Throughout the day, the road north was filled with lorries and trailers carrying the possessions of most of the remaining families to new homes inside Israel. Although many expressed emotion about leaving, most appeared more concerned with the practicalities of moving.

As soon as a house was vacated, it was being immediately occupied by troops to prevent any takeover by members of the Stop the Withdrawal campaign. The campaigners have already moved into several houses and erected fortifications, but it is believed that they will put up only token resistance.

Hanna, a 21-year-old student nurse who arrived two weeks ago from Jerusalem, said: "My brother is a soldier, it is our Army and we do not want to fight them. But we want to show the world how deeply we feel about having to leave our land."



At ease: Israeli soldiers relaxing as Sinai is evacuated

On the roofs of some of the occupied houses, militants have stockpiled cabbages, which are apparently intended as ammunition to hurl at troops. Others fly the Star of David.

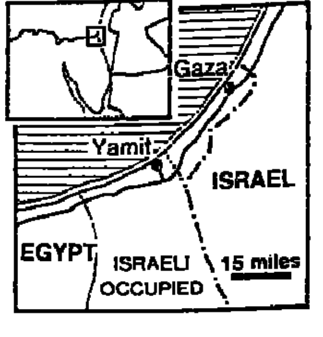
The main centre of resistance is a white air raid shelter, dubbed *Masada* after an earlier Jewish siege, which is covered with graffiti and occupied by an unspecifed number of teenage supporters of the extreme Kach group headed by Rabbi Meir Kahane.

Already Israeli commentators have noted the irony that most of the diehards in the bunker—which is surrounded by a symbolic barrier of barbed wire and tyres— have only been in Israel a few weeks. Most came to Sinai from New York, and this morning I counted about 10 young supporters of the group anxiously hitch-hiking rides north.

Although no one doubts the ability of Kach to create violence, it is not expected to be on a wide scale. Even on the emotional last day of voluntary evacuation, it was obvious that members of the group were shunned by most of the Stop the Withdrawal activists.

Mrs Esther Bazak, who is in charge of finding accommodation for the anti-withdrawal supporters who have been arriving under cover of darkness, expressed revulsion at the Kahane group. "We do not want to know about them," she said.

Today, a group of British and American correspondents tried in vain to persuade the shelter dwellers to come to the surface and explain their views, but they



refused — apparently fearful because Rabbi Kahane believes that the Israelis are intent on putting him back into administrative detention for a second time.

The scene took on an atmosphere of farce as a reporter from the *Washington Post* shouted through the grille, which provides the only entrance to the shelter (the door having been welded): "If you are scared of unarmed journalists, what will you be like when the soldiers arrive?" He did not receive a reply.

As with much of the resistance to the withdrawal, the fortifications and threats surrounding Rabbi Kahane's "Masada" have been staged largely for the benefit of television cameras.

Exact calculation of numbers who will stay on tomorrow to resist the troops is impossible, because for propaganda purposes the militants have from the outset deliberately overestimated their support. But no observer today was prepared to put the total at more than a few hundred, and many of those were expected to pack up before midnight.

Yugoslavia faces the cost of Kosovo

From Our Correspondent
Belgrade, March 31

Tomorrow is the first anniversary of violent demonstrations in Kosovo in which nine died, but Yugoslavia appears no nearer to solving the problems raised by Albanian nationalism.

More than 400 ethnic Albanians have been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment and another 100 are awaiting trial since the eruption of nationalist feelings shook the country and confronted the Government with an assertive nationalism.

A report compiled by the federal Government and submitted for parliamentary debate also disclosed that in the past year more than 1,200 were given light sentences for disturbing the peace and that the police had uncovered 40 illegal organizations with a membership of 600, allegedly aided from Albanian organizations outside the country.

The riots, which started in March apparently over a non-political grievance among students in a university canteen, increased in violence. Attacks also grew against Yugoslav institutions and representatives in the West, leaving seven Yugoslavs dead and 20 injured, the report said.

The figures illustrate that nationalism has now spread widely and outside the Kosovo region, wherever there are Albanian communities.

200,000 CB radio sets licensed

By Kenneth Gosling

More than 200,000 licences for citizens' band radio, which became legal last November, had been sold over post office counters by mid-March. There is no sign of the rate of sale, between 7,000 and 8,000 a week abating. Licences cost £10 each.

Many more CB sets are still being used illegally on the AM frequency; the Government is considering whether to make it an offence to sell AM sets as well as to use them.

The Consumers' Association has been monitoring members' comments on CB and today publishes the results in a *Which* report.

Drawbacks for users, who can only transmit legally using FM (frequency modulation), include bad language, found to be especially worrying to members with children; children using them as toys, blocking channels and annoying other people; and interference from illegal high-powered transmitters in Britain or abroad.

The association warns users against relying on CB in an emergency: although some voluntaryj organizations listen for distress calls, the official rescue services do not.

Advantages include relieving the tedium of long journeys (although it is also admitted that the thrill of idle chatter to complete strangers can soon wear off); receiving and giving information about road conditions; a good means of contact for the housebound and disabled, particularly in isolated areas; and in the open country, for instance, between farmers and tractor drivers; and a good thing for small businesses where, in confined areas, CB is a cheaper alternative to radiotelephone or radiopaging.

Apartheid row over Eisteddfod

From Tim Jones, Cardiff

A political dispute over apartheid is threatening this year's Llangollen International Eisteddfod. Lord Chalfont, the president, and Mr Allan Rogers, Labour European MP for Wales South-East, and vice-president, have each demanded the other's resignation after allegations of hypocrisy.

Mr Rogers has called upon every local authority in Wales to withhold financial support from the festival until Lord Chalfont resigns and the organizers sever links with South Africa.

The Welsh anti-apartheid movement has made Lord Chalfont a target because he is president of the Freedom in Sport Association, which they say is a South African-funded front organization — an allegation that is firmly denied. They also accuse him of hypocrisy because he attended an eisteddfod in South Africa last year.

Black and white competitors from South Africa have appeared at Llangollen for many years and Mr J Noel Bowen, the chairman of the Eisteddfod, said yesterday: "Llangollen is for people of all creeds and colours and they are invited whether we agree with the regimes in their country or not."

Mr Rogers said: "I find it incredible that people from the cultural and social traditions of Wales are able to succour and give credence to a political system that discriminates on the basis of colour.

Lord Chalfont said he had no intention of resigning in the face of what he called blackmail. "I suppose they are taking this action because the Freedom in Sport Association did not object to the English cricketers going to South Africa. We take the view they have a perfect right to go wherever they please.

Consistency plea to JPs

By a Staff Reporter

Electricity boards are urging magistrates to be more consistent in their sentencing to help curb the growing problem of electricity thefts in inner cities. Such thefts are costing millions of pounds a year.

In the April issue of *The Magistrate*, journal of the Magistrates' Association, Mr J. W. Evans, deputy chairman of the London Electricity Board, says that in the past few years there have been many more cases of people stealing electricity.

They involve either interference with the meter to cut the recorded use; by-passing the meter; or reconnecting the supplies where meters have been removed.

All methods are dangerous, Mr Evans says, and can cause shocks, burns or fires. But the public often regard such theft "in much the same light as avoidance of payment of income tax".

The problem is particularly acute in crowded inner city areas, especially London, Liverpool, and Glasgow. But although cases often come before magistrates, no uniform line is taken. In some cases a nominal fine of £5 or £10 is imposed on social grounds; in others, prison is threatened.

He cites one case in London in which the owner of multiple properties was sentenced to three years on each of 23 offences to run concurrently and ordered to pay costs up to £1,500 and £16,500 compensation, with the right for the board to pursue civil damages.

Battle of budget darkens EEC farm price talks

From Ian Murray, Brussels, March 31

European agriculture ministers this morning began the annual ritual of a three-day session to agree farm prices for the year ahead. They were well aware that whatever they decided could not take effect unless there were early agreement on the size of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget.

Mr Peter Walker, the British minister, made it quite clear from the outset that "there was no question" of agreeing a price increase without a settlement of the budget question. He said it was already accepted in the Community that the agricultural policy reform had to be settled in parallel with the budget question.

Speaking pointedly to the French, who are striving desperately to uncouple the two subjects, he said that the only countries that could ignore the budget question were those who made no contribution to the budget. It would be absurd, he said, if the British Government did not take the budget question into account in fixing prices.

Not to be outdone, Mme Edith Cresson, the French Minister, said that "if there is too much unjustified delay motivated by other than agricultural objectives, then France will draw the necessary conclusions". In her view reform of the common agricultural policy "which is necessary" should not be done purely on budget grounds.

Mme Cresson, who yesterday accused the British Government of "a kind of terrorism" in holding up a price settlement until the budget question was settled, said that reform had to take social aspects into account.

To make sure that she was not tempted in any way to sell out the interests of French farmers a delegation of French Communist Parliamentarians was following the negotiations. They handed in a letter to the Council presidency urging it "not to give in to Great Britain's blackmail and to refuse to subordinate agricultural price fixing to settlement of the British budget question".

The two ministers were doing no more than echoing the view-points of their respective leaders at the end of the European summit here the previous day. Then Mrs Margaret Thatcher had said the chances of an agreed agricultural price increase package was "very slight".

British officials preparing for the EEC foreign ministers' meeting in Luxembourg on Saturday are probably puzzled by French tactics. Outright rejection of the compromise formula by President Mitterrand has placed France in isolation from the other nine countries, all of whom are showing signs of being heartly sick of the whole negotiation.

This can only count against France when the negotiations start especially as Britain is pledged to try to negotiate on the basis of the formula rejected by France.

There is no reason, however, for the farm price negotiations to come to a halt. Mr Walker intends to use the three days to fight against Commission proposals for a revaluation of the green pound — which could cut British farmers incomes — and to resist other Commission ideas for special treatment for the smaller dairy farmers.

He will also be trying to enlist West German, Belgian, Dutch and Danish support to turn down a double figure percentage increase of prices, as urged by France, Ireland, Greece and Italy. It is remotely possible that a farm price package could be ready by late on Friday, but in those circumstances Britain would refuse final agreement until after the Luxembourg meeting the next day.

Raising eyebrows: Mme Edith Cresson, the French Agriculture Minister, who accused Britain of "a kind of terrorism".

Sabre rattling in the South Atlantic

Argentine options limited on Falklands

By David Cross

In spite of the growing tensions between Britain and Argentina over the Falkland Islands, the 2,000 or so islanders have so far limited their anti-Argentine protests to a few pro-British slogans.

In the most notable incident an intruder broke into the Argentine airline office in Port Stanley and covered the Argentine flag with a Union Jack. Before leaving he wrote "tit for tat" in toothpaste on one of the desks in a reference to the incident which provoked the current confrontation — the raising of the Argentine flag on the dependency of South Georgia by a group of Argentine scrap merchants.

Another slogan sprayed outside the airline office reads: "UK-OK".

The airline office has become the focus of protests because it is the most obvious symbol of Argentina's claim to sovereignty of the group of islands which have been a British colony for the past 150 years. Under a communications agreement concluded by the British and Argentine governments in 1971, Buenos Aires runs the only regular air service linking the islands with the outside world.

Each week a Fokker Friendship F27 or F28 aircraft, with seats for about 50 passengers on board, runs a weekly or twice weekly service between Port Stanley and Comodoro Rivadavia on the coast of Argentina. The aircraft also bring mail and regular supplies of fresh fruit to supplement the spartan diets of the islanders.

The 1971 agreement, which also covers educational, medical and customs links between the islands and Argentina, laid down arrangements for Argentines and Falkland Islanders travelling to and from the islands. The Argentine authorities issue them with special travel permits entitling them to free movement both on the mainland and on the islands.

The other main agreement between Britain and Argentina entitles the Artentines to supply petrol and aviation fuel to the Falkland Islanders. Under the terms of the 1974 pact, petroleum supplies are brought from the mainland and stored on tanks on the island.

Otherwise in spite of efforts by both the British and Argentine Governments to strengthen economic and political links between the islands and Buenos Aires, ties between the islanders and the Argentina remain tenuous. The occasional Argentine cruise ship calls at Port Stanley during the summer months but leaves ater passengers have bought their supply of duty-free whisky, while a few children study at the British school in Cordoba in entral Argentina.

With the exception of the few supplies brought in by aircraft, the vast majority of Falkland Islands trade is still with Britain by sea. The cargo ship Aes travels to and from Tilbury four times a year carrying wool to Britain and taking supplies of all kinds to keep the Falkland Islands economy ticking over.

Telephonne and telex links also bypass Argentina, being transmitted by satellite via the British Cable and Wireless Company.

If the crisis escalates, there is, therefore, little the Argentines can do to make life unpleasant for the islanders — short of a full-scale invasion.

The most Argentina seems able to do is to stop the mail and prevent passengers from travelling to and from the islands.

In the meantime, according to the daily telex messages which pass between the Falkland Islands and its office in London, the latest confrontation has served to heighten the apprehensions of the islanders towards Britain's defence commitment.

Leading article, page 11.



Jungle patrol: A British soldier makes friends with children in a Belize border village.

US recognizes Guatemalan junta

Guatemala City, March 31. — The United States yesterday recognized the military Government which seized power in Guatemala last week, according to the Foreign Ministry.

Mr Frederic Chapin, the United States Ambassador, handed Señor Alfonso Alonso Lima, the Guatemala Foreign Minister, an official note on behalf of the American Government. It underlined Washington's desire to continue "friendly relations and cooperation betweem the United States and Guatemala, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Guatemala's new rulers have abolished Congress and suspended political activivty. They have pleaded both to guarantee human rights and to crush left-wing guerrillas.

President Efrain Rios Montt and the two other members of the Junta, General Horacio Maldonado and Collonel Francisco Gordillo, also appointed a cabinet yesterday. It contains a mixure of Army officers and civilians.

The President takes the Defence portfolio, while General Maldonado becomes *Minister of the Interior, and* Colonel Gordillo takes over the Communications Ministry.

Other Ministers are:

Foreign: Alfonso Alonso Lima. **Agriculture:** Otto Martinez Recinos. **Education:** Luis Mérida. **Finance:** Colonel Leonardo Figueroa Villate. **Economy:** Julio Matheu. **Health:** Dr Adolfo Castañeda Felice. **Labour:** Otto Palma Figueroa. **Secretary-General of the Junta:** Colonel Manuel de Jesús Girón Sánchez.

Informed sources say that Señora Ruth Chicas Rendon Sosa, appointed Social Welfare Minister last week, resigned a few days later for undisclosed reasons. She held the same post briefly in the deposed Government of General Romeo Lucas Garcia. — Reuter.

☐ San Salvador: The coalition of five right-wing parties was assured today of a *commanding lead in* El Salvador's Constituent Assembly. With only one or two seats *still to be decided in the* 60-seat *assembly*, and 95 per cent of the votes counted, the right-wing coalition had won 36 seats, against 24 for President José Napoleón Duarte's Christian Democratic Party.

The dominant partner in the coalition is the National *Republican Alliance (Arena)*.

Barring minor modifications affecting the seats still undecided, the line-up of parties is expected to be: Christian Democrat Party 24 seats; Arena 19; National Conciliation Party 14; Democratic Action 2; Salvadorean People's Party 1; People's Orientation Party 0.

The coalition obtained 60 per cent of the votes, while the Christian Democrats remained the largest single party with 40 over cent of the votes. — AFP.

☐ **London:** Lord Chitnis, the *Liberal* peer and veteran election observer, said on his return from El Salvador that many people had been anxious to vote in the election there last Sunday because their identity cards were stamped when they voted (Richard Dowden writes).

Lord Chitnis said that it was impossible to judge the percentage turnout, but he thought it was relatively high. About 12.5 per cent of ballot papers — a high proportion, he said — had been spoiled.

Brazil's Third World stance under fire

From Patrick Knight, São Paulo, March 31

Brazil is coming under increasing pressure to modify its foreign policy as *Central America moves to the* middle of the world political stage.

Brazil's position has been that the fighting in El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala should be solved by the countries concerned, and by political means. For a variety of reasons, Brazil has a different ideological position from that of the United States and, increasingly from Argentina, which is now more assertive under its new president, General Leopoldo Galtieri.

Argentina, which has sent El Salvador free grain, is considering the dispatch of arms and is widely understood to have about 50 anti-guerrilla specialists acting as advisers in the country, as well as a smaller number of undercover men in Nicaragua. It is anxious that Brazil should give at least some support to its line.

During a recent visit to Brasilia by Señor Nicanor Costa Méndez, the Argentine Foreign Minister, Brazil was asked to take more interest in the political affairs of Bolivia, where precarious military regimes in power since 1980 have been given Argentine political support, as well as $800m (about £444m) in loans.

The joint communiqué at the end of the visit was non-commital, and Senhor Saraiva Guerreiro, the Brazilian Foreign Minister, has reiterated that Brazil sees the growing divergence between the North and South as of more importance than East-West differences.

The minister has said he regrets the return of Cold War postures, which are detrimental to the interests of Third World countries. This point attracted the retort during Señor Nicanor Mndez's visit that Argentina by virtue of its per capita income, is not a member of the Third World at all.

The new *American* Ambassador to Brazil, Mr Anthony Motley, has also said that he cannot understand Brazil's interest in the Third World.

One reason why Brazil has adopted such a non-ideological position in the past decade — being among the first to recognize such regimes as the MPLA in Angola, and withdrawing recognition from the Somoza regime in Nicaragua while Argentina officers were still supporting it — is that Brazil has the long-term aim of becoming a leader of at least one tendency within the Third World.

Fundamental trade priorities are another reason for Brazil's stance.

Almost half of Brazil's exports now go to the Third World countries in Africa and the rest of Latin America. Furthermore of the fastest growing exports — manufactures — two-thirds go the Third World.

Argentina, on the other hand, exports only a few commodities to a very few countries, most of them developed.

Recent political events also partly explain the differences. If there was a left-wing assault on the Brazilian state in the early 1970s, it involved only a few dozen guerrillas.

Things have been very diferrent in Argentina, where the death toll in the recent guerrilla years was more *than* 10,000, and the *state* came under threat. As a result of the violence with which Argentina destroyed the guerrillas, it became a pariah in the world community, and now its political priority, reiterated during the Foreign Minister's visit here, is unqualified support to United States policy.

NEWS IN SUMMARY

Iran says it will not invade Iraq

Hojatoleslam Ali Khamenei, the President of Iran, said on Tehran radio yesterday that Iranian forces would not move into Iraq after their offensive in the Gulf war.

The radio, monitored by the BBC in London, quoted the President as saying the Muslims of Iraq were Iran's brothers. But he said: "Our support for them does not mean that we will take our forces inside Iraqi territory." He emphasized that Iran had no designs on Iraqi territory.

Iraq has disclosed that its forces have withdrawn to new positions after the week-long Iranian offensive.

In Rome, Hojatoleslam Hadi Khosrow-Shahi, the Iranian Ambassador to the Vatican, told a press conference that Iran had beaten Iraq. He said Iraqi troops still on Iranian soil would be forced to leave.

Danish wives to keep own names

Copenhagen. — Denmark is introducing legislation allowing married women to retain their maiden names (Christopher Follett writes). Unless they expressly wish it, they will no longer automatically assume their husband's surname on marriage.

Parents will also have the right to decide which of their two surnames their children take.

Cape Town

Johannesburg. — Sir Leonard Allison, the foreign Office official who is Britain's representative on the five-nation Western "contact group" on Namiba, has arrived in Cape Town to have talks with South African officials and possibly Mr R. F. Botha, the Foreign Minister, (Michael Hornsby writes).

Dr Chester Crocker, the American Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, is in Luanda, Angola, for a meeting with Mr Sam Nujoma, the leader of the South West Africa People's Organization whose guerrillas have been fighting for the independence of Namibia for 16 years.

13 sentenced to death in Aden

Aden. — Thirteen Yemenis were sentenced to death here for plotting to sabotage South Yemen's economic and oil installations with "outside" help.

One of the accused said in evidence that he was trained to use time bombs and other explosive devices by Americans in an unnamed foreign country.

New Cabinet for Surinam

Paramaribo. — Surinam's ruling military council named a Cabinet to succeed the civilian administration it ousted in February.

Mr Henri Neyhorst, aged 44, an economist, becomes Prime Minister and Finance Minister. The new Cabinet has been given the task of transforming this South American country of 375,000 people, a former Dutch colony, into a socialist state.

Distant quasar being studied

Canberra. — Australian scientists said they had discovered a quasar (quasi-star) 20,000 million light years away that is probably the most distant object ever observed from earth. They used locally-based radio and optical telescopes in an intensive six-year search.

Aggett friend's TV interview



The girl friend of Dr Neil Aggett (above), the South African trade unionist found dead in his cell at security police headquarters in Johannesburg on February 5, says that anyone who knew him could not believe that he took his own life.

Dr Liz Floyd, who was detained and held in solitary confinement at the same time as Dr Aggett, will be seen on Thames Television's *TV Eye* tonight. She adds that "through my own experiences I think that any detainee is at risk. . . . I am not surprised that a detainee has died".

Citizenship revoked

Palm Beach, Florida. — A Ukrainian immigrant had his American citizenship revoked after a judge found he had concealed his collaboration with Nazi occupation forces in the Second World War.

Chirac planned to travel in bombed train coach

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, March 31

M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, might have been one of the victims of the bomb explosion on the Capitole, the Paris-Toulouse express on Monday night.

He was due to take the train that night to attend a meeting the next morning of the *conseil general* of Tulle, in Corrèze, where his constituency is located. He did not take the train because a friend had offered to fly him there on a private aircraft early on Tuesday.

When he does take the Capitole, *he* always reserves seats in the coach next to the restaurant car, which was where the bomb went off because it is easier both to work and dine in it.

"I naturally make no connexion between this shocking deed and the fact that I might have taken this train", he said. It was "purely and simply a chance coincidence".

An extreme right-wing terrorist organization, the Spanish Basque Battalion, claimed responsibility for the explosion in a call to a Bilbao daily newspaper last night, (Charles Hargrove writes).

It is the third time in less than four months that this *organization*, whose *aim* is to *eliminate support* in France for ETA, the Basque guerrilla group, has claimed a part in spectacular terrorist actions in south western France.

BERLINGUER IN PARIS ACCORD

Paris, March 31. — Signor Enrico Berlinguer, the Italian Communist leader, in Paris for talks with Socialist leaders, today met President Mitterrand for more than an hour.

Signor Berlinguer said after the meeting at the Elysee Palace that there were "many points of convergence between Italian Communists and French Socialists".

He talked for four hours yesterday with M Lionel Jospin, First Secretary of the Socialist Party. The *two* sides, according to sources, are agreed on at least three fundamental points.

They oppose the system of blocks, East and West AFP.

Columbia prepared for fourth mission in June

From Piers Akerman, Houston, March 31

The Russians have expressed alarm over the success of the American space shuttle programme, saying it would play a central role in Pentagon plans to use space for military purposes. (Michael Binyon writes).

Comments on the flight of Columbia said the shuttle programme had now shed its science-oriented clothes. *Red Star*, the army newspaper, said today: "Plans envisage *the* use of the spacecraft to launch military communications, weather forecasting and spy satellites fitted with special equipment to pinpoint launches of ballistic missiles, while the orbiter itself will carry instrumentation to detect the exhaust flames of rocket engines."

The paper accused the United States of cold-shouldering Soviet proposals at the United Nations to ban the placing of weapons in outer space. It said "imperialist warmongers" were seeking to use scientific and technological progress for aggression.

The Russians have not developed a shuttle in their own space programme, which Western analysts say is many years behind the Americans in this respect.

The space shuttle Columbia will be loaded on to a converted 747 transporter next Wednesday and flown from White Sands missile range in New Mexico to the Kennedy Space Centre in Florida in preparation for its fourth mission now scheduled for late June.

Within hours of landing yesterday the Columbia was hoisted above the dry gypsum runway and prepared for the arrival of the transporter.

Mr Glynn Lunney, manager of the space shuttle programme office at the Johnson Space Centre, said Columbia had lost no more of the heat protection tiles during landing. Shortly after launch it was discovered that about 37 of the silicon tiles had been lost from the skin of the craft.

Mr Lunney said that Columbia was in better shape after its third flight than it was after its second. On its fourth mission Columbia will be carrying a top secret *payload for the Department* of Defence. It will make its fifth flight in late November or December before being returned to the Edwards Air Force Base in California for modifications and overhaul.

OAU talks boycotted in Zimbabwe

From Stephen Taylor
Salisbury, March 31

Eight African states protesting against the presence of a delegation from the Saharwi Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) boycotted the opening session of a meeting of the Labour Commission of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) here today.

Representatives of the eight states defied orders by a Zimbabwe Government minister to leave the vicinity of the meetong if they were not attending. They said the gathering was illegal because under the OAU charter there was no quorum.

The dispute over the membership of the SADR — recently agreed by a majority of OAU states in spite of the continuing war in the western Sahara — has now disrupted the last three OAU meetings and threatens to cause a major split in the organization.

The eight nations who boycotted the meetings today, causing the opening to *be postponed, were Morocco*, Senegal, Tunisia, Somalia, Ivory Coast, Mauritius, Liberia and Zaire.

Mr Kumbirai Kangai, Zimbabwe's Minister of Labour, pleaded in vain with the delegates to enter the hall.

After a postponement Mr Kangai told them that if they were not attending the meeting, on the conference floor of a Salisbury hotel, they should go down to the foyer.

They refused and when an official repeated the order *the leader of the Senegal* delegation said: "I can stand where I want. If you want you can bring your police to take us out."

The boycotters emphasized that they meant no discourtesy to their Zimbabwean hosts.

LAND GRAB DENIED BY GREECE

From Mario Modiano
Athens, March 31

The Greek Government today dismissed Turkish charges that it was seizing land owned by ethnic Turks in western Thrace. A spokesman said: "We are simply evicting squatters from public lands: both Christians and Muslims."

Turkey yesterday threatened reprisals against the dwindling Greek minority of Istanbul. If the Greek authorities seized land belonging to members of the Turkish minority living in North-Eastern Greece.

A Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman, protesting against the Greek Government's refusal to open talks on the problem, said: "Recent events in Thrace demonstrate the negative attitude of the Greek Government towards Turks living in Greece."

French TV Bill disappoints

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, March 31

The French Cabinet today approved the draft of the long-expected and controversial television law, which *is designed to* establish the independence of French radio and television from *political* pressure, without affecting the basic principle of the state monopoly of those media.

It follows about a dozen attempts by previous governments, but it is already clear that the law falls short of the Socialists' claims when they were in Opposition that they would "free television" from state interference.

The Bill amounts only to a broad framework, and marks no clear break with the past; and it leaves unanswered such questions as the autonomy of the different channels, the extent of advertising revenue, and the role of private interests in cable television.

For the past few months the recommendations of a special government committee, the Moinot committee, which inspired the Bill, and a number of inspired leaks about its contents, have been the subject of much controversy and criticism.

The television journalists' unions consider the Bill does not go far enough and is lacking in vision and inspiration. The Opposition argues that it will merely consolidate state interference, expand bureaucratic control and increase costs, without any improvement in creativity and the quality of programmes.

One of the main features of the Bill is the setting up of a high authority of *nine members*, obviously inspired by the BBC board of governors, appointed for six years and irremovable — three of them, including the chairman, are appointed by the President of the Republic, three by the President of the Senate, and three by the President of the Assembly.

They will have the power to appoint the presidents of the television and national radio companies (hitherto vested in the Cabinet), to allot frequencies, harmonize programmes, and insure respect of the public service character of the media.

Apart from the fact that the Government is represented by a commissioner in the high authority, and that his powers are loosely defined, the method of appointment of its members does not in itself ensure any real independence of the high authority, unless the Government, breaking with the practices of its predecessors of right and left, really sets out to respect it.

Recent criticism by Socialist Party leaders that government policy was not properly explained by radio and television is hardly a good omen.

Uganda defeats rebels

From Our Correspondent, Nairobi, March 31

Ugandan government control has been restored in the West Nile district, bordering on Zaire and Sudan, much of *which has been held* by anti-government rebels for more than a year, the Ugandan authorities said today.

Administrative officials from Arua, the main town in the area, and Major John Ogole, the local army commander, have had meetings with Zairean officials in the border town of Aru and with Sudanese officials in Kaya, close to the border.

One result of the operation against the rebels has been a new influx of Ugandan refugees into both Zaire and Sudan. Sudanese officials say that 10,000 Ugandans have fled there. They have appealed for international aid to help, to care for them.

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Parents will also have the right to decide which of the two surnames their children take.

Cape Town

13 sentenced to death in Aden

New Cabinet for Surinam

Distant quasar being studied

Aggett friend's TV interview

General Giap is demoted by Hanoi congress

From David Watts, Singapore, March 31

General Vo Nguyen Giap, the veteran Vietnamese leader who built up the Vietminh forces fighting the French from 1941 and was later Defence Minister during the war against the Americans, has been removed by the fifth national congress from the party Politiburo.

His demotion was one of a series of changes that came at the close of the congress, in Hanoi.

Today, setting the pattern for the next five years in both political and economic matters. He was replaced in the number six position by general Van Tien Dung, the Minister of Defence, who led Hanoi's troops in the 1975 campaign that ended with the capture of Saigon.

General Giap had been steadily losing influence since the disastrous Tet offensive of 1968 which exposed 85 per cent of communist cadres in the South. He retains his position in the Central Committee.

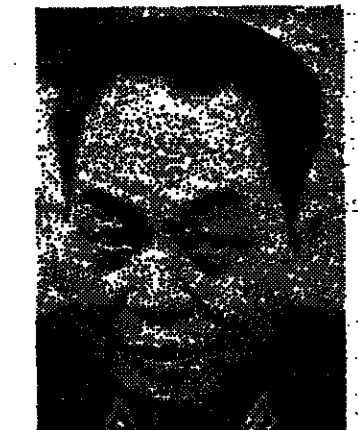
General Giap was one of six members of the Politburo who were not reelected at today's final session of congress. The others appeared to be replaced for a variety of reasons ranging from age to recent failures. Most notable of the latter was Mr Le Thanh Nghi, who was removed as chairman of the State Planning Commission last year for the failure of economic policies.

Two former alternate members of the Politburo promoted to full members were Mr To Huu and Mr Vo Van Kiet, both younger politicians whose stars are rising rapidly by vietnamese standards.

Mr To Huu is widely tipped for the higher posts in the party in later years. A poet, he had his work quoted a number of times during the congress.

Mr Kiet's promotion is significant as an attempt to involve the southern part of the country more in national affairs. He was party secretary in Ho Chi Ming City (previously Saigon).

Mr Nguyen Co Thach, the Foriegn Minister, who was promoted to alternate member of the Politburo, is another of the younger generation whom the party is trying to bring in. Despite predicitions, there were no changes at the very top of the Politburo and the top five members keep their old positions despite reports of the ill health of Mr Le Duan, Secretary General.



General Giap: Leader in fight against colonial rule. This photograph was taken in 1971.

The removal of General Giap, however, is a clear indication of the party's determination to apply the guidelines laid down at the fourth congress to the most illustrious of Vietnam's revolutionaries.

General Giap was one of the original opponents of French colonisl rule. He joined the Vietnam Workers' Party at the age of 16 in 1926, going on to be Minister of the Interior on Ho Chi Minh's provisional Government of 1945 and leading the Vietnamese in the battle of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, which led to the French defeat.

The themes of the fifth congress have been the change of party politics from trying to develop simultaneously both industry and agriculture. The party and country have recognized the need to get the fundamentals right before progress can be made on the industrial front.

Most fundamental of all is the country's agriculture which will be given priority in an attempt to feed the population and attain self-sufficiency by the end of the present five-year plan in 1985.

Hanoi radio interviews with party cadres visiting the capital made it clear that inefficient bureaucracy and mismanagement are as much to blame for the lack of food as is low productivity. Some young cadres were surprisingly outspoken in their criticism of the leadership for these failings.

But with precious little assistance coming from the non-communist world, the Vietnamese will once again have to turn to the Soviet Union For increased aid.

The chief Soviet delegate to the congress, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, secretary of the Soviet Central Committee, pledged greatly expanded technical and economic aid to Vietnam and said that Soviet-Vietnamese relations would develop in a more "varied and vigorous manner". Turnover of goods between the two countries would double in the next five years.

□ Moscow: The Soviet Union yesterday presented its highest award, the order of Lenin, to Vietnamese state and party leaders (Michael Binyon writes). Mr Gorbachov gave the decoration to Mr Le Duan, President Truong Chinh, and Mr Pham Van Dong, the prime minister.

Mr Gorbachov said the awards were made for the men's work in strengthening relations with the Soviet Union, linked to Vietnam by a treaty of friendship. They also reflected Soviet respect for Vietnam's actions for peace and democracy.

Mr Gorbachov, the youngest and newest member of the Politburo, had a delicate task in Hanoi. His visit came immediately after President Brezhnev's Tashkent speech calling for better relations with China, a bitter enemy of Vietnam. The Russians offered little beyond verbal support when China attacked Vietnam three years ago, and Hanoi may press for assurances that any improvement in relations with Peking will not be at Vietnam's expense.

Italian terrorism

Unequal success against the Red and the Black

From John Earle, Rome, March 31

The Red Brigades are on the run, but no one thinks terrorism in Italy has been eliminated. "In three or six months we risk a new offensive", says Signor Giorgio Benvenuto, secretary of the trade union confederation UIL.

His organization, composed mostlyy of socialists, republicans and Social Democrats, has been particularly affected, since Signor Luigi Scriciolo, its official formerly responsible for foreign relations, is in prison under investigation for alleged links with the Red Brigades.

Signor Benvenuto has replaced him for the time being with Signor Renzo Canciani, aged 33, a former worker in Alfa Romeo.

Alfa Romeo in Milan, along with Fiat in Turin and Montedison's petrochemical works at Porto Marghera, have been prominent Red Brigades targets in recent years, with a series of kidnappings, killings and kneecappings. A Turin magistrate recently pointed out that more than a third of those arrested from the Red Brigades "column" there were workers at Fiat, including some shop stewards.

In Milan, Signor Benvenuto emphasizes that the so-called "Walter Alasia column" of the Red Brigades, which last summer kidnapped Alfa Romeo's head od labour relations, has not been wiped out, though it has suffered losses.

It has long had some influence in the factory, and it may be significant that clashes have taken place this week between workers and factory guards over a redundancy; scheme accepted by the unions.

Since the liberation from Red Brigades captivity of General James Dozier on January 28, the authorities have arrested 340 alleged left-wing terrorists and discovered 45 hideouts or bases; but the number of alleged right-wing terrorists detained was only 45.

The Government is aware that its success against "red" terrorism has been much greater than against the "black" variety. Ministers ascribe this partly to the fact that Red extremists have an ideological motivation which seeks popular consent, and when after some years they see this is not forthcoming, dissent arises among their ranks which can be exploited by the authorities.

"Black" terrorism, on the other hand, explodes bombs. A long series of explosions have gone unpunished: from the bank at Piazza Fontana in Milan in December, 1969 (16 dead) to that at Piazza della Loggia in Brescia (eight dead) and on the Brenner express near Florence (12 dead) in 1978, to that at Bologna station (more than 80 dead) in 1980.

The reaction of a minister on hearing of the Paris-Toulon train explosion was that this bore a typically neo-fascist stamp.

In Rome, it is not thought that European terrorist activities are all part of some international conspiracy. Rather, it is believed that different movements have for years given technical and logistical support, though their ideology can be very different — the IRA and the Basque extremists, for example, have a different motivation to the Red Brigades or the German Red Army Group.

Opposition poised for triumph in Victoria

From Douglas Aiton
Melbourne, March 31

Three days before the important Victoria state election, the latest poll, by *The Age* newspaper, says the opposition Labour party has lost 7 per cent of its support in one week, but is still in a most commanding position.

The poll was taken last weekend and shows that Labour would have taken 53 per cent of the vote and the ruling Liberal party only 36 per cent.

Even if Labour dropped another 7 per cent this week, on the figures they would still win the election, so it now looks as though there will be a Labour government in Victoria for the first time since 1955.

This is certain to cause consternation in Mr Malcolm Fraser's federal government. There is a federal election due next year and at the moment the polls say Labour would win that too. The loss of Victoria would further trouble the federal government.

It is significant that Mr Fraser himself has not played any part in the campaigning for the Victoria Liberals. This is probably because his own popularity rating is not high at the moment and he would not be particularly welcome.

At the moment it would be very difficult indeed to find anyone prepared to put money on a Liberal victory.



Paratroop drop ends in disaster

Private Steve Harshberger of the 82nd Airborne Division from Fort Bragg, North Carolina, loaded with parachutes and with a bloody face after a disastrous parachute exercise in the Mojave Desert near Fort Irwin, California in which four men were killed and 71 injured, three of them critically. More than 2,300 paratroopers took part in the first exercise of units of the Rapid Deployment Task Force from all military services. It was one of the largest American parachute exercises in peacetime.

The cause of the deaths has not been confirmed officially, but winds in the area before the drop were gusting at 45 mph on the ground and there were reports that two parachutes failed to open, the straps of others snarled in the wind and one man landed on a piece on heavy equipment.

Spanish outcry at surgeon's killing

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, March 31

The killing last night of a leading surgeon who had earlier reported he was treating a suspected member of the ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) organization, has brought renewed tension throughout Spain's troubled northern region. ETA has claimed responsibility for the killing.

Versions of the reason for the murder differed. The Spanish General Council of Doctors stated originally that the surgeon had reported treating the suspected terrorist to the authorities, but later the council said he was killed for having refused to attend an ETA member.

To underline the dilemma of doctors working in the Basque region, local people are also worried at the death of a general practitioner from a heart attack shortly after he had been interrogated over nine days by Civil Guards about alleged medical contacts with terrorists.

Six people — four policemen, a senior telephone executive, and a young woman — have been killed by Basque terrorists over the past fortnight. This has created high political tension which the Calvo Sotelo Government had hoped at all costs to avoid for fear of its impact on the court martial proceedings in Madrid of those involved on last year's attempt to overthrow democracy.

The difficulties for doctors in the Basque region, who have an obligation to save anyone's life, have never been so starkly revealed before.

The most incisive comment came today from the new Basque left-wing political movement, formed largely from former ETA members, which described the surgeon's death as: "This is the latest demonstration how ETA's military wing has degenerated into naked terrorism. He who does not pay ETA's revolutionary tax is assassinated and he who does not attend ETA patients is also assassinated."

The Spanish General Council of Doctors has called for a 15-minute stoppage by doctors throughout the country on Friday to express the "profound indignation" of the profession.

Señor Manuel Nunez, the Health Minister, today flew to attend the funeral in San Sebastian of the murdered surgeon — Dr Ramiro Carasa, the 38-year-old head of the casualty department of the city's biggest state hospital. His body was found last night, with a bullet through the neck.

A telephone call on behalf of ETA military wing to *Egin* a daily newspaper with ETA sympathics, subsequently claimed the surgeon had been killed, and gave details of where his body could be found.

Dr Carasa was believed to have attended one of the suspected ETA gunmen who had escaped from the authorities after the shooting of two national policemen and a young woman as they were having lunch in a restaurant near Bilbao on March 22.

Absurd Man . . .

Clinging to the Wreckage
By John Mortimer

(Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95)

"Drawing out are we today?" glinted the bank manager at the poor young barrister and writer standing before him, "Or are we paying in?"

"Drawing out actually", I admitted. "I mean, we've got to live".

"No 'got to' about it", the manager said sharply. "In fact, many people have to learn that living is quite unnecessary"

It gave me no satisfaction to learn that, the following week, my bank manager had fallen off the platform at Charing Cross and been killed instantly by an oncoming 'Northern Line'. I have learned that it is very unsafe to prophesy other people's deaths.

John Mortimer illustrates the point further with an even better story about a fortune-teller who failed to see farther than the end of September because she herself, not the client, was due to die on October 1. It is strange that he discovered the tragical-comical nature of farce comparatively late, for *it turns out to be his natural* element and this exceptionally touching and funny memoir is rich in remarkable occasions and disconcerting surprises which further embellish the epigraph from *Camus placed at the head of* the book: "For the absurd man, it is not a matter of explaining and solving but of experiencing and describing. Everything begins with a lucid indifference."

We are invited then to enjoy *Clinging to the Wreckage*, a 200 page account of *Mortimer's life up to the Oz* trial and the first stage performance of *Voyage Round My Father* as a Portrait of the Artist as the Absurd Man, and the final paragraph of all reminds us that *the result is only* "a part of life, seen from one point of view" (suggesting, no doubt correctly, others to come) and that "these are the things that stayed with me for a while before they left to *go into a book*."

This, of course, is the most terrific English understatement and nothing to do with lucid indifference in the French manner at all, for *behind the thick spectacles* and the whimsical Hapsburg chin lies the watchfulness of a writer trying to hear the sound of his own voice, much bewilderment and some pain. Gentleness is one of the *virtues he most admires* in other men — it is rarely, if ever, applied to a woman in this book — but it is a gentleness that has as little to do with timidity as goodness has with blind faith. The author of *Clinging to the Wreckage* is a good man as Anton Chekhov was a good man.

A whole series of reversions and absurdities, some spectacular and some mild, unfolds around the only child's progress from Chilterns to Harrow, Oxford, the *Crown Film Unit*, and years of divorce work in the High Court followed, as he puts it, by *a switch to crime*. Grandfather Mortimer was a Bristol brewer who took the Pledge. John's father, as we know from *Voyage*, was struck blind in the garden and spent the rest of his life and career *pretending* the accident had not taken place: this, his son has now decided, was out of evasiveness, not courage. A film studio, for which John was invited to write after the war, had totally vanished when he reported *for work next day*; his closest friend at Oxford, who had introduced him to music and the possibility of unforced moral example, was a pacifist who murdered his mistress and poisoned himself in a wood. The memory shakes him still, and it shakes the book, too.

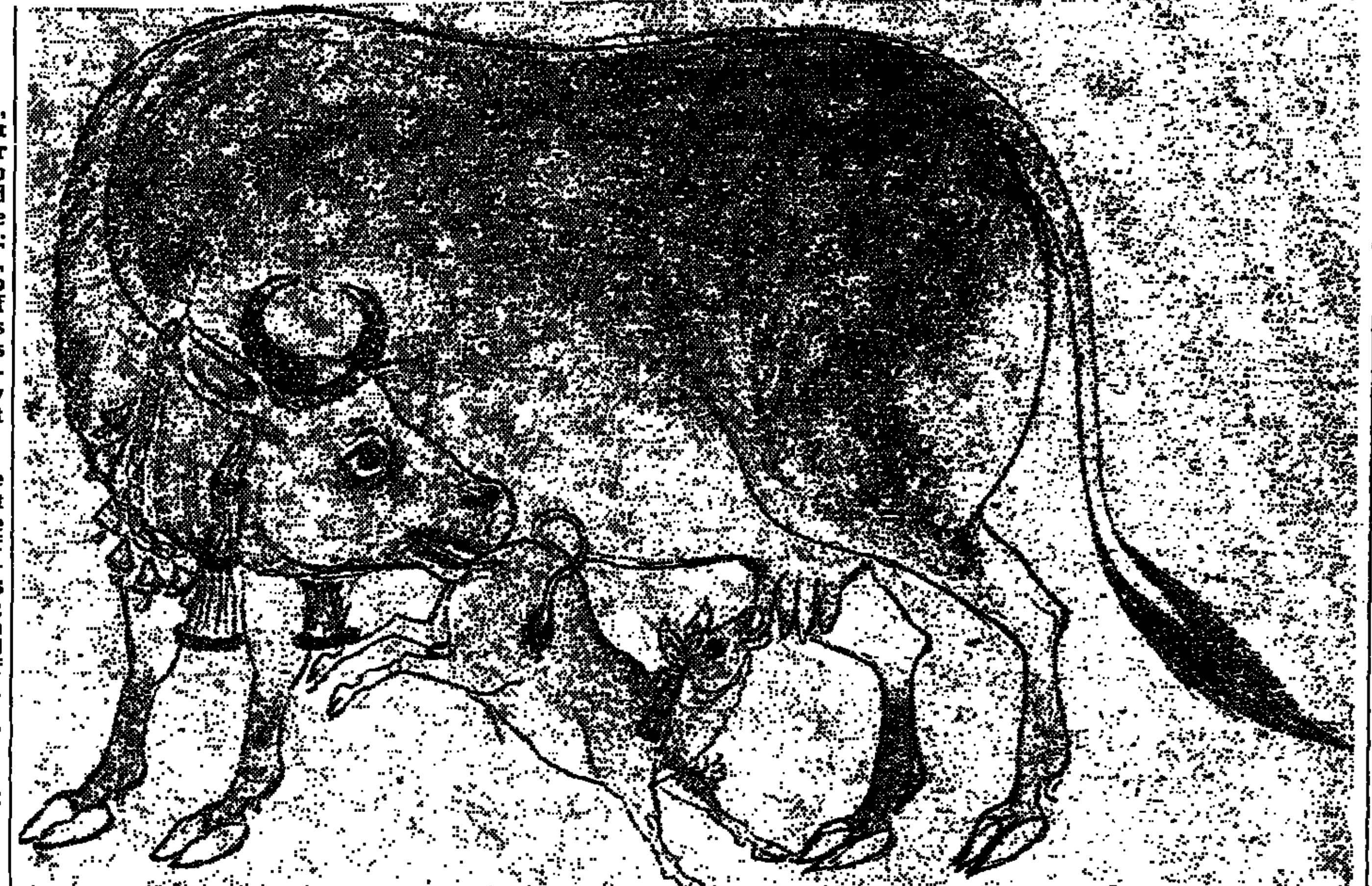
He writes of all these things at exactly the right length and weight, and the whole book is a model of allusive compactness. *Clinging to the Wreckage* contains almost as many lightning sketches as *Dead Souls*: rich Uncle Harold who controlled by slide-rule the length of everything in his life from the beds he sold to the clothes he wore and the bacon he ate at breakfast; Mullard, the joyless bodger of Turville who allowed his *family* one experience of pleasure a year: his ancient cylinder of "The Laughing Friar" at Christmas; the Finchley Road shrinks who watched John's marriage die; Sam Spiegel, Anatol de Grunwald, Kenneth Tynan and John Osborne. The sketches are sharp, compassionate and just. My favourite is the General who had not spoken to his wife for years but addressed savage little notes to the items of furniture her family had supplied: "You are a very vulgar little sideboard. *Go back to Whiteley's where* you came from".

Marriage and divorce informed his earlier years and helped make him a writer. A kind of agreed truce, or *pax*, seems to surround his own first, to Penelope Dimont, which lasted 20 years and was fairly famous in its time. Rare *glimpses* are allowed of Penelope's zestful comic despair, typing away surrounded by tumbling small girls; of John and Penelope



quarrelling on a flamingo hunt in the Camargue; and of the Protesting Mortimers of Suez and CND — "Penelope was better at demonstrations than I, more determined in Downing Street and much more resolute in Grosvenor Square" — but the details are blurred for now. The marriage ends, like so much in the book, in tragical-comical farce, as both parties leave items of expensive dental capping in the *same* spare rib at the restaurant of the Rose *Garden in* Regent's Park. That's his version: I can't wait to read hers.

Michael Ratcliffe



Cow licks, calf sucks, by the Rajasthan school circa 1800 in Devgarh from In The Image Of Man, the Indian perception of the Universe through 2,000 years of painting and sculpture. Weidenfeld, £7.50).

Exploring the subtleties of woman

Letters from Colette
Selected and Translated by Robert Phelps

(Virago, £6.95)

Robert Phelps is a Colette *anthologist*, an excellent one, whose notations and bibliographic data add a pleasing dimension to *Earthly Paradise*, selections from her work, and *Belles Saisons*, a biographical scrapbook, volumes which have vastly increased Colette's popularity with English readers. The qualities — judicious selec*tivity and stimulating appetizers* — which enhance his previous Colette-iana may well reduce the final impact of his *Letters from Colette*, which, wishing to cover all aspects, conveys an im*pression of scrappiness*, selections mostly of a few paragraphs, ofen one, thereby failing to allow the full flavour of the Colette wine to satisfy one's palate: this is a sniffing at the aroma. There *are five weighty volumes of* Colette's letters three of which are addressed to three separate recipients, and one regrets that this first introduction to Colette the letter-writer *should not have been* served with a full translation of at least one of these. In *particular the letters to her life-long* friend, actress Marguerite Moreno, should never be truncated; an autobiographical volume in itself. Colette wrote at great length to Moreno, as she also did to *poet Renée Vivien and writer* Hélène Picard.

However, grumble over (one can never have enough of Colette), Mr Phelps's little book (213 pages) recommends itself since he words are Colette's and his chronological-autobiographi*cal treatment covers pretty* well, if only in snippets, all the known events and people in Colette's life. Mr Phelps is to be congratulated in choosing one fragment (there are many others) which puts paid *to the oft repeated myth that* Willy wrote the Claudine books: "when Willy did me the dubious honour of signing my novels, he would occasionally insert into my *texts a few words designed* to gratify his personal spite. He used to call this collaboration."

Stressed also is Colette's professional dedication, both as writer and *artiste-mime:* she had a horror of idleness, especially in herself, this clearly inherited from that inspiring mother, Sido, whose hands were never idle. Her generosity to friends and fellow-writers is evident, and her total concern with the sensual world of animals, plants and weather. In Colette's writing one ever comes up against the vivid truism of her being so utterly French; her remaining in Paris during the second world war is a great Colette touch ("I always spend my wars in Paris"), when the radio talks and magazine articles were her playing *maman (ousting Sido in that* role) to all French women suffering under the Nazi yoke.

What comes through these letters most is that her letters *to women friends are deeper*, more revealing, than letters to *male* friends who were treated as *copains*, even if lovers. Women were to be *most courted, as she courted* her mother to whom she wrote *daily* (have all these really been destroyed one wonders), and there is that fine sensuality in letters to Moreno (of whom she wrote "she was so little made for dying") Picard and Vivien. Always a touch of flirtatiousness, of confidence entrusted, which is not surprising when one considers how wonderfully the novelist in her explored the subtleties of women. She needed a man about her life, often several, but she required the seduction of women (*even metaphorically*) to enable her genius to produce its finest blossom.

Kay Dick

Having a bash with Ogden Nash

A Penny Saved is Impossible
By Ogden Nash

(Andre Deutsch, £5.95)

On my only meeting with Ogden Nash I paid him a compliment in a flash, quoting from a poem of his in the *New Yorker* which in my view was a corker. It didn't go well. Still, you can never tell. There are people who can't handle praise, and change the subject or avert the gaze.

Once, during the noisy *drinks* before a Wednesday lunch, I found this with dear old diffident "Evoe", ex-, but *only just, editor of Punch*. I forget what it was he'd written, but I was sufficiently smitten, as we were standing on the editorial landing, to proffer my shy bouquet. He drew me away *by the arm, seeking*, as I thought, for a response of charm, but said, instead, after a temporizing frown, "Why is it in this place you can always tell from up here what *soup you're going to* get two floors down?"

This isn't to say that things can't go the other way. When I told Perelman (Sid), that I thought some recent *Meisterstück* was the best thing he ever did — this was a chat in the Savage Club loo — he gave the paper towels a tweak and said, yes, it was one of his favourites too. I suppose there's no reason why such gifted blokes shouldn't enjoy their own jokes, though if it came to a choice of responding ids I *think on the whole I'd rather* have E .V. Knox's than Sid's.

Nash, I painfully recall, didn't respond at all. Well, there may have been a non-committal reference to the weather. I later discovered *that I'd commended him for a* piece that wasn't by him at all but someone else altogether. I still get little rushes of hot flushes at the recollection.

So Ogden's new selection, though his chance of being reached by these observations is now, alas, remote, at least gives me the opportunity to make amends by paying him a compliment or two on something he actually wrote.

And, oh, boy. Is his work a joy?

Not just for the happy horsing around with sound; the tightrope suspending of an always untelegraphed line-ending; the spot-on timing in passages which even the *afficionado begins to feel are* an unconscionable time a-rhyming; the seeming flouting of metre, producing in fact an effect often rhythmically sweeter than, damn it, a different poet achieves *through the iambic* pentameter. . . .

All those things are fun, but if you think that's the whole of it you haven't begun, because what we have *here, let's be clear, is a* clinical, yet never cynical, light, illuminating the entire human plight, from the hell of selling houses, to bills, bellboys and the unattractive aspect of lady golfers' trousers, let alone (and plus), when you come right down to it, it's all about *us*.

Don't try to read it in a day. You'll end up talking his way. Keep the book close, handy for the occasional dose. Gorge it at a gulp, and your mind will be a singing pulp. Believe me, I know, as *this lot*, I think it's only too apparent by this time, only goes to show. It's been a right headache to do.

But this time, at any rate, dear Ogden, it's for you.

Basil Boothroyd

Action man

The Years of Upheaval, 1973-1977
By Henry Kissinger

(Michael Joseph, £15.95)

Reviewing the first volume of Henry Kissinger's memoirs for this paper I concluded that he "will be judged well by history. For on the major issue concerning the Soviet *Union and the delicate* balance of power which determines our survival he is *shown* to be careful, clear-headed, constrained and consistent". Nothing in the 1200-plus pages of this second volume which covers his period as Secretary of State under President Nixon gives me grounds for reviewing that judgement.

In a dense and detailed book the gold is contained in those pages covering nearly half the book which deal with the October six-day 1973 Middle East War, the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement ending with the thirty-four day shuttle to conclude a Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement on 31 May, 1974. The rest of the book is a combination of overdrawn sentiment over Watergate, ingratiating pen portraits of world leaders geared, one senses, more to serialization rights than to history, and too much self-justification over Chile, Cambodia and the disastrous Year of Europe initiative.

But these are minor blemishes on a superb account of the diplomatic effort to resolve the Middle East War. It is for this diplomatic gold that this book deserves to be *remembered as does its* author. October 1973 was the most dangerous superpower clash since the 1962 Cuban missile crisis. Henry Kissinger dominated the handling of the 1973 crisis at every stage. He *did so not just* because President Nixon was being destroyed by Watergate but because the man was made for the crisis. He knew the politics of the Middle East extremely well, had an intimate knowledge of two of the key personalities, Prime Minister Golda Meir and President Sadat, and above all had established a close working relationship with the Soviet leader, President Brezhnev, the Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and the Soviet Ambassador in *Washington, Anatoly* Dobrynin. This was done over four and half years as Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs through back channel diplomacy at a level which no-one who had only been Secretary of State under the American system could ever achieve.

Kissinger *showed* the quality of his judgment on October 6, 1973, the first day of the war when on the crucial issue of arms aid to Israel he realized that the United States could not and should not pretend to be an "honest broker" between the Arabs and Israelis and that if *the United States refused aid* Israel would have no incentive to heed United States views in the postwar diplomacy. Britain had shown how far it had slipped in its refusal to pay any price for retaining influence in the Middle East when it refused Israel's request for arms and let the United States understand that they should not use United States bases in Britain for the airlift or for intelligence collection in the Middle East.

At exactly the right moment Kissinger understood that he had to deal with the Soviet Union having delayed as long as he could, and by flying at their request to Moscow on 20 October he showed his realism and readiness to compromise. He also showed that people's *actions in government* are often more representative than their criticisms out of government. How *Henry* Kissinger can square his recent advocacy of dropping a strategic dialogue with the Soviet Union over the Polish crisis on the grounds of "linkage" is baffling.

When on 24 October the Soviet Union threatened the imposition of a comprehensive peace Kissinger did not doubt that that was a challenge to the US that had to be faced down, and it was he who guided the President to take the dramatic decision to put US *forces on the alert*. All of these actions were in a sense predictable, arising out of his sense of geopolitics and of superpower relations.

What was not so easy to predict was his readiness to involve himself in the mechanics of negotiating the two disengagement agreements. *Here he had to put up with* the frustration of endless semantic quibbling between small nations unable to grasp the broad strategic interests which he was trying to defend. It is to Kissinger's *credit that he brought onto* the world stage all the paraphernalia of demilitarized zones and peacekeeping forces equipped with the modern technology This was what overcame the instability *of a negotiated ceasefire* between countries equipped *with modern rockets, where* the margin between safety and extinction is judged in minutes rather than days.

The Middle East is still bedevilled by theologians of UN resolutions and those for whom a just outcome can wait for decades. It was Kissinger's triumph to demonstrate that the step-by-step approach could produce results and might eventually be the path to the compre*hensive peace we all seek*. He was right to separate the Egyptian front from the Syrians and to negotiate first with President Sadat. This approach and the relationship he established with *President Sadat was the* precursor for Sadat's visit to Jerusalem and to Camp David. Europe, always sceptical of the evolutionary approach to the Middle East is today, as in the past, pressing *for rapid resolution*. After Sinai is returned to Egypt most of Europe wants to forego the intermediate stage of autonomy and go instead for instant statehood for the West Bank. That is not a negotiable position and for better or for worse there is no alternative for the present than for a *United States* Secretary of State to force Israel to implement to the letter the full Camp David accords.

That is the message of Henry Kissinger's experience for Al Haig, his successor at the White House and the State Department. We must all hope he will become as active in the pursuit of peace in the Middle East as Henry Kissinger. *If not this region* will once again drag the whole world to the precipice of war.

David Owen

Fiction

At Freddie's
By Penelope Fitzgerald

(Collins, £6.50)

The Making of the Representative for Planet 8
By Doris Lessing

(Cape, £6.50)

The world of theatre conjures up images of glam*our and excitement*. The immense dedication required of and hardships endured by its individuals do not immediately spring to mind.

For the children at the Temple Stage School, universally known as Freddie's, the uphill struggle has already begun. Vying fiercely with each other for attention and praise they live, breathe, and speak the theatre.

Penelope Fitzgerald's novel plunges the reader into the midst of the school's precarious existence, threatened by ailing fortunes and the inability to move with the times. The indomitable Freddie presides over the *establishment*, a *legendary* figure in her profession.

Hannah, the gentle stage-struck teacher and her hopeless colleague Pierce who trails adoringly in her wake; the irrepressible child actor Mattie and the serious, talented Jonathan — the destinies of all these characters *are inextricably bound* up in the place.

The orginal style in which this book is written and satisfactorily unpredictable ending make it compelling and most enjoyable to read.

Doris Lessing's fourth book in her series "Canopus in Argos: Archives" is a *chilling experience in more* ways than one. It concerns a *properous and sunny planet* which suddenly has to cope with an ice age which encompasses its entire surface.

Hitherto having known only warmth and comfort, *when storms were a rarity* and food plentiful, the people of Planet 8 are slowly roused out of their torpor by a Representative formed under the guidance of the Canopean Agents.

As the planet gradually and unrelentingly reverts to an icy, sterile waste its inhabitants struggle to salvage the only remants they are left with — their actual selves.

Doris Lessing gently sug*gests that we might look at* our own lives and the events that surround them and compare them with evolvements and occurrences in other existences.

A single day spent on a *frozen river in the Fens* provides the setting for Marina Warner's The Skating Party (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95). The narrative dips and turns amongst the company as it makes its way *downstream*.

Michael, the university anthropologist who is hosting the outing with his wife Viola, is infatuated with the fascinating eighteen-year-old, Katy. Viola, striving to make *her own mark in the art* world by unravelling a mystery involving a Renaissance fresco-cycle and bound up in her rebellious teenage son Timmo, endeavours to understand the powerful undercurrent she senses between the two.

As the story gathers pace *and the party moves towards* its abrupt and tragic ending the loves and hopes of its members emerge and mingle, together with disturbing revelations about their pasts.

This sensitive and forceful novel exposes the complexities of each person's character and their different *needs as each strives for* recognition and reassurance.

The Man Who Lived At The Ritz by A E Hotchner (Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £6.95) *is a fascinating and* sophisticated thriller about an American living in the Paris hotel when the Germans take it over in 1940. The author's expert tapestry of fact and fiction make it an *irresistible read*.

Poor Tom by Mary Hobson (Heinemann, £6.95) describes how an unhappily married *couple* welcome a lame duck into their home. Finally, however, like the cuckoo in *the hedge-sparrow's nest, his* hosts find that their hospitality is being stretched to the limit. Written with wit and sympathy, this book is highly recommended.

Stories From The Raj *compiled* by Saros Cowasjee (The Bodley Head, £7.50) contains an astonishing variety of tales from India by a predominantly English team of writers.

Flora Casement

The Dean's December
By Saul Bellow

(Secker & Warburg, £7.95)

The Dean's December pivots round a university Dean fighting the totalitarian bureaucracy in Belgrade, while his mother-in-law dies, and the legal system in Chicago, while he presses for murder charges. The novel is split between the free West and the grimly bonded East. The events in Belgrade are etched with a stark and disturbing edge as *we meet his wife's* family, who are given a grandeur and a dignity against the repression and depression of the communist system. The Chicago story is looser and at times like eavesdropping on people one does not really know. At worst its is tediously repetitive. Bellow has taken too large a cast and is at his best when describing the claustrophobically close relationships in the East. Yet the Dean *himself brings a cohesion* if not a tightness to the novel as he eventually discovers his isolation from the world (including his wife). But it has taken the two deaths to show him this.

Candido by Leonardo Sciascia (Carcanet, £5.95) is a modern day version of Candide. Born in wartime Sicily, Candido becomes a "little monster" causing family break-ups and suicide. Life is *seemingly simple for him as* he tries to find a true path through life's contradictions and complications. Voltaire's choice between Manicheism and Optimism is replaced by the alternatives; Communism *and the Church, which* become embodied in a communist ex-archbishop. Sciascia's canvas is a taut one; painted in a thrifty and light manner, amusing and fable-like. The simplicity and clarity of the *genre does not* belie a fundamental seriousness as he ekes out a path towards a belief in the twentieth century in general and Sicily in particular. His "dream, dreamed in Sicily" (the book's subtitle) is eventually found under Voltaire's statue in Paris where he discovers Truth. Candido is born of Candide but there is reborn into it a zest and relevance to today. Sciascia said "I have tried to be quick, to be light. But ours are heavy times." He has certainly lightened the load.

Walter Abish's **How German is it** (Carcanet, £6.95) revolves round the questioning mind of Ulrich Hargenau, a novelist. He is shadowed by his father's execution in 1944 *for trying to kill Hitler, and* by his recently testifying against his own fellow terrorists. His icy relationship with his brother, a successful architect in the New Germany and his brother's friends is the narrative framework, but the novel is more intricately bound by *the contemporary philosopher* Brumhold, who also taught Ulrich's girl-friend. For Abish has *interspersed* detached italicized comments — (Could everything be different? What could she mean by that question?) — which distance, jolt, and disturb. Brumhold's central questions (what is being? what is thinking?) are embodied in this contemporary literary device. The correlation between narrative, thought, and style is tightly bound. Abish has cut through the deception and hypocrisy of the characters *and Nazi Germany's relation*ship to Germany present in a hard and ruthless way. The novel's title question is given an honest and razor-sharp answer. The book was deservedly awarded the PEN/Faulkner Award for fiction.

Geordie Greig

Science fiction

Helliconia Spring
By Brian Aldiss

(Cape, £6.95)

O, to be in Pannoval now that Aldiss is there. And in Oldorando. All inhuman life is there — from the horned, yellow-blooded phagors, forever the implacable enemies of the man-things, to the monstrous worms which figure in both legend and actuality. And it is the intermingling, for the inhabitants of this first-of-a-trilogy, of what is reality and what is allegory which gives it all its very special flavour.

This is an epic about an epoch, as we follow the *career of Yuli, the savage*, who quests for his lost father in a land illumined by shawls of light and who, after priesthood, goes on to found a city. From these origins emerge other characters involved in destinies which are at once alien and alike to our own.

Mr Aldiss's acknowledgements reveal that experts helped him construct and give credibility to his universe. What, though, they *have not been able to give* is his own unique vision which sees myth growing from material facts, a perception "like finding an animal's trail in the snow" Behind the forest of such names as Aoz Roon and Shay Tal, which world-makers would seemed required to bestow to convince us of strangeness, lurks a living core of real poetry. Connoisseurs of such sagas who don't read it may well be "high in the harneys". How's that again? Crazy.

Memoirs Of a Space Traveller, by Stanislaw Lem (Secker and Warburg, £6.95). Irony entered the soul of the great Polish fabulist some time ago, never so apparent as in *The Star Diaries* to which this is a sequel. Lem keeps the flag of human morality flying in these tales, even though technology would seem to have scoured the universe of any need for it. Best story: The Washing Machine Tragedy, in which two manufacturers of such domestic implements, Newton and Snodgrass, compete to an ultimate degree which is also an ultimatum.

Three Worlds To Conquer, by Poul Anderson (Sidgwick and Jackson, £6.95). The veteran SF writer works his usual *intriguing* way with a vividly accelerating story of the fate of Jupiter, Ganymede and Earth as ordained through the life of a condemned man.

Nightflier, by Christopher Fahy (Corgi, £1.50). Oddly obsessive narrative about a weakling boy who becomes a butterfly to wreak vengeance on those he supposes to be his enemies, his body itself finally becoming another kind of chrysalis. Nerve-scrambling stuff, though its wish-fulfilling atmosphere is, paradoxically for its release in flight, too claustrophobic for my taste.

Dragonquest, by Anne McCaffrey (Corgi, £1.75). Fire lizards fly again. Anne McCaffrey's famed series continues though frankly I find one episode very like another. *When you've broken* one queen egg you've broken them all; the yolk is, undoubtedly, on me for not being an addict.

God Emperor Of Dune, by Frank Herbert (New English Library, £2.50). My end is as my beginning: an epic. And Book Four in Frank Herbert's remarkable Dune series. Its portrayal of ruler Leto Atreides. Symbiotically linked with the sandworm, is one of the really spectacular SF achievements in creating a different being — whose self-sacrifice for his race yet echoes an idealistic aspiration that one hopes is human as well.

Tom Hutchinson

Paperbacks

The Sicilian Vespers By Steven Runciman (Cambridge, £8.95)

On 30 March seven centuries ago, as all the bells in Palermo began to ring for Vespers, the Sicilians, with knives drawn and crying "*Death* to the French", poured through the streets cutting down every French man, woman, and child they could find. It is a long time ago, and, as our modern massacres go, it was quite a small one. The Sicilian Vespers today suggest little more than one of Verdi's lesser operas. Nevertheless they changed fundamentally the history of Christendom. More than three centuries later King Henry IV of France boasted to the Spanish ambassador the harm that he could do to the Spanish lands in Italy were the King of Spain to try his patience too far. "I will breakfast in Milan", he said, "and I will dine at Rome." "Then", replied the ambassador, "Your Majesty will doubtless be in Sicily in time for Vespers."

To commemorate the seven hundredth anniversary of the *event that changed the face* of Europe, Cambridge today publish the first paperback edition of Steven Runciman's famous book. It brings back to life the compulsive course of the whole Mediterranean world in the second half of the thirteenth century. It is a *Who's Who* (but livelier and less partial) to the Guelfs and Ghibellines, saints and sinners in Dante's *Divine Comedy*. It has a broad canvas, stretching from England to Palestine, and from Constantinople to Tunis.

It is the story of a vast conspiracy, plotted at Barcelona and Byzantium. It is the story of the brave, secretive Sicilian people rising against their foreign oppressors. It is the story of a brilliant prince undone by his arrogance. It is the story of the suicide of that majestic conception of the Middle Ages: a universal papal monarchy — for which relief, much thanks. It is a marvellous story made vivid and intelligible by Runciman's scholarship, narrative power, and sympathetic understanding of the way men behave.

Philip Howard

The Politics of Change by William Rodgers is published by Secker & Warburg, not, as suggested last week, by Lord Weidenfeld. In The Times next week Quinton on Mortimer Wheeler, Ratcliffe on Tennyson, and Chris Patten on Harold Macmillan.

Television

Delighting in Haydn

You will never make a great pianist, they told the adolescent Robbins Landon after the Second World War, so do something about Haydn. But what, he enquired, should I do about Haydn? Start by collecting the music together, they replied: much of it is still lying around in the monasteries of the old Austrian Empire, some literally chucked out of the window in sheets by soldiers on to the dungheaps below; ninety per cent has never been published at all. And so it was done: the Bostonian set off for Vienna and the Burgenland, rooting himself deeply in the broad earth of Austria's border country, in the process mysteriously acquiring a faint Central European intonation and turning into a kind of honorary Burgomaster to the genial and civilized world.

His documentary introduction to this week's *Haydn Festival* (BBC 2), celebrating the 250th anniversary of the composer's birth and produced by J. Mervyn Williams in Cardiff, was in every way more assured than their collaboration on the Mozart *Requiem* last year, bringing Landon's great gifts of scholarship and exuberance properly to the small screen for the first time. When not being Burgomasterish he wore green facings on his jacket and a natty Austrian hat in which to drive his bright yellow Beetle through ochre villages and well-tented fields. He presented the Burgenland as the country of two mothers — Mother Church and Mother Earth — and both ladies were seen, in the bare trees and bright sunshine of early spring, to great advantage.

Once, he played God, and a Jovian arm commanded a harmony of four horns out of walls and ceilings rich in warriors, chariots and clouds; we heard how the string trio became the string quartet, how the melancholy baryton provided mournful but effective therapy for the manic-depressive Prince Nicholas.

The one surprising thing about the film was that it covered the first forty years of Haydn's life only, and took us through roughly one and a half volumes of Robbins Landon's great five-volume Life. Why stop there? We saw Eisenstadt but not Eszterhaza, which would make a programme by itself, as would the glorious history of Haydn in London and the masterpieces of his old age.

For all that you must now follow the Professor on to the BBC World Service where, in a series of half-hour programmes produced by Piers Burton Page, he is covering nine crucial years in the course of Haydn's life: transmission, among other times, on Mondays at 21.30 and Wednesdays at 16.15. (But why not on Radio 3?) The rest of the *Haydn Festival* on BBC 2 comprises performances introduced by London featuring chiefly Welsh and English musicians filmed not in Vienna, Rohrau, Hainburg or Kittsee but in St David's, Llandaff, Tredegar and the Brangwyn Hall.

Michael Ratcliffe

Theatre

Brutality as genial farce

Arden of Faversham

Other Place

Taking its cue from the 1592 title inscription, theatre history lists this play as our earliest domestic tragedy. It certainly began a line of work that follows through to the fully tragic *Witch of Edmonton* (one of the RSC's most brilliant studio revivals of last year). But, to the anonymous author of *Arden*, tragedy only meant a blood-curdling story that ends badly for all concerned. The real qualities of the play lie elsewhere.

Based on a case of the 1550s, it tells the story of two lovers who do away with the unwanted husband. Arden and his wife Alice are Kentish gentlefolk, the lover, Mosby, is a jumped-up steward. The first thing you learn is that Arden has dubiously come into possession of a piece of land at the same time as losing the affections of his wife, and, as Alice enlists one of the aggrieved tenants to arrange the murder, social and sexual motives combine in a plot that finally leaves Arden's hacked body on the ground of those he has dispossessed.

Another theme is constancy; Alice earns her central place through her total constancy in love and crime. Her accomplices, and particularly her spinelessly flashy lover, may grow sick of the whole disgusting business; but Alice always seduces them back into service, and in the end she is prepared to drive in the last knife wound herself and claim the mess on the floor as pig's blood when the law arrives.

Up to that moment, the murder had been handed down a criminal chain of command and entrusted to a villainous duo called The Black Will and Shakebag ("two rougher ruffians never lived in Kent"), who go through the action getting knocked on the head, falling down in ditches, colliding with doors, until they finally get their man. What the play shows here are all the economic obstacles of ordinary life which still lead on to a horrendous conclusion.

This combination of commonplace reality and nightmare makes the play natural material for Terry Hands, who has directed it as a genial farce. The reproduction makes no attempt to articulate the social element; nor Alice's feminist position as a woman determined to "rule myself". Nor does it show the varied aspects of Arden as greedy landowner and kind master. Bruce Purchase plays him as a solid, middle-aged presence, tormented by the knowledge of his wife's treachery, but otherwise simply a dignified man of substance. The production is polarized between the horror-comic Will and Shakebag scenes and the guilty passion of the lovers.

The two murderers, John Bowe and David Bradley, are so loaded up with the battered tools of their trade that they can hardly move. To see Mr Bowe silently advancing towards his victim on his knees and then falling flat on his face, when a friendly nobleman inconveniently interrupts the killing and tips him a crown, is like watching the pricking of a carnival balloon; and he is left to do a dance of frustrated rage on his hat. But they can also be terrifying; as in a night scene where Arden's servant sits in panic as the voices of the killers move round the outside of the auditorium and rise to revengeful fury when they find the door locked.

At the other extreme is the psychological terror of the lovers' scenes. Robert O'Mahoney, in cast-off black

Donald Cooper



Agutter, O'Mahoney: marked for destruction

leather finery and never removing his gloves, is marked for destruction from the first moment he meets the suspicious husband with a ghastly ingratiating smile. It is a head meant to be seen impaled on a pike; as he clearly knows, but he allows himself to be lured back to the "serpent's bed" when Alice winds her arms around him. She is played by Jenny Agutter, for whom the lights first go up on the gloomy scene, revealing a radiantly honest young wife, full of wide-eyed admiration for all the strong men around her, seducing through apparent innocence and candour, and naming murder as a tediously unavoidable job like clearing the drains.

The actual killing, staged with the utmost brutality in nightmare lighting immediatley after a quiet game of dice, is brilliantly managed: but its real power derives from what has gone before.

Irving Wardle

Interview: Ronald Millar

A new slant on the theatre of politics

One of the greatest ironies of the postwar English theatre can be found neatly contained within the dual careers of the playwright Sir Ronald Millar, whose latest C. P. Snow adaptation, *A Coat of Varnish*, opens at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, this evening. For at a time when dramatists have been making their greatest bid for political significance, when any number of Howards have emerged from Sloane Square to castigate the ruling elite and enrage John Osborne, the only playwright ever to have actually got inside the corridors of power and close enough to the Prime Minister to write many of her speeches is a self-effacing Charterhouse and Cambridge man who started out forty years ago as juvenile lead in Hermione Gingold revues.

By the mid-1950s Hollywood was already into a decline and so too, it appeared, was Millar; when he did finally come home to live here it was at the precise moment when the theatre he had grown up in, the theatre of Rattigan and Coward and Lonsdale, had been overtaken by the Royal Court and he found himself scratching an undistinguished living as a writer of farces for Jack Hulbert and Cicely Courtneidge.

"I began to think that my kind of theatre, of beginnings and middles and ends, was gone forever and, although I admired a lot of the new work that was being done, I knew that it was never going to be my style. Then however I had one of those miraculous breaks that all writers dream about. I was going up to Manchester for the try-out of one of the Hulbert farces, and at Euston station bookstall I found a paperback with a line on the cover about it being a mystery story set in a Cambridge college. I bought it for the journey, purely I think because I was keen to read something about Cambridge". The book was *The Affair* by C. P. Snow.

"I literally couldn't put it down; through the train journey, through the rehearsals, after the first night on tour I hastened back to it whenever I could, and I realized that if I'd found it that gripping then maybe theatre audiences would also. When I got back to London I looked up C. P. Snow in the phone book, rang him and asked if I could do a dramatization. Luckily he'd heard of me, and a film deal for the rights was just then falling through, so after a nail-biting couple of weeks there was a phone call from John Barber who was then Snow's agent saying 'Standard contract all right with you?' and that was how we started.

"Snow was marvellous in that he left me alone; he made what he called his 'self-denying ordinance' that two writers was one too many, so he stayed well away until the first night. At first, though, we couldn't find a management; this was 1961 and everyone thought that *The Affair* was just a lot of old dons talking, so they turned it down flat. In the end Henry Sherek's wife put in her own capital and we ran a year at the Strand".

Millar then stayed in that Snow-covered landscape for three more dramatizations (*The New Men*, *The Masters* and *The Case in Question*) and along the way he also wrote *Abelard and Heloise* and the book for a long-running Browning musical called *Robert and Elizabeth*, and became a permanent director of the company which owns the Theatre Royal, Haymarket. But it was ten years ago that he found himself casually invited to a dinner at the House of Commons during which he happened to tell the then Tory head of publicity what an appalling job was being made of party political broadcasts.

"He suggested that I should either put up or shut up, and that was how I began as a writer of radio and television speeches, first for Carrington and Whitelaw, then for Ted Heath and now for Mrs Thatcher herself. Mrs Thatcher inherited me from Heath but we seem to get along, mainly I think because the first speech I ever wrote her had that Lincoln quote about 'You don't make the poor richer by making the rich poorer' and when I handed it to her she opened her bag and showed me that she always carried that same quote around with her. I knew from then on that we'd be all right, though I found it a lot easier to write for her when we were in opposition and there was no Civil Service machine to worry about.

"Writing for a Prime Minister can be a lot more restricting than writing for a Leader of the Opposition, because you have to worry so much more about the international consequences of anything the PM may say. What I mainly do now is the big party-conference speech because that's the one that has the audience I'm supposed, as a playwright, to know something about.

"As a playwright I do think I've been helped by a decade of close political involvement; this new Snow play, for instance, is a murder story but essentially its about the murder of our nation. It's a tough, raw and ruthless piece of writing, the exact opposite in fact of what people usually mean by a 'Haymarket play', and I know that a decade ago I could never have handled it. It's a deeply political play in every sense".



Millar: dual career

Sheridan Morley

Concerts

LSO Chamber Ensemble

Barbican Hall

The new Barbican Centre is home to the Royal Shakespeare Company and also the London Symphony Orchestra. Each has its own auditorium, but they intend to collaborate on occasion, and did so on Tuesday evening for the first time, celebrating Stravinsky's centenary and Sir William Walton's eightieth birthday in performances of, respectively, *The Soldier's Tale* and *Façade*.

They make a successful double bill, contrasted in content, method and style, yet similar in resources: four actors, six or seven instrumentalists. Ralph Koltai further links them with his dual-purpose stage setting for *The Soldier's Tale*, a black wall with hidden doors and windows, and two coloured staircases — a façade, indeed — backing a small, circular orange acting area, like a Greek *orchestra*.

The ingenuities matched to the action, in Tony Church's resourceful, spirited production, themselves reflect the qualities of Stravinsky's more than incidental music, and disguise the feebleness of Ramuz's — scenario — as the music does already.

Apart from the delights of the music (alas, the Waltz and Ragtime dances were omitted) played, predictably, with consummate brilliance by the relevant LSO principals under the RSC's Guy Woolfenden, *The Soldier's Tale* is chiefly a virtuoso exercise in versatility for the impersonator of the Devil, here Joe Melia, every fresh entrance a delight, although Allan Hendrick ran him close as the simple soldier-victim.

For *Façade* the doors and windows on the black wall became candy-striped, a brilliant, flaming sun presided over all, and the *orchestra* turned into a miniature symbol of seaside sand and ocean. The LSO players, not quite the same ensemble, swapped evening tails for white dinner-jackets.

Edith Sitwell's poems were recited by the Soldier, Devil, Narrator (Richard Pasco, keeping a low profile) and Judi Dench, all dressed as 1920s bright young things, who shared the declamation, semi-acting to some gently entertaining purpose. Rhythmically notated speech, musical phrasing and inflexion gave them some difficulty; Hendrick was the most natural adept, the liveliest characterizer, Dench was almost as apt, after a nervous start with microphone problems shared by them all.

Church's method of staging *Façade* is worth several performances, if only to "get everything right" (one of Walton's mottos as a musical craftsman) — the final number, "Sir Beelzebub", had to be repeated before the cast got the last line right. When it was over, a spotlight unexpectedly showed the composer himself in the mid-stalls, jovially cheering the performers, and accordingly cheered by the rest of us.

William Mann

Arditti Quartet

Waterloo Room

More good news can be brought back from the quartet front. Closing as it had opened five weeks before, the *Park Lane Group's season of* British string quartets on Tuesday offered four quartets all written within the last few years, and proved again, fittingly on the eve of Haydn's birthday, that the string quartet is as apt a medium for exploratory musical thinking as it was two-and-a-quarter centuries ago.

There were two important works, both by composers of around 40, composers who share an intelligent fascination with metaphysics. But in all other respects Brian Ferneyhough and Jonathan Harvey differ widely, and their quartets, being vivid containments of their musical personalities, point up the differences. Ferneyhough is a seeker, and his second quartet is a restless trajectory of thought patterns, probes to test the virtuosity of the players in performing and of ourselves in hearing, penetrating and assimilating. Harvey, by contrast, knows. His music is most itself when it dwells, and, though his quartet also takes itself on a journey, this is only a trial of what has been seen and heard and remains omnipresent.

These opposing characters are *evident right from the* start. Ferneyhough's quartet begins with a violin solo of extreme agitation, skittering wildly and avoiding, as does so much of the rest of the work, any palpable musical shape. But Harvey opens his quartet with long seconds of *motionless, faint but radiant* harmonics in bright D major, from which he arrives eventually at a very palpable melody that will be the subject of all that follows, rather in the manner of Stockhausen's recent works.

There is no direct imitation, however. Harvey takes his tune through mimicked life-experiences in a way that recalls Richard Strauss more than his younger compatriot, first tasting it with the senses and then applying to it a serial intellect, racing alarmingly from nightmare Webern to something not so distant from Ferneyhough.

Within Ferneyhough's own quartet, though, there is no such continuity of material, only of thought, of the tearing, boundless imagination of a mind on overdrive, beached eventually in whispering sands. Here the Arditti Quartet were simply astonishing, needle-sharp on every point and taking no opportunity for any violence or fury that were not wholly, blindingly within the head.

Paul Griffiths

Galway/Moll/Mayer

Festival Hall

Warnings from friends that James Galway would bring to the Festival Hall a meagre programme of transcriptions and a generous sprinkling of blarney proved unjustified on Tuesday. Instead, he offered *three sonatas, all but one* genuinely for flute, and the intrigue of a piece by the Indian-born composer John Mayer called *Sri Krishna*.

Mr Mayer added to the alternating and sporadic accompaniment of harpsichord and piano a part for himself to play on the tanpura, that lute-like instrument which furnishes the drone behind genuine raga. But this was principally a display piece for Mr Galway, its language geared to an enthusiastic throng probably more used to "Annie's Song".

The idea of the piece was to build up a musical sequence of seven pictures, a parallel to the ragamala paintings of North India which depict gods and mortals in moods specified by an accompanying raga. At first it sounded like the sort of thing the BBC uses as background music to its nature-study programmes, very atmospheric but insubstantial. Then it became more dance-like, culminating in something akin to rather naive Bartók. Indisputably, it had charm and was probably quite a stern test even for Mr Galway. In its attempt at uniting occidental and oriental, however, this music became stranded in that cultural no-man's land populated by many a similar effort.

With the most ambitious of the three sonatas, Prokofiev's second, in D minor, came the ultimate assurance that Mr Galway's intention was to be musician rather than entertainer. His finely calculated sound, tinged with a touch of sharpness whenever he felt it appropriate, cajolled all the breezy nostalgia from the opening Moderato, hinting too at the martial implications of this wartime piece which are made more explicit in the Scherzo. Little was left to chance, either, in the two remaining sonatas, one in B flat by Beethoven, an early work previously unknown to me, the other an eminently workable transcription of Mozart's F major Violin Sonata, K376. Throughout the recital, Phillip Moll accompanied accurately and sensitively, proving himself no less accomplished than his peerless partner.

Stephen Pettitt

Eric Marsden in Johannesburg sums up the controversial tour

The rebel test that failed

South Africa's cricket officials are already quietly planning another "rebel" tour next season, but the tourists will be from more than one country and there will be greater emphasis on one-day games, with perhaps only one full "test" of four or five days. This has not been publicly stated but is the inference from reactions by senior administrators to the tour by Graham Gooch's "South African Breweries Eleven," which ended in anti-climax here on Monday.

Should the International Cricket Conference relent and implement its commissoners' proposal that a mixed international team should be sent to South Africa, all other plans would be gladly scrapped. But there is scant chance of this. Mr Joe Pamensky, chairman of the South African Cricket Union, who is sending a report on the "positive results" of the English eleven's tour to Lords, will not speculate on future events except to repeat that SACU is known to be "innovative, inventive and resourceful". He said Gooch and his men had done much to foster the game in South Africa.

Mr Ahmed Mangera, president of the Transvaal Cricket Board, which is affiliated to the South African Council of Sport and rejects normal sport until there is a "normal society," claims that dwindling attendances proved that people were losing interest in such "gimmicks" and that if the rumoured tour including Australian Test stars becomes a reality the result would be the same.

The tour undoubtedly failed to pay its way, but the breweries had agreed in advance to foot the bill. Grounds were crowded for the three one-day matches, all won by South Africa, but were less than half-full for the four-day "Tests", two of which were tame draws. Debate is raging over whether this was due to the exaggerated importance given them by radio and television: there was a ball-by-ball radio commentary on the six "internationals" and day-long television at first, until it became obvious that attendances were being affected.



Amiss and Underwood meet young South African fans in Johannesburg

Some say that the saturation coverage helped revive flagging interest in cricket, especially among schoolboys, and point out that gates did not improve on Sundays when Calvinist authority ruled out any coverage. But Sunday is traditionally reserved for barbecues and garden frolics, and a surprising number of people go to church.

Most likely the public sensed that the true Test atmosphere was missing, as it was with the Kerry Packer series.

On the field the tour at first boosted and then shattered South African illusions that after 12 years of isolation they are still world-beaters and the survivors of their 1970 team are as good as ever. In the first one-day match, which provided the best cricket of the month, the South Africans passed the 240 set them for the loss of three wickets and with overs in hand, with Barry Richards and Graeme Pollock sharing batting honours with new boy Jimmy Cook, and Mike Procter winning the bowling prize. Richards and Pollock were again in masterly form in the first four-day "Test", which South Africa won comfortably.

But as the pressure increased, with only a day's rest between games, they were shown to be ordinary mortals. Richards, though stylish as ever, is no longer a relentless destroyer of opening attacks. Pollock, revered here as "the Prince of Batsmen" or "The Great Man", proved vulnerable outside the off stump in his last three innings. Procter was unable to bowl in the big games and sadly gave up the captaincy because of his knee injury. Clive Rice could not bowl because of neck trouble.

Cook and Peter Kirsten were the most consistent South African batsmen and Vincent van der Bijl, emerged as the team's only world-class bowler. The giant van der Bijl, who holds nearly every South African bowling record, took 18 wickets in the three major games.

The South Africans have realized that they have to rebuild and cannot afford to lose any more players such as Kepler Wessels, now an Australian, and Allan Lamb, who hopes to play for England this year. Ali Bacher, the 1970 Springbok captain who is convenor of the selectors, is urging that young cricketers should be offered full-time professional contracts to stop the drain.

Before the tour Graham Gooch was little known here (though he played club cricket in the Cape five years ago), and regarded as Boycott's junior partner. He hit two centuries and his buccaneering style electrified crowds.

Amiss's classical correctness aroused nostalgia but Boycott was a disappointment. So was Bob Woolmer until his 100 on the final day. The best bowler was the uncapped Les Taylor, who partnered Van der Bijl for Natal this season. The others were steady but lacked penetration, and John Emburey's early loss through injury was a severe blow.

The tourists improved as the series went on and were unlucky not to have won the last two matches. Despite a lack of back-up organization and a schedule which left only one day between games, usually for travelling, they took the strain better than the South Africans, who normally play only eight four-day matches over five months, interspersed with one-day knock-out contests.

If the three-year ban is not lifted, Gooch and most of the others will be back here next season.

There is sadness that the bitterness the tour has aroused has led to the withdrawal of invitations to Procter, Pollock and Eddie Barlow to play at the Oval for the Rest of the World against "Old England" for the Ken Barrington Memorial Fund. It is apparently feared they might embarrass Sir Garfield Sobers and the other West Indians. But these three have been consistent campaigners against Apartheid in sport, especially Barlow, who has stood for parliament on an anti-Apartheid platform.

A new national service: the way to find a million jobs

by Ian Bradley

Recent opinion polls suggest that a nationwide community service scheme for young people commands the support of a clear majority of the population. Nearly all the letters received and published by *The Times* following a leading article entitled "Your Country Needs You" on February 27 have also been favourable. Serious doubts persist, however, about how such a scheme could be implemented. Can enough jobs be found in the community for young people to do? How would such a scheme be organized and what would it cost? In short, is it really a practical proposition rather than an idealistic dream?

There has been a surprising amount of detailed research over the last ten years into the practicalities of launching and running a national scheme in which all school-leavers would spend a period of a year or so in work of benefit to the community. Those involved in this research have in general been optimistic about the chances of successfully introducing into this country something which is already going on in several other European nations where a period of social service is permitted and encouraged as an alternative to military service.

In West Germany, for example, where there is compulsory national service for 18-year-olds, only 65 per cent of those eligible actually serve in the armed forces. About 30,000 a year opt for a 16-month period of civilian service which involves working in hospitals, among the elderly and in conservation. Other smaller groups are involved in voluntary service overseas and in the technical aid service which provides swift assistance in major disasters and emergencies. These services are organized by the federal government.

Finding jobs to be done is probably the least difficult task in setting up a national community service scheme. A report entitled *Half a Million Pairs of Hands*, commissioned in 1970 by Community Service Volunteers, the organization which already places over 2,000 young people a year in community service projects, demonstrated that it would be feasible to generate 500,000 opportunities in hospitals, schools, museums and in the care of the elderly and the handicapped.

A more recent and more detailed study by Enrico Colombatto of the London School of Economics (*Nationwide Social Service: A Proposal for the 1980s*) goes much further and suggests that between 847,000 and 1,768,000 jobs could be found, easily providing enough opportunities for all the 900,000 or so young people who leave school every year.

One of the main areas which Colombatto identified as providing job opportunities was in the care of the growing number of old people. Age Concern, the largest organization dealing with the elderly in Britain, has said that it could create as many as 500,000 full-time placements for young people under a nationwide community service scheme. Their jobs would range from helping with the Meals-on-Wheels service to visiting, gardening and shopping.

Other areas which could provide a significant number of opportunities are personal social services and education. It has been suggested, for example, that one or more young people could be attached to every nursery, primary and special school teacher to help in the classroom. There is also obviously enormous scope for jobs in the general field of conservation and environmental improvement, both in rural areas and in the inner cities, where large numbers of young people could be used to rehabilitate derelict buildings and create playgrounds and parks.

Much of the organization and administration of a national community service scheme could be left in the hands of local agencies, both statutory and voluntary. It would seem sensible, for example, for local social services and education departments to supervise placements in the institutions and schools which they run. The voluntary help organisers now attached to most hospitals would be well placed to organise those working in the health service.

Environmental projects could be run by voluntary agencies like the National Trust and the British Trust for Conservation Volunteers, which has estimated that, with adequate funding, it could create work amounting to 100,000 man months each year. Jobs in the field of inner-city rehabilitation could be organized and managed by local authorities and by voluntary and community groups.

Such central direction and *management of a nationwide* community service scheme as was needed could be provided by a national agency, perhaps even the existing Manpower Services Commission (*MSC*) which is already increasingly

> The temporary removal of large numbers of people from the labour market, and therefore from the unemployment statistics, would be essentially only a by-product of national community service and not its main purpose or benefit

involved in the community service field, particularly after the Chancellor of the Exchequer's announcement in the Budget of new initiatives to involve the long-term *unemployed in socially useful* work.

An added advantage of involving the MSC in the management of the scheme is that it would provide close integration with existing provision for young people in terms of further education and training. Critics of the idea of a year of national social service are often worried that it would be seen as an alternative to the *Government's* recently announced training initiative and as a substitute for job preparation and learning skills.

Rather, a period of community service should be complementary and additional to other forms of *preparation for adult life*. Its protagonists would also argue that, in an emerging post-industrial society which is unlikely ever again to provide "work" for all in the conventional sense of that term, it could prove very much more relevant to young people's needs than further education or training for specific jobs.

The cost of the scheme obviously depends very much on what those taking part in it would be paid. On the basis *of a weekly allowance* of £13 with food and lodging, where necessary, provided free, Colombatto calculates that the total cost per placement per year would be £1,288.72. Using a slightly different method of calculation, and assuming a weekly allowance of £15, Youth Call, a pressure group advocating the adoption of a nationwide community service scheme, has suggested that the *cost of* placing 100,000 young people for a nine-month period would be just under £100m.

By comparison, it is worth noting that the cost to the state of each unemployed young person is over £3,000 a year and that last year the MSC's Youth Opportunities Programme placed 360,000 in work experience and community projects of between four and six months at a total cost of £215m.

Almost certainly the most difficult obstacle to be overcome in setting up a nationwide community service *scheme would be the opposi*tion of the trade unions. At a time of high unemployment and cutbacks in public spending it is not surprising that public sector unions in particular might regard such a scheme, particularly if introduced by the present Government, as a way of getting *labour on the cheap*.

It is a great pity that the argument in favour of nationwide community service has *been put forward at a time of* very high unemployment. The justification for the one is not the existence of the other. However appealing it may be to politicians, the temporary removal of large numbers of young people from the labour market, and therefore from the unemployment statistics, would be essentially only a by-product of national community service and not its main purpose *or benefit*.

In fact, many long-term jobs would be created as a direct result of the introduction of such a scheme. Supervisors and managers would be needed, including skilled builders and craftsmen, to lead the teams of young people working on inner-city rehabilitation. That particular area of work would also give a much-needed boost to the construc*tion industry*.

Ultimately, it is imagination and will that are required to turn the idea of national community service into a reality. One of the first actions of Franklin Roosevelt when he became President of the USA in 1933 in the midst of the worst depression this century was to set up the Civilian Conservation Corps. The corps grew from zero to a quarter of a million in three months, was responsible, among many other things, for planting two billion trees covering 21 million acres, more than half the area now under forest in the United States. Nearly 40 million acres of farm-land were saved from erosion. Surely it is not beyond the resources of Great Britain 50 years later to put the energy and enthusiasm of our young people to work to save our inner cities from decay and death?

The author is a member of the Youth Call working party.

Where the young would work

In care of the elderly	250,000
In hospitals & health care	35,000
In education	250,000
In environmental conservation	52,000
In conservation in urban areas	203,000
Skills development	37,100
Total jobs	847,100

Source: minimum figures in Enrico Colombatto's LSE discussion paper.

Who pays for the blues in the night?

Ronald Butt

To judge from his speech in the law and order debate last Thursday, Mr Roy Hattersley *either did not read my recent* article *[March 18]* explaining the rational case for the publication by the Metropolitan Police of violent crime statistics showing the proportions of black and white offenders, or he failed to be convinced by its impeccable logic.

At all events, there he was again, fatalistically stressing (though of course not condoning) unemployment as a *cause of this kind of crime in* the following amazing sentence:

"If I were a young black teenager living in a decaying central area, anticipating unemployment and watching the reduction in the social services and the humiliations heaped upon me by the Government's British Nationality Act, 1981, and other matters, I would be tempted in those ways".

In which ways precisely, we may ask. Would Mr Hattersley in any circumstances be tempted, say, to strike down an old lady, kick her in the head, break a few bones and take her virtually empty purse? I like to think not. What he ignores is the extent to which this kind of mugging is itself racialist. Politicians rightly repeat that racial violence must not be tolerated and what they usually have in mind is the despicable violence by thugs and skinheads against coloured people, usually peaceful Asians.

They are, however, usually silent about the racial element in the violent assault, with theft, of blacks on *whites*.

Nevertheless, it is part of the stock-in-trade of Mr Hattersley and the like-minded that collecting racial statistics must be wrong. How, then, do they react to *the following astonishing* story?

A few weeks ago, Lambeth Council submitted to the Greater London Council, as the entertainments licensing authority, an application for parties to be held in the Town Hall's Assembly Hall until 4 am. The object was to reduce the number of noisy parties held by blacks elsewhere in the borough which was causing distress, particu*larly to white people*.

The application was not opposed by the police because they felt it unwise to do so, post-Scarman, on *political* grounds. However, the application was resisted by the matron and inmates of an old people's home hard by the Town Hall. They accepted as inevitable noisy parties until midnight, but the prospect that these could continue until 4 am was enough to drive to despair people who already felt unsafe and forgotten.

Nevertheless, the licensing panel decided, on a balance of considerations, to allow parties until 4 am on two nights a week, though not every night as requested.

*It was, in itself, an inter*esting enough decision but far more significant is a report headed "Noise Statistics and the Racial Dimension" which was submitted in connexion with the case by the Lambeth Director of Environmental Health and Consumer Services in consultation with the Principal Race Relations Adviser.

The report began by stating the Council's policy of *dealing quickly* with noise complaints which, after investigation, can be met by summonses under the Con*trol of Pollution Act, 1974*. "In recent years the number of complaints of unacceptable noise levels has risen sharply."

On June 19, 1980, the Health and Consumer Services Committeee had therefore received a report entitled "Race Relations Positive Action Programme in Health and Consumer Services" which stated that "noise nuisance was a poten*tial cause for conflict* with a clear racial dimension which could not be overlooked. This was particularly true of "blues" parties which had a commercial element, were well organized and moved from place to place to avoid prosecution."

Subsequently, "racial data was (*sic*) gathered for a four-month period in relation to noise complainants during weekends. . . . The data . . . seemed to identify a racial element to noise in that the number of white complainants exceeded black, but the number of black offenders exceeded white ones. The report discussed whether this indicated racial prejudice or a definite need within the *black community for sound*-insulated cultural recreational facilities which would allow loud music to be played without causing complaint."

(Ponder the logic of this amazing juxtaposition of alternatives. Either white complainants were racially prejudiced or the black community had a "need", to be paid for, presumably, by the whole community, for *sound-insulated cultural* recreational facilities. The idea that if the complainants were justified because they could not get a night's sleep the offenders should cease to give offence is not, it seems, *a practical question*.)

However, since the statistics were considered inadequate, the 1980 report suggested that "data should be collected for a longer period". Similar problems were encountered and "it is extremely difficult to ascertain the colour of a party-giver particularly as Environmental Health Officers are advised to avoid gaining access to noisy parties for *fear of assault*".

Nevertheless, statistics were collected for the period from Nov 22, 1980, to Oct 31, 1981. There was a high number of unknowns. "What is significant, however, is the continuing trend of high numbers of white com*plainants* and *even* higher number of black offenders."

The figures compiled for Lambeth are: **Offenders:** Black 216, White 57, Black/White 16, Not Known 657. **Complainants:** Black 22, White 200, Black/White 8, Not Known 716.

Among the reasons suggested for these statistics are that "some black people have cultural attitudes to noise and 'authority' which makes *[sic] them more tolerant of* and less likely to complain about noise than white people", and that some in the black community have "an unmet need for sound-insulated facilities", in the absence of which, "social activities will be curtailed by statutory enforcement action".

The report suggests as possible explanations of these points the fact that *whereas white-run parties* often celebrate such family occasions as weddings and birthdays, black parties are often large community affairs.

"It is generally held that *the enjoyment of loud, low* beat music is a cultural one within the black community . . . Some of the most persistent noise nuisances referred to the Weekend Emergency Service comes into the blues party category."

The report then states that though the statistics may be accounted for by the fact that the enjoyment and tolerance of noise are cul*tural*, "the racial *dimension* is equally important.

"If the problem of noise is not tackled constructively then a racial dimension to noise in terms of black/white discord could develop. This racial dimension to some extent exists only statistically, but when combined with recent social unrest it could escalate.

"The provision of adequately sound-insulated accommodation so sited as to give least nuisance from party-leavers with all-night use with minimum restrictions should be considered as a method of tackling this problem."

I leave everyone to reach his own conclusions on this *extraordinary* report, contenting *myself* with these questions. Who pays? What proportion of a borough's population must be black for *it* to qualify for sound-insulated halls out of the public purse? What if, despite such premises, noise from uninsulated *private* premises persisted?

Most important of all, if it is all right for Labour Lambeth Council to collect, *analyse and gloss* noise nuisance statistics on a racial basis, why may the police not do the same for mugging?

Eisenstein: the film they can never show

Michell Raper unfolds a fascinating story in his Radio 4 programme *A Missing Masterpiece?* this morning. It explains how G. K. Chesterton, George Bernard Shaw and Charles Laughton volunteered as extras for a re-enactment of the Odessa steps sequence for Sergei Eisenstein's *Battleship Potemkin*.

It happened, says Raper, during Eisenstein's visit to London *en route* to Hollywood in the 1930s. The Russian genius was lionized on the London cocktail circuit, but when complimented on the Odessa steps sequence he dismissed it as a "kropnik" — a *botched job*.

Thus the idea was conceived of shooting the sequence again at a suitable London locale: the steps *of the* Albert Memorial. The presence of so many celebrities when filming began is attributed to Leiden-Smith, a shady figure on the fringes of the artistic world who subsequently edited some of the London shots into one print of *Potemkin* which may, for all anyone knows, still *be doing the round of the film* clubs.

It is recorded that Shaw wore his usual knickerbockers for his headlong rush up the steps, and that Chesterton, wearing pince-nez, had the misfortune to slip on a dog dropping, thus providing a most life-like performance as a falling martyr. Thereafter those who had worked with the Russian director in London would greet each other with a rapid shuffle of the feet and the murmured Russian words: "Aprelskiy durak."

Pet hates

Interpet, the Dorking company which has been chosen for the *British Pet Industry* Association's first award for outstanding contributions to the pet industry, has appropriately chosen this moment to announce an addition to its product range.

Paratox combats parasitic and protozoan infections such as flukes, anchor worms, fish lice, white spot, leeches and hydra. It does not affect pH, will not interrupt nitrification, and is generally safe for use in the home aquarium. The company does warn, though, that the product is hard on plants and invertebrates and should be used with caution in the presence of marine sharks, lionfish, and *freshwater piranhas*.

Aylesbury Vale district council's bulletin of planning applications received last week lists one for Aston Clinton: a private effluent pipeline at Dropshort Farm.

Out of the closet

Posters in the Victoria & Albert Museum inform me of a crackpot scheme at the Boilerhouse Project. To celebrate the centenary of the water closet, the Boilerhouse announces a series of exhibitions, beginning with sanitary ware from the Royal Collection. Appropriately, nay inevitably, the show is called *Royal Flush*.

Others advertised for the future include *Closet Queen* which reveals Queen Victoria's sketches, designs and diaries concerning the WC; and *The Perfumed Garden*, devoted to the rustic renaissance of the outhouse. The one I suspect I should find most amusing is *Shut that Door!* — an exposure of Sweden's brief experiment with open-plan public lavatories.

Yet I *am* bound to ask — as I expect the museum administrators will when they complete their cogitations this morning and realize what day it is — should taxpayers' money be flushed down the wastepipe so generously on these weird excretions?

THE TIMES DIARY



The Army's magazine Soldier *has surprised many with its ready acceptance of the decimalization of seven British Regiments. Phlegmatically the current issue reports that famous names are to be changed with immediate effect, to please our Continental allies.*

Thus in the name of metrication the 9th/12th Royal Lancers (Prince of Wales's) are henceforward referred to as the 0.75 Royal Lancers. The 13th/18th Royal Hussars (Queen Mary's Own) are calculated to become the 0.72 recurring Royal Hussars, and the 16th/5th Queen's Royal Lancers emerge as the 3.2 Royal Lancers.

Such a surrender to the Continental system is bound to cause a ruffle in the country's military pride but, we are assured, it has the whole-hearted approval of Nato's International Army Personnel Register, which is supposed to think the new arrangements much more businesslike.

Forster's fling

The *Gay News Literary Supplement*, an unexpected minefield of literary revelation, announces this morning the discovery of a considerable cache of manuscripts during extensive renovation work in E. M. Forster's former rooms at King's College, Cambridge. They are said to include a substantial autobiographical fragment in *which Forster documents* and analyses a short-lived, intensely passionate and hitherto unsuspected love affair he had with Virginia Woolf in 1929.

Gay News's literary editor, Alison Hennegan, promises that a short story included in the haul will be published in her next issue, and I shall be disappointed not to read it. Provisionally entitled *The Story of a Real Panic*, Hennegan says it is a *roman à clef* in which Forster speculates with malicious glee on the anxiety which would spread through the couple's extensive circle if their unlikely relationship were discovered.

Trunk roads?

Friends of the Earth, Britain's leading conservationists, have sent a message of congratulation *to David Howell, the Transport* Minister, congratulating him on his success with the greening of Britain's cities. The disintegration of Britain's roads is *proceeding so well*, the organization says, that popular garden flowers and bushes are establishing themselves in the remains of the tarmac and burrowing animals are colonizing the potholes.

This morning FOE will take reporters and photographers on a guided tour of a nature reserve established in Hopkins Street in the middle of Soho. The pothole there, they promise, is big enough already to accommodate daffodils, *primroses*, *rabbits*, moles and badgers, and they are thinking of planting a few trees.

Take at meal time

Caterer and Hotelkeeper draws my attention to the arrival *in Britain of* "the *biggest* breakthrough in food service since the invention of fire". It is the pill meal, launched by a chain called Meal Appeal which, the magazine says, has perfected a vast range of meals in lozenge form.



"And, of course, there'll have to be a special clause excluding the House of Commons..."

The company's founder and president, Patrick K. Hudvincz, is quoted as saying that when he hit upon the idea "the benefits flashed up in my mind like neon dollar signs — no dish-washing, no gristle and none of that horrible mess all over the plate after you've finished the meal".

Little is known about the Meal Appeal technology, but it is claimed that the structure of each pill is defined by a special computer programme, so that taste and texture sensations are released in the correct sequence.

Estimates are that a full five-course Meal Appeal Christmas dinner complete with turkey, pudding and liqueur lozenges can be consumed in six and a half minutes, or three and a half if diners prefer to crunch their tablets.

Holography is used to *conjure up a more complete picture of the* meal; and robots provide service. The listed attractions already include an authentic Parisian night out with *cuisine minceur* option.

Pinka pinta

A confidential report of the officers of Burntwood town council has been sent to me. It reveals plans to make the schools in Burntwood, in the Midlands, a testing ground for coloured milk at the behest of the EEC.

The purpose of the experiment would be to test children's reactions. The colours suggested are pink, peach, lemon, lime, blue, lavender and coffee, but normal uncoloured milk will also be available on selected days.

Because of stringent EEC regulations about food additives, the report says it will be necessary to provide local farmers with fodder impregnated with concentrated food colouring, so that the milk is coloured naturally.

The report envisages that the cattle feed will be impregnated with primary colours, and the pastel shades required for the children's milk produced by mixing the feed.

In view of the date, PHS offers his personal guarantee that every statement in this Diary is true, but do be careful today about what you believe from other sources.

PHS





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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

SPREADING GERMANY'S WINGS

There are two main threats to western Europe. One is posed by the vast array of Soviet weaponry looming over its eastern frontiers. The other is the threat of social instability provoked by recession and unemployment, and perhaps aggravated by opposition to nuclear weapons. The two threats are linked in so far as there is no point in trying to defend ourselves against the Russians if we cannot sustain political and economic structures that are worth defending and capable of producing the wealth to pay for defence.

This week's European summit sensibly addressed itself to both threats but fell some way short of generating the momentum necessary to deal with them. Neither its words on unemployment (now roughly ten million) nor its complaints about high interest rates (no mention of Mr Reagan as the culprit) and still less its rather tentative talk of "further consultation" with Washington, did justice to the need for a much more coherent and forceful European contribution to the joint problems of the alliance.

If this is to develop in time for the Versailles summit meeting in June, a lot of responsibility is going to fall on West Germany. It is the European country most exposed to the military threat and most worried by the effects of economic stress on its society. This worry often seems exaggerated to its neighbours, who see a democracy in pretty good working order and an economy capable of dealing with a fair amount of trouble, but the fact that the Germans are starting to feel uneasy and insecure is, whether justified or not, a political reality that the alliance must take into account.

The first thing it needs to do is to listen more closely to what Herr Genscher, the Foreign Minister, has been saying recently about the need for Europe to put aside bickering and develop a stronger voice on major political issues. The next thing is to look more closely at the contribution which West Germany can make to the alliance. It is still understandably inhibited by its past — or by the lingering suspicions of its neighbours — from reaching too obviously for the leadership of Europe, but that is not the main issue or the best way of looking at the problem.

The stress which West Germany now feels has been made worse by pressure from Washington and Paris to choose between its eastern and western relations. Washington has wanted West Germany to line up with more confrontational and even punitive policies towards the Warsaw Pact. The French have begun to plague themselves with worries that West Germany could slide into its own version of Gaullism, making private arrangements with Moscow to the detriment of the alliance. This is one of the reasons why they are pressing for more European cooperation on defence. In the sixties and seventies they could flaunt their independence and make their own advances to Moscow because they felt securely protected behind West Germany. Now they feel less sure of their ally.

These fears are exaggerated, but it is true that the West Germans have been made restive by the fact that the alliance is no longer united behind the concept of détente which they have faithfully pursued for more than a decade — that is, military balance combined with a widening of political, commercial, cultural and personal contacts. As they frequently point out, it is not they who have changed but the Americans.

This is a problem not just for West Germany but for the alliance, since West Germany is the strongest and the most vulnerable power in Europe, and a vital cornerstone of the alliance. It also happens to exemplify the European dilemma of being wholly dependent for its security on the United States without having sufficient influence over American decisions. It is not drifting into neutralism but it could drift into still greater disaffection with the alliance if its own interests are insufficiently respected, or seen as in conflict with those of its allies.

The immediate key to the problem is to see that the conflict is in fact illusory. West Germany's eastern policies are not a liability but an asset to the alliance. They have opened up eastern Europe to western influence, contributed to an amelioration of conditions in eastern Europe, and given the states of eastern Europe a stake in détente which the Russians cannot wholly ignore. During this period, too, the ideological appeal of the Soviet Union to western opinion has sunk to its lowest ebb since 1917. All this has contributed significantly to the security of western Europe and has not led to any diminution of the West German defence effort, which continued to increase even when American defence spending was dropping.

It would help nobody, except possibly the Russians, if all this work were abandoned and the iron curtain allowed to descend again across central Europe. Yet this difficult balance of military preparedness with political openness is difficult for some members of the present American administration to comprehend. They see it as weakining their global confrontation with the Soviet Union. In fact it does nothing of the sort except in the difficult area of punitive sanctions. It has been difficult for the West Germans to find ways of registering disapproval of Soviet actions in Afghanistan and Poland, for instance, without putting at risk some of the gains of détente, though they were among the few to keep their athletes away from the Moscow Olympics.

This is a dilemma which cannot be wholly resolved. It can, however, be ameliorated. Firstly, the alliance must accept that West Germany's eastern relations are not only a vital German interest but also an alliance interest. Any attempt to force West Germany to sever them would be doomed to failure and damaging to the alliance. This will remain true even if there is a change of German government in West Germany. The Christian Democrats make great play with promises of greater devotion to the alliance but in power they would find German interests unchanged. Therefore the alliance should come to accept that when sanctions are called for the West German contribution to them will be less than that of some other states. This is a reasonable price to pay for larger dividends that the alliance gains from German policies. It is also a reinsurance against German disaffection with the alliance.

To compensate, however, the West Germans need to widen their view and show more understanding for America's global problems. If they are to represent the interests of the alliance in Europe they must recognize that the United States is representing their interests and defending their security around the globe. Among other things they should be ready to earmark troops for operations outside the Nato area. This would impress American opinion and buy much needed influence over the way in which the force is used. They have constitutional problems here (German forces are bound to a defensive role) but these could be overcome. They also have political problems which are more intractable. But this is the sort of direction in which the West Germans should be looking if they are to win wholehearted alliance support for their valuable role in Europe.

WE DON'T HAVE THE SHIPS BUT BY JINGO . . .

The South Georgia incident seems to have developed into a Falkland Islands crisis. It may be that the incident was planned for that precise purpose by the Argentine government. If so, the British government could be said to have played into Argentina's hands. If not, the crisis is probably quite unnecessary. But it is not yet unmanageable.

The action of the Argentine salvage men, in ignoring the British authorities at Grytviken (whose permission they had been told by the British Embassy in Buenos Aires they would require for a landing on South Georgia) and then in raising the Argentine flag, could hardly be interpreted as other than a provocation. But it did not necessarily have to be interpreted as an attempt by Argentina, as a state, to seize or colonise South Georgia.

The official Argentine role was confined to the landing of some equipment for the salvage party from an Argentine naval vessel — hardly in itself an act of aggression. Only when it became known that Britain had diverted HMS Endurance to the area did the Argentine foreign minister announce that another naval vessel, the Bahia Paraiso, had been sent there and was standing by to protect Argentine citizens.

With hindsight it can be asked whether the British government was wise to dramatise the incident by diverting the Endurance in this way, and whether it would not have been more statesmanlike simply to ignore the rather insignificant infringement of British sovereignty represented by twelve civilians and one flag on a remote and uninhabited stretch of coastline. Their presence was hardly likely to become permanent, and if they left their flag behind them a party could always have been sent from Grytviken to replace it with the Union Jack. Such a venture would perhaps provide a welcome relief from what one imagines as the somewhat monotonous way of life of the British Antarctic Survey station.

But matters have gone beyond that point now. Argentina's rulers, beset with economic and political difficulties at home, have leapt at the chance to stage an external confrontation on an issue which unites the Argentine population — at least in the sense that there seems to be only one Argentine opinion about the rightful sovereignty of the "Malvinas", though there are, no doubt, more than one about the degree of priority the issue deserves, and indeed the proper tactics for handling it. In Britain too, and especially on the Conservative back benches, a somewhat jingoistic note is being struck. The Government cannot afford to appear to be backing down in face of a threat to British sovereignty in the Falkland Islands; and indeed it would be wrong to give Argentina the impression that any sudden *Anschluss* would go unopposed.

The Government is rightly insisting publicly on its desire for a solution through diplomacy, while strengthening its diplomatic position by giving semi-private hints that British warships, even a nuclear-powered submarine, are on their way. It is hardly likely that the navy could spare such a vessel for permanent garrison duty in the South Atlantic, while to proclaim publicly that it was being sent would be an escalation of the crisis and make it more difficult for the Argentines to back down without losing face. But it makes very good sense to give them the idea that it is somewhere around, and could be used if they *overplay* their hand.

Political control and the police

From Mrs M. B. Simey

Sir, Mr Mottram's letter (March 27) serves a useful purpose in that it draws attention to an anomaly in the constitution of police authorities which is of increasing significance. He is, however, less than fair to the authority of which I have the honour to be chairman when he states that the practice of ensuring that the dominant party has an overall majority originated with the local Labour group.

In fact, we simply followed a practice which is, contrary to Mr Mottram's belief, common throughout the country. Police authorities have, in fact, little choice in the matter. If the leading party is to exercise its responsibilities it is essential that it retains a majority over the opposition and magistrates combined.

As for the comments of various correspondents who discuss political accountability, I can only express yet again my conviction that it is the absence of the political dimension from the administration of policing as a public service, rather than its presence, which has given rise to the present lamentable decline in public support.

Accountability is essentially a political process since it is the means whereby a public service submits to the scrutiny of those whom it is designed to serve. To demand to be excused from that obligation is to deny the very basis of voluntary consent on which not only our system of policing but democratic government itself depends.

The proper safeguard against the exercise of improper political interference is not to ban politics from policing but to ensure that the elaborate system of checks and balances, which already exists but is seldom invoked, is brought into effective operation. The presence of magistrates on the authority makes no contribution to this system.

Yours faithfully,
MARGARET SIMEY,
Merseyside County Council,
P.O. Box 95,
Metropolitan House,
Old Hall Street,
Liverpool.
March 29.

From Detective Chief Inspector J. A. McStravick

Sir, I write as a Metropolitan Police CID officer to protest at the comment by your Crime Reporter in the article of March 23, headed "Swedey squads inquiries were beset by problems", i.e., "There are those who believe that the failures of Countryman will mean that corruption continues to thrive in London despite more than 100 CIB (Complaints Investigation Bureau) detectives".

Perhaps there are those who believe this, but there are those who believe no such thing, so why not give these a mention too? Who are the people that believe that corruption continues to thrive and is their opinion a justification for such a sweeping statement?

An experienced crime reporter will know that nearly all major criminal inquiries are beset with problems. It seems to me that some journalists, no doubt stimulated by the unusual action of a senior officer being interviewed on a TV programme and forecasting the result of a complex criminal investigation, long before its completion, developed a state of near hysteria over the inquiry unfortunately codenamed "Countryman", and are now unwilling, in the aftermath of the trial of some junior detectives, to accept the verdict of the courts. Is the campaign against the Metropolitan Police CID to go on for ever?

I am proud to be a detective, and like my colleagues am jealous of the reputation of the Metropolitan Police. Your readers may be assured that if any of us has reason to think that one of our number is behaving criminally, we know what to do and we will not hesitate to give evidence. Perhaps your reporter has noticed several cases in the past few years investigated internally, which have resulted in persons unfitted to be police officers being convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

Yours faithfully,
J. A. McSTRAVICK,
Detective Chief Inspector,
New Scotland Yard, SW1.

From Mr R. Peter Wassell

Sir, Your correspondent (March 24) objecting to the distinction between policemen and civilians is a wee bit naive or disingenuous. The police themselves make the distinction. For instance (a routine example) the annual reports of chief constables nearly always have a paragraph about "civilian staff".

Yours faithfully,
R. PETER WASSELL,
Lecturer in Public Affairs,
University of Edinburgh,
Extra-Mural Studies,
11 Buccleuch Place,
Edinburgh.

The middle course in UK politics

From Lord Lansdowne

Sir, Your leading article of March 27 in which you welcome, as I do, the return of Mr Roy Jenkins to "the Commons where he belongs", seems to me to make an important false assumption. Is it not possible that British politics are moving away from what you call a "basically adversarial culture"?

Certainly, responsibility in politics is about choice. Certainly the electorate and the leaders it puts in office have to choose and be seen to have chosen, but must their choice swing the country so violently from one set of beliefs to another?

Centrism, which presumably means the middle course between two extremes, is surely not the only alternative to those extremes. I welcome the SDP trend in political fashion (its policies are yet to be fully revealed) and although I remain a convinced supporter of the Conservative Party, I do believe in proportional representation; I see many advantages in an "interminable series of coalitions" and I favour circular Chambers for the two Houses of Parliament. In the House of Lords there are, of course, the well-filled and powerful cross benches.

Yours faithfully,
LANSDOWNE,
Meikleour,
Perth.
March 27.

From Mr Matthew Oakeshott

Sir, Your coverage of the Hillhead election result on Saturday included a characteristically thorough and professional analysis by Ivor Crewe. Your readers are, however, left trying to solve the mystery of the missing headline, because your "Good for Alliance, better for Labour" had little to do with the article.

The extraordinary view of Hillhead as a good result for Labour clearly does not fool those in the best position to know. Speaking out with the passion and clarity which is an infallible sign of Labour moderates seeing their position under mortal threat, the Hattersleys and Healeys have got it right. Roy Hattersley's experience in Hillhead was apparently that Labour voters were deeply concerned about the Marxist state, the Militant Tendency, the "hard left" and Tony Benn. My experience from the SDP side of six days' canvassing in the hitherto Labour areas of Scotstoun and Partick West was identical.

Whatever sophistry is employed, for whatever motive, to pretend that Hillhead was a good result for Labour, the facts are clear. Like Croydon, North-West, this was a marginal seat where the Labour performance had been improving steadily at successive general elections. A vigorous campaign was waged by a candidate putting forward official Labour policies. The unity lid was kept firmly on the cauldron of dissent at the Scottish Labour Party conference. Yet Labour finished third.

The moderate Labour spokesmen will now stake all on an expulsion of the Militant Tendency from the party. It matters little whether they succeed. The cancer of extremism is now so deeply rooted in the Labour Party that the effective choice in many parts of the country is between a quick kill if radical surgery is attempted and a slow, gnawing death if it is not. Ordinary Labour voters, longing for the end of the Thatcher Government, will in either event continue to turn their hopes and their loyalties elsewhere.

Yours faithfully,
MATTHEW OAKESHOTT,
57 Kennington Road, SE1.
March 30.

From Mr David Winnick, MP for Walsall, North (Labour)

Sir, I was interested to see that in the interview in *The Times* on Tuesday the Liberal leader said it was a caricature to suggest that the SDP was a left-of-centre party with the Liberals pulling the social democrats to the right. If anything it was the other way round, he added.

It has never taken the politician defectors from the Labour Party very long to move much further to the right than the public stance they previously took; the defectors of 1931 were, as we know, virtually indistinguishable shortly afterwards from the Tories and Liberals they then joined in government.

One can certainly understand the enthusiasm which seems to be found in boardrooms and similar places for the SDP; this new political organization is hardly likely to start challenging the inequalities and deprivation in our society.

Yours etc,
DAVID WINNICK,
House of Commons.

From Mr Michael Pickering

Sir, Mr Alexander rightly suggests (March 30) a much higher deposit for parliamentary candidates, but may I suggest that this should be accompanied by a much lower qualifying percentage; five per cent does not seem too low since a candidate achieving this is clearly being taken seriously by a significant minority.

It is absurd to place a Scottish nationalist candidate with 11.3 per cent of the votes cast in the same category as the jokers and eccentrics.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL PICKERING,
38 Oakwood Road, NW11.
March 30.

Ulster Assembly plan

From Professor Bernard Crick

Sir, Mr Julian Amery, MP, argues against the proposed Assembly for Ulster (March 24) on the grounds that most political leaders in Ulster do not want it and that full integration would "cement the unity of the Kingdom". But historically Northern Ireland has never been a normal part of the United Kingdom, nor a normal part of Ireland.

I suggest that the unity of the United Kingdom (Mr Amery left out a word) has always depended on sensitivity to what Mr Amery oddly calls, in relation to Scotland and Wales, "local loyalties and prejudices" — a sadly English way of referring to two national cultures albeit within the Union. I put the contrary case that devolution alone can preserve the Union. The "unity of the Kingdom" lies in seeing it as a union not as a soverign, centralized state.

The opinion polls in Northern Ireland consistently show that the majority of the people are willing to accept both devolution and, indeed, actual power-sharing. "Solutions" of any kind cannot be imposed, but the Government is surely right to give a lead to try to discover what may be acceptable that is not agreeable. Politics in deeply divided communities must be of that kind.

There is a more profound point. Surely it is obvious by now that Northern Ireland neither has been nor can be a normal part of the United Kingdom, but equally not of a united Ireland. Ulster inherently faces two ways. If that were grasped and we could discard the straitjacket of sovereignty thinking, then we could begin to imagine a future in which the people of Northern Ireland would work out for themselves the best way to institutionalize their existing British-Irish duality.

This is certainly not the intention of the Government's bold and welcome move, but at least it creates a framework for the future development in which the next decade of Northern Irish politicians could work together. The clock cannot be set back as Mr Amery wishes.

Yours faithfully,
BERNARD CRICK,
Birbeck College,
Malet Street, WC1.

Film cassette piracy

From Mr C. R. Hixon

Sir, I read Mr Michael Winner's letter of March 18 with great interest. Mr Winner has a very legitimate complaint but the suggested solution is entirely without merit. To enforce such a law would be virtually impossible and would place an unfair burden on the overworked law enforcement agencies of this country.

The film makers and distributors must realise that the Video age has dramatically changed all of the old marketing concepts that were originally instrumented in the 1930s. The solution is to release film cassettes at a *reasonable price and/or charge* for public viewing. This would take the profit out of pirating, which I agree is totally unacceptable and should be stopped.

It is obvious that the day of the cinema, as we have known it, is over, so why not take advantage of the huge home, club and pub market that exists today? Everyone would benefit, the film makers, the Inland Revenue and the public at large.

Our company had supplied over 2,000 video projection systems to sporting clubs, working men's clubs, British Legion clubs and the like, and the people who view our equipment at any one weekend would amount to over 750,000. We are perpetually bombarded with requests from club secretaries for legitimate films to show their members, the cost of which is a secondary consideration.

Yours faithfully,
C. R. HIXON,
Managing Director,
Tele-Jector Limited,
Gable House, 4th Floor,
18/28 Turnham Green Terrace, W4.
March 18.

British interest in S Atlantic

From Mr R. J. Rowlands

Sir, The latest fiasco in South Georgia with Argentina must surely commit the Foreign Office to a more positive attitude in this area than the dubious statements made continually in both Houses of Parliament.

The Falklands and its inhabitants can be nothing more than nuisance value to the Foreign Office, but history has shown their value in times of conflict and they may have more to offer Britain in the future, with the possibility of fish, oil and other minerals, a year-round gateway to Antarctica with its possible coalfields, copper mountains, oil and other wealth when commercial exploitation begins; also a suitable base to observe Russian submarine and other activities in the strategic Cape Horn sea route.

Finally, Argentina is not going to stop with its claims to the Falklands. It does not recognize British Antarctic territory either so there is a lot more than the future of 1,800 Falklanders at stake.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT J. ROWLANDS,
33 Wolseley Road,
Shirley,
Southampton.
March 29.

Falklands incident

From Mr J. A. Hughes

Sir, Your Defence Correspondent's headline (March 25) "Navy sails to scrap merchants", is indeed prophetic. HMS Invincible is being sold, numerous other ships earmarked for disposal, training establishments closed down and 4,000 redundancies in the Fleet.

"Merchants" looking for a "scrap" on the oceans of the world are being given a walkover before the bell sounds for the first round!

This lunacy must stop.

Yours sincerely,
J. A. HUGHES,
(Formerly a leading telegraphist in the (real) Royal Navy)
74 Fairacres,
Prestwood,
Great Missenden,
Buckinghamshire.

From Mr Graham E. Cadman

Sir, May I reassure your correspondent of Monday (March 29) regarding the dismemberment of South Georgia whaling stations that attempts are being made to document and record their passing and that of a unique way of life on this remote island.

The South Georgia Whaling and Sealing Communities Project was established some time ago and aims to record not only the physical remains of the whaling and sealing industries, but also to establish a picture of what day-today life was like on the island by interviewing past residents. Earlier this century South Georgia had a transitory population of some 2,000 people and the derelict whaling stations are now sole witness of this presence.

The island discovered and described by Captain James Cook in 1775 as . . . "very mountainous and rocky, and covered with snow . . ." has another important place in history as the setting for the last stage of Sir Ernest Shackleton's 1916 epic journey from Elephant Island after his ship, Endurance, had been lost in the Antarctic ice.

The remains of the whaling stations and of other more temporary settlement sites constitute not only a valuable part of the history of the Falklands but of the UK as well.

It is to be regretted if these sites are seen merely as a source of scrap metal.

Yours etc
GRAHAM E. CADMAN,
Member of South Georgia Whaling and Sealing Communities Project,
c/o Northants c.c. Archaeology Unit,
County Hall,
Northampton.
March 31.

Lack of harmony

From Mr Peter Heyworth

Sir, Just over 21 years ago Klemperer took the Philharmonia to Vienna, where they gave a Beethoven cycle (nine symphonies) that was rightly regarded as an unprecedented triumph for British orchestral playing.

Now the managing director of the Philharmonia, among others, invokes "rules" (whose, incidentally?) to prevent a Brahms cycle (four symphonies) that the Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestra hopes to give in London under its musical director, Carlo Maria Giulini.

What a sad coming of age!

Yours truly,
PETER HEYWORTH,
32 Bryanston Square, W1.
March 28.

Trade restrictions

From Mr A. M. Gregg

Sir, While sharing Sir Hugh Casson's opinion (March 29) on the aesthetics of the "hideous advertisements" on London taxis, I do not believe that £40 a quarter makes cab owners "rapacious".

If Sir Hugh had reasearched further he would have discovered that, to go through the royal parks bearing advertisements, the cab trade had to get permission from the Department of the Environment. As long as the advertising agencies offer such infinitesimal amounts there is little danger of the majority of cabs carrying advertisements.

Yours faithfully,
A. M. GREGG,
(London taxi owner/driver)
6 The Avenue,
off St Stephens Road,
Hounslow,
Middlesex.

Airlines survey

From Mr K E Mann

Sir, You gave considerable space (March 24) to a report headed "Passengers give thumbs down to BA" from results of a survey by the International Airline Passengers Association.

May I suggest that the results of this survey are almost worthless — 40,000 of the association's 100,000 members were contacted and 7,000 replied. This response rate is 17.5 per cent and the replies are likely to be very unrepresentative and misleading and your conclusions totally erroneous.

Yours faithfully,
K. E. MANN,
Overseas Market Facts,
77 George Street,
Portman Square, W1.

Identity in question

From Mr A. L. Macfarlane

Sir, The difficulty of identifying participants lies at the centre of the controversy over the recent disturbance at Wormwood Scrubs Prison (report February 25). As far as we are aware no change of procedures has been instituted to overcome similar difficulties in the future.

Uniformed prison staff, unlike police officers, wear no identifying marks other than those signifying rank. It is misleading to suggest, therefore, that the difficulties arising out of the incident at Wormwood Scrubs resulted from the use of riot equipment. Prison staff are not ordinarily identifiable unless personally known to the prisoner and given the practice of bringing in staff from other establishments; this is *seldom* the case during major disturbances.

My association recommends that all prison staff, uniformed and civilian, should routinely wear a badge identifying their name and rank. This would protect the interests of staff and prisoners and enhance the policy of accountability of the service emphasized by successive Home Secretaries.

Yours faithfully,
A. L. MACFARLANE, Chairman,
Association of Members of Boards of Visitors,
18/19 Monmouth Place,
Bath.
Avon
March 24.

Mental Health Bill

From Mr Michael Meacher, MP for Oldham, West (Labour)

Sir, The choice of membership of the Standing Committee of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, which meets for the first time on Tuesday (March 30), reveals an extraordinary selection process by the Government Whips.

It is custom and practice in the Commons that membership of Bill committees is selected, not totally but very largely, from those members who spoke on its second reading. In the case of the Mental Health (Amendment) Bill, which received its second reading a week ago, seven Tories spoke from the backbenches, all of them with a particular knowledge of and commitment to the subject. Only one of them has been chosen by the Government Whips to serve on the Bill committee, which must be nearly unprecedented.

The other six have been replaced by other Tory backbenchers who, whatever the reason for which they were selected, were certainly not chosen because of any obvious special interest in mental health issues as a subject. The interests of four are listed in a parliamentary yearbook as follows: Donald Thompson — former farmer and butcher, director of Armadillo Plastics; David Trippier — stockbroker; Michael Brotherton — interests given as defence, foreign affairs, agriculture and children; Harvey Proctor — Monday Club, spokesman for immigrant repatriation.

Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, in moving the Bill at second reading, said: "I emphasize that this is in no conceivable way an issue of party politics" and spoke of "our willingness to consider improvements that are practicable".

Well, it is certainly an odd way to demonstrate that, by dropping members who *did* have an interest and commitment to the subject and replacing them by others who patently do not. That is normally a recipe, not for serious and informed scrutiny of a Bill, but for lobby fodder.

Yours sincerely,
MICHAEL MEACHER,
House of Commons.
March 26.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
March 31: The Queen, accompanied by The Duke of Edinburgh, this afternoon opened the new housing development in the Chapter Mews, Windsor.

Having been received by the Dean of Windsor (the Right Reverend Michael Mann) and the Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle (Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Grandy), Her Majesty unveiled a commemorative plaque and, with His Royal Highness, toured the development.

Lady Abel Smith, Mr Robert Fellowes and Squadron Leader Adam Wise were in attendance.

CLARENCE HOUSE
March 31: Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother was present this evening at a Conversazione at the Royal Society.

The Hon Mrs John Mulholland, Sir Martin Gilliat and Captain Ashe Windham were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 31: The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon attended an Evening of Dance and Song given by the English Folk Dance and Song Society, of which Her Royal Highness is President, at Cecil Sharp House.

Mrs Angus Blair was in attendance.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE
March 31: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Reception to celebrate the Rattanakosin Bicentennial, given by the Ambassador of Thailand and the Chairman of the Anglo-Thai Society at Kensington Town Hall.

Her Royal Highness was later present at a Dinner and Cabaret in aid of Special Olympics UK, a charity offering sport for mentally handicapped people, at Ironmongers' Hall, London, EC2.

Lady Mary Fitzalan-Howard was in attendance.

A memorial service for Sir Martin Flett will be held today at St Columba's, Pont Street, at noon.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr D. Poole and Miss G. A. Bowlby
The engagement is announced and the marriage will shortly take place between Dominic, younger son of Mr and Mrs Richard Poole, of Ringwood, Hampshire, and Gina, daughter of Major and the Hon Mrs John Bowlby, of 51 Shawfield Street, London, SW3.

Mr P. D. Blanchard and Miss P. A. Constanduros
The engagement is announced between Peter, son of Mr and Mrs Donald Blanchard, of *Littlefield, Burbage*, and *Pamela*, daughter of Major Basil Constanduros, MBE, RA (rtd), and Mrs Constanduros, of Half House, Burbage, Wiltshire.

Mr C. D. Evans and Miss N. M. Palmer
The engagement is announced between Charles, son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs Charles Evans, of Plymouth, and Nicola, daughter of His Honour Judge and Mrs Henry Palmer, of Chiswick.

Captain N. L. Hill and Miss E. C. Nunn
The engagement is announced between Nigel Hill, The Queen's Royal Irish Hussars, youngest son of Mr and Mrs M. L. Hill, of East Coombe, Chagford, Devon, and Clare, youngest daughter of Major and Mrs J. A. J. Nunn, of Pendomer House, Pendomer, Somerset.

Mr R. Smith and Miss S. Besford
The engagement is announced between Rodney, son of Commander and Mrs David Templeton Smith, of George, Cape Province, and Sheridan, daughter of Dr and Mrs J. C. P. Besford, of Tokyo, Japan.

Dr S. A. Stansfeld and Dr J. G. Potter
The engagement is announced between Stephen Alfred, eldest son of Dr and Mrs A. G. Stansfeld, of Wildhill, Hatfield, and Jennifer Gae, eldest daughter of Mr B. G. Potter, of Springs, Transvaal, and Mrs M. G. Hammond, of Kloof, Natal.

Mr C. H. Thorburn and Miss J. S. Bitchell
The engagement is announced between Christopher, only son of the late Mr W. Thorburn and of Mrs P. M. Thorburn, of Kilburn, London, and Jill, younger daughter of Mrs J. U. Bitchell, of Reading, Berkshire.

Mr C. G. L. Hall and Miss A. J. Wardell
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs Frederick Hall, of Coventry, Warwickshire, presently of New York City, and Avril Jacqueline, daughter of the late Mr Eric Wardell and of Mrs Dori Wardell, of Ashtead, Surrey.

Mr P. Lucas and Miss N. J. Babington
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs C. R. Lucas, and Nicola Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs A. G. Babington.

Mr G. B. Nicholson and Miss A. M. Holmstrom
The engagement is announced between Geoffrey Nicholson, of Barnes, London, and Madelaine Holmstrom, of Stockholm, Sweden.

Mr J. C. Owen and Miss A. D. M. Horsfall
The engagement is announced between Jack, younger son of Mr and Mrs Charles A. Owen, of *Indianapolis, Indiana, United States*, and Sarla, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Horsfall, of Donhead St Andrew, Wiltshire.

Mr D. J. Talbot and Miss M. M. Cameron
The engagement is announced between David John, eldest son of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Talbot, of Smeeth, Kent, and Margaret Manson, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs D. G. M. Cameron, of Dunfermline, Fife.

Mr R. E. Partington and Miss A. M. Monro
The engagement is announced between Roger Evan, eldest son of Mr and Mrs D. E. Partington, of Bridport, Dorset, and Amanda Mary, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs P. A. S. Monro, of Blackbrook, Surrey.

Mr C. N. B. Priday and Miss H. E. Jones
The engagement is announced *between Charles, younger son of* Mr and Mrs C. B. Priday, of 29 Tedworth Square, SW3, and Helen, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs M. M. Jones, of the Bursar's House, Radley College, Abingdon.

Mr C. F. Robinson and Miss S. V. Miller
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr H. Fitzroy Robinson, of London, W1, and Mrs P. Fitzroy Robinson, of Westerton, West Sussex, and Sally, younger daughter of the late Mr I. V. Miller and Mrs J. Gibbons, of Porlock, Somerset.

Mr A. M. S. Waldron and Miss S. M. Anderton
The engagement is announced between Alastair, younger son of Professor and Mrs M. B. Waldron, of Guildford, Surrey, and Stella, elder daughter of Captain and Mrs W. A. Anderton, of 44 Marina Court, Jersey.

Mr A. C. Wareham and Miss K. A. Doughty
The engagement is announced between Anthony, son of Mr and Mrs Leonard Wareham, of Hongkong, and Katherine Anne, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs Charles Doughty, of The Mill House, Buckland Monachorum, Devon.





Toulouse-Lautrec's portrait of May Belfort, which was sold for £473,000, and his painting of a model resting, which fetched £759,000, at a Sotheby's sale in London

Luncheons

Master Mariners' Company
The Master, Captain A. H. Baber, presided at a court luncheon given by the Master Mariners' Company on board Headquarters Ship *Wellington*, Victoria Embankment, yesterday. Admiral Sir James Eberle, C-in-C, Naval Home Command, replied to the toast to the guests.

Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales
Mr Harry Singer, President of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales, was host at a luncheon held yesterday at Chartered Accountants' Hall. The guests were Mr J. Butterworth, Mr W. Emrys Evans, Mr Cecil Parkinson, MP, Sir Raymond Pennock, Mr J. *Sparrow and Sir Anthony* Touche.

Rotary Club of London
The Lord Mayor of London and the Lord Mayor of Westminster were entertained at luncheon at the Café Royal yesterday by Mr Douglas Smee, president, and members of the Rotary Club of London.

Air Public Relations Association
British Aerospace sponsored the Air Public Relations Association luncheon held at the Royal Air Force Club, Piccadilly, yesterday. The Chief of the Air Staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Michael Beetham, gave an address and presented the C. P. Robertson Memorial Prize to the Battle of Britain Memorial Flight. Among those present were:
Mr J T Slamper and Mr A Atkin (British Aerospace), Air Chief Marshal Sir John Barraclough, Air Chief Marshal Sir Denis Smallwood and Air Commodore R A Miller.

Dinners

Caravan Club
Prince and Princess Michael of Kent were the guests of honour at a dinner held at Guildhall to mark the Caravan Club's Seventy-fifth Anniversary. The Earl of Derby, president, presided and the principal speakers were Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services, Sir Kenneth Cork and Viscount Colville of Culross, QC. Among others present were:
The Earl of Gainsborough, vice-president, Earl Bathurst, Viscount De L'Isle, VC, Lord Middleton, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the *Rev Lord* Sandford, Lord Wise, Lord Parry, Mr Denis Gowell, MP, Mr Gordon Oakes, MP, Sir Colin Buchanan, Sir John Cripps, Sir Peter Emery, MP, Sir Philip Goodhart, MP, Sir Charles Hardie, Mr Michael Roberts, MP, Major-General Peter Blunt, Mr A K Dolton, chairman Mr D M G Chidson, director general, and other members of the executive committee.

The European-Atlantic Group
The European-Atlantic Group gave a dinner at St Ermin's Hotel last night in honour of Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, of Saudia Arabia. Earlier, he had spoken on oil and energy resources at a meeting held at the House of Commons, when Mr Ian Wrigglesworth, MP presided. The other speakers were: Mr Nigel Lawson, MP, Secretary of State for Energy, Mr Denis Healey, MP and Sir Frank Roberts (president of the group). The Earl of Bessborough presided at dinner.

Ross McWhirter Foundation
The Ross McWhirter memorial dinner took place yesterday at Skinners' Hall. Lord Beloff, chairman, presided and the Rev Dr E. R. Norman, Dean of Peterhouse, Cambridge, delivered an address. Awards were presented by Mrs R. McWhirter to Mr Noel Henry James, Mr Vladimir Skutina, Mrs D. Todd, Mr William Vider, Mr Roger Webster and Mr Iain McLean Young.
Among those present were:
Lady Beloff, the Marquess of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Harris of High Cross, Baroness Trumpington, Lady Norton, Mr Geoffrey Rippon, MP and Mrs Rippon, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, *Sir Basil and Lady* Lindsay-Fynn, Canon and Mrs Graham Routledge, Mr Frederick E Cleary, Miss Christina Foyle, Mr John D Buchanan, Mr Trevor Donaldson, Dr Michael Hooker, Mr Alan Lamboll, Mr Malcolm McAlpine, Colonel David Stirling, and Mr Norris McWhirter.

Trade Policy Research Centre
Mr Norman S. Barker, jr, was the guest of honour at a Trade Policy Research Centre dinner held yesterday at the Waldorf Hotel. Mr Hugh Corbet, director of the centre, presided.

Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors
The annual dinner of the Planning and Development Division of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors was held at the Naval and Military Club last night. Mr D. J. B. George, president of the division, was in the chair and the other speakers were Mr Gerald Kaufman, MP, and Mr J. R. Warren-Evans, Director of the Swansea Centre for Trade and Industry.

Reception

Bow Group
Mr Niranjan Deva-Aditya, Chairman of the Bow Group, and members of the council welcomed members of the Diplomatic Corps at a reception yesterday.

Service dinners

Royal Artillery
Officers of the Royal Artillery *held a guest night in the Royal* Artillery Mess, Woolwich, last night. General Sir Harry Tuzo, Master Gunner, St James's Park, presided. The guests were:
The Hon. Edward Adeane, General John W Vessey, Jnr, United States Army, General Sir Peter and Lady Leng, Lieutenant-General Sir Paul and Lady Travers, Lady Baker, Lady McLeod, Lieutenant-General Sir Maurice and Lady Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs G E Clarkson, Mr and Mrs B Willson-Pemberton, Mr D P d'Ambrumenil and Mr J Terraine.

The Royal Green Jackets
The annual dinner of The Royal Green Jackets Officer's Club was held at Claridges hotel last night. General Sir Edwin Bramall presides.

Birthdays today



Sir Nicholas Henderson, the diplomat, who is 63.

Mr Christopher Bishop, 50; Viscount Bridgeman, 86; Major-General J. R. C. Hamilton, 76; Sir Paul Hasluck, 77; Mr Tom Jackson, 57; Miss Gaie Johnson Houghton, 41; Baroness McFarlane of Llandaff, 56; Professor M. L. McGlashan, 58; Mr Steve Race, 61; the Earl of Stradbroke, 79; Mr Leslie Walley, 59; Mr J. J. Williams, 34.

Marriages

M J. Raguin and Mrs J. King
The marriage took place on March 26 at Ancenis, France, between M Jean Raguin and Mrs Julia King.

Mr S. M. Willis and Miss R. V. Schofield
The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Shiplake, between Mr Stephen Willis, elder son of Dr J. H. and Dr M. C. Willis, of Wressle, Brigg, Lincolnshire, and Miss Victoria Schofield, younger daughter of Vice-Admiral and Mrs B. B. Schofield, of Shiplake, Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire.

McWhirter award for Czech broadcaster

Mr Vladimir Skutina, a Czechoslovak writer and broadcaster who spent five years in prison after transmitting pictures from *Prague to the West after the 1968* Soviet occupation, is one of six recipients of the annual Ross McWhirter awards, presented in London last night.

For seven days after Soviet troops marched into the city, Mr Skutina continued to broadcast, using tramwires as an aerial.

The awards are made by the Ross McWhirter Foundation, which was set up in 1975 after his death; they are for people who, in the trustees' opinion, *exemplify* the highest standards of good citizenship.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Peter Kenworthy-Browne to be a registrar of the Family Division of the High Court on the retirement of Mr Registrar Caird.
Mr James Farrant to be editor in chief of the International Broadcasting Trust; **Mr Hugh Bayley** to be general secretary and **Mr Paul Gerhardt** to be education officer.

Memorial service

Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP
A memorial service for Sir Ronald Bell, QC, MP, was held at St Margaret's, Westminster, yesterday. Canon Trevor Beeson officiated and the Rev Oscar Muspratt was robed and in the sanctuary. Sir George Baker and the Prime Minister read the lessons and Mr Enoch Powell, MP, gave an address. The Speaker and Lord and Lady Home of the Hirstel attended. Others present included:
Lady Bell (widow), Mr Andrew Bell and Mr Robert Bell (sons), Mr and Mrs Graham Mather (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Lucinda Bell (daughter), Mr John Bell (brother), Mr and Mrs Jaspar Legge (brother-in-law and sister), Mrs H Prosser, Mr and Mrs A Phillips, Miss J Phillips, Mr N P M Elles and Baroness Elles, the Hon Mrs Lockhart-Mummery.
Earl and Countess Howe, Lord Edmund-Davies, Lord Drumalbyn, the Dowager Lady Birdwood, Lord Simon of Glaisdale, Lord Monson, Lord Murton of Lindisfarne, Lord Fletcher, Mr William Whitelaw, CH, MP, Sir Angus Maude, MP, Mr Julian Amery, MP, Mr Maurice Macmillan, MP, Mr John Peyton, MP, Mr Michael Jopling, MP, Sir Derek Walker-Smith, QC, MP, Mr Douglas Jay, MP, Mr John Biffen, MP, Mr F T Willey, MP, the Hon Anthony Berry, MP, the Hon Mrs Thorold, the Hon Leo Russell, the Hon Robert Boscawen, MP, the Hon Peter Brooke, MP, Sir Anthony Meyer, MP, and Lady Meyer, Sir Richard Thompson, Sir Albert Costain, MP, Sir Charles Taylor, Sir Jasper More, Sir Ian Percival, QC, MP, Sir Gilbert *Longden, Sir Patrick Wall, MP, Sir* Douglas Dodds-Parker, Sir William van Straubenzee, MP, Sir Desmond Heap, Sir Charles Davis, Sir John Tilney, Sir John Biggs-Davison, MP, Lady Molony, Sir William Clark, MP, Sir Nigel Fisher, MP (representing the Chairman of the 1922 Committee), and Lady Fisher, Sir Robert Speed, QC.
The Lord Lieutenant of Buckinghamshire, Mr Michael and Dame Ann Springman, Mrs Enoch Powell, Mr Teddy Taylor, MP, Mr Patrick Cormac, MP, Mr Lionel Read, QC, Mr Peter Mills, MP, Mr W A Beaumont, Mr John Stokes, MP, and Mrs Stokes, Mr Jeffrey Archer, Mr Harold Gurden, Mr Ian Harvey, Dr Alan Glyn, MP, Mr Harvey Proctor, MP, Mr Ian Gow, MP, Mr Hume Boggis-Rolfe, Master Horne, Mr Carol Mather, MP, and the Hon Mrs Mather, Mr Kenneth Lewis, MP, Mr Richard Body, MP, Mrs Patrick Neil, Mr R W Whitney, MP, Mr Julian Critchley, MP, Mr John Farr, MP, Mr David Waddington, QC, MP, Mr David Crouch, MP, Mr James Kilfedder, MP, Mr Nicholas Budgen, MP, Mr David Hunt, MP, Mr Alastair Goodlad, MP, Mr Michael Neubert, MP, Mr Allan Stewart, MP, Mr John Brown, MP.
Mr William Benyon, MP, Mr Tom Normanton, MP, Mr John Ward, MP, Mr Michael Shaw, MP, Miss Monique Viner, QC, Mr Ian Lang, MP, Mr John Selwyn Gummer, MP, Mr Stanley Crowther, MP, Mr Ivor Stanbrook, MP, and Mrs Stanbrook, Mr Eric Barratt (Buckinghamshire County Council), Lieutenant-Commander G L Milne (Taplow Parish Council and Taplow, and Hitcham branch, Royal British Legion), Miss Margaret Campbell (Beaconsfield Conservative Constituency Association), Mr Geoffrey-Hadrill (Denham, South Buckinghamshire, Conservative Association), Mr D G Douglas (Chesham and Amersham Constituency), Mr Hugh Simmonds (Burnham Young Conservatives) and Mrs Simmonds (Beaconsfield Town Young Conservatives), Mr David Neil-Smith (St Marylebone Young Conservatives).
Mr Sam Swerling (chairman, Monday Club), Mr Robin Davies (Tory Action Group), Mr Peter Cobb (Commonwealth Parliamentary Association), Mr A Yorke Hill (Thames Valley Euro Council), Mr E J Bolton (*National Council of Anti Common Market Associations*), Mrs B Fellowes (Women Against the Common Market), Mrs A C Horsfield (British Housewives League), Mr Francis Robinson (British Paper and Board Federation), Mr S Leo (Immigration Control Association) and Major A Plane (Keep the Falkland Islands British Association).

Church news

Appointments
The Rev P G Harrison, assistant curate in the united benefice of Brixham and Churston Ferrers, diocese of Exeter to be assistant curate St Mark, North End with special responsibility for St Nicholas, diocese of Portsmouth.
The Rev K J Hill curate-in-charge of St Michael with St Paul, Bath, diocese of Bath and Wells to be Rector of these parishes.
The Rev J D King, Vicar of Alkham with Capel-le-Ferne and Hougham, diocese of Canterbury to be Rector of St Andrew, Deal, same diocese.
The Rev A J L Lewis, assistant curate of Christchurch, diocese of Winchester to be Rector of St Luke, Linthbowne, diocese of Manchester.
The Rev W Mather, assistant curate of St Leonards-on-Sea, diocese of Chichester to be Team Rector of Netherthorpe team ministry, Sheffield, diocese of Sheffield.
Ven A C Page recently retired Archdeacon of Leeds, diocese of Ripon to be Archdeacon Emeritus, same diocese.
The Rev D T Parkinson, curate of Yate, Avon, diocese of Bath and Wells to be Team Vicar of St Francis, Keynsham, Avon, same diocese.
The Rev K F W Prior, Rector of St Nicholas, Sevenoaks, diocese of Rochester to be also Honorary Canon of Rochester Cathedral.

£759,000 is paid for painting by Lautrec

**By *Geraldine Norman*
Sale Room Correspondent**

A brilliant painting of a model resting betweem posing sessions by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec was sold by Sotheby's yesterday for £759,000 (estimate £400,000 to £600,000) to an American private collector bidding over the telephone.

She is seen relaxing in a chair and Lautrec, in contrary fashion, has chosen to paint her from behind; we see her leaning back, sunlight striking her shoulder and one firm breast. The painting, dating from 1896, was sent for sale by a Belgian collector.

Another Lautrec painting, dated 1895, "Miss May Belfort", was bought by the Lefevre Gallery for £473,000 (estimate £400,000 to £600,000). May Belfort was an Irish singer and is shown at the *Cafe-Concert des Decadents* dressed as a little girl and *clutching a cat*. She is presumably singing her famous hit, "I've got a little cat, I'm very fond of that".

On the whole, the finer pictures found buyers but a good many of the middle-range works failed. The sale was 31 per cent unsold. On that basis, the high prices paid for two unexceptional works by Chagall came as a surprise; "La Reine du Cirque", of 1975, made £231,000 (estimate £170,000 to £200,000) and "La Muse", of 1978, £192,500 (estimate £160,000 to £180,000).

In Paris on Tuesday evening there was another surprise in the modern picture field. A modest Loudmer sale of mixed pictures and antiques contained an added lot, a beautiful still life by Matisse entitled "Bouquet de fleurs pour le Quatorze-Juillet", of 1919.

It was announced from the rostrum that the painting had been denied an export licence from France. Nevertheless, the bidding ran to 6.8m francs (£612,889). The auctioneers had been expecting about two to 3m francs.

The painting had been sent for sale by a British collector living in the South of France. The sale had been negotiated via Maitre Agnes Vilatte, an auctioneer from Grasse, in Provence, who had arranged for the insertion of the lot in the Paris auction. Since the painting could never be exported, the range of possible bidders was sharply restricted. It was said to have been bought by a French collector.

One London dealer commented yesterday that a price of about £900,000 could have been expected on the international market.

Sotherby's sale of Impressionist and modern drawings yesterday afternoon was 28 per cent unsold and included a price of £57,200 (estimate £30,000 to £40,000) for "Cariatide", by Modigliani, of 1912.

A hoard of twelfth-century Stephen and Matilda coinage found in Wales with a metal detector in 1980 was sold at Spink & Son's yesterday for £24,975, while a James VI 20-pound piece, of 1575, sold for £20,000 (estimate £17,000) to Baldwin's.

At Christie's, a superb Fang wood female figure from Equatorial Guinea was sold for £32,400 (estimate £20,000 to £40,000).

'Times' acquires relic of Paris siege

The Times has acquired a relic for its archives in the form of a large part of a miniature letter wrapper carried out of Paris by balloon during the Prussian siege in December 1870, and addressed to J. Delane, then editor (Our Stamps Correspondent writes).

It was sold for £100 at Sotheby's two-day stamps sale, totalling £253,960, which ended *yesterday, and was one of several* "Ballon Monte" and "Ballon Non-Monté" wrappers flown out of Paris during the siege.

The French section of the sale included the bulk of the John Levett collection of provisional Bordeaux printings of stamps made when Paris could not distribute supplies because of the siege.

Latest wills

Residue for church and cathedral

Mr Martin Radford, of Malvern, dental surgeon, left estate valued at £492,406 net. After personal bequests totalling £6,250 and effects, he left the residue equally between the Friends of Exeter Cathedral and the Friends of the Priory Church, Malvern.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid):
Amies, Mr Robert Frederick, of Maidstone £219,101
Brown, Mrs Edith Eleanor, of Grimsby £255,871
Cunliffe, Janet, of Accrington £242,105
Damsell, Mrs Beatrice Mary, of Malpas £207,220

Moreover . . . Miles Kington

**The Wonderful World of European Cookery
Part 27: ANDORRA**

Situated between two of the great cuisines of the world, French and Spanish, and overlaid with mysterious Basque elements, Andorran cooking is not quite like anything else in the world, and is deservedly little known. The major dish of the region is the magnificently *odorous cabreria* (casserole of goat), but there are many other distinctive recipes such as rack of goat, goat Kiev, goatschnitzel and supreme de leftover de goat.

The traditional day for cooking goat (one of the favourite animals in Andorra), is Wednesday, and throughout the republic's 175 square miles the scent of basting, roasting and stewing spreads until it overflows into nearby France and Spain, often not reaching Barcelona until Friday.

Goat can also be spread out on the hillsides (of which there is an ample supply) to be dried in strips; as this is a time-consuming business it is more normal now to import chamois leather cloths and marinate them. It is less *common to find goat used as* the basis for puddings, though there is an interesting *goat syllabub*.

The Moors in their progress through this part of the Pyrenees left behind some traces of their influence, and there is a wonderful goat dish cooked on skewers (*cabra en brocheta*) which is descended from the kebab family. More important, the Moors also left behind two extremely large cooking pots which are used to this day in *the feasts on the* great national days: Goat Saturday and Kid Monday.

Pyrenean cookery generally makes great use of mountain herbs, wild flowers and colourful blooms, and Andorran cookery is no exception. Goat and cyclamen soup is not only unusually tasty but also very pretty; on celebratory occasions, it is also quite common to serve a whole goat's head with a small rock garden in its open mouth, and dwarf irises (*Iris reticulata*) in its ears.

Regrettably, Andorran cuisine has been affected by the world of modern catering, and it is not uncommon to find goat and chips or goatburger on offer in the main restaurants, but a word or two with the waiter should suffice to secure a traditional dish on your table. It is all the better if washed down with a draught of local Andorran wine — red, purple, or black.

Smuggling has always been one of the main industries in this part of the world, and that too has had its effect on the peculiar nature of Andorran cuisine. Food, for a smuggler, must be taken on the run, and what better than a tasty piece of pressed goat, *cabra laminada*, or goat and egg pie? Smuggler's satchels are invariably made from goatskin and in times of emergency it is not unknown to eat them as well, though they are probably an acquired taste.

Readers who wish to experiment with Andorran cookery may, if they wish, substitute some other meat for goat, and use an *ordinary* recipe already well-known to them.

Although numbered 27, this is in fact part 1 of our series, "The Wonderful World of European Cookery"; as other better known countries have been dealt with in better known colour magazines. Our magnificent colour photograph of Andorran goats being chased by Andorran chefs is available on request — Next week: Lichtenstein.

OBITUARY

DR F. G. MANN

Notable research in organic chemistry

Dr F. G. Mann, FRS, Emeritus Reader in Organic *Chemistry at Cambridge* and Fellow and formerly Praelector in Chemistry at Trinity College, Cambridge died on March 29. He was 84.

Frederick George Mann was born in London on June 29, 1897. He was the son of W. C. Mann, a civil servant in the Admiralty, and was educated at Battersea Polytechnic Boys Secondary School, and later at Battersea Polytechnic where he worked as an internal student (1914-17, 1919) for the London Honours B.Sc. degree. During the period 1917-1919 he served in France as a second lieutenant in the Special Brigade, Royal Engineers (gas).

In 1920 he began his long and distinguished research career in Cambridge, first as a research student at Downing College where he took the PhD in 1923 and then as an assistant to the late Professor Sir W. J. Pope. He was awarded the DSc of London University in 1929 and transferred his allegiance to Trinity College Cambridge in 1931 where he became Fellow and Lecturer. His research abilities were *recognised by* the award of the ScD degree at Cambridge in 1932, appointment as Tilden Lecturer of the Chemical Society in 1944 and election to the Fellowship of the Royal Society in 1947.

Mann will be remembered in particular as co-author with Dr B. C. Saunders of the well-known text-book *Practical Organic Chemistry*, a book used not only by many *generations of* undergraduates at Cambridge but also by students at very many English-speaking universities throughout the world. He also wrote a large volume on the *Heterocyclic Derivatives of Phosphorus, Arsenic, Antimony and Bismuth*. This was a most comprehensive compilation. The work contained a wealth of detail, much of it *general interest, but some of* the book described as somewhat unimaginative. However it is to Mann's credit that he was prepared to undertake such a monumental task. Very few chemists of Mann's standing would have had the perseverance and tenacity to complete such an undertaking.

His research work consisted of outstanding investigations on complex salts of aliphatic polyamines, on coordination compounds containing phosphorus and arsenic and fundamental studies on the stereochemistry of phosphorus and of arsenic. He was also responsible for the preparation of many new types of cyanin dyes. In all, he published some 250 papers, and he may justly be described as one of the last of the really distinguished classical organic chemists.

He had an austere manner beneath which rested a very kind heart. He had a very strong sense of right and wrong which was greatly appreciated by those who knew him well. His loyalty to the Department of Chemistry at Cambridge was immense. He worked with amazing energy and endeared himself to chemists all over the world. He gave devoted service on the council of the Chemical Society, of which he was vice-president, and on the council of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.

Outside his chemistry he will be remembered as a keen, dour and persevering golfer well on into his *seventies and in spite* of a progressive arthritic condition in both hands.

In 1930 he married Margaret Reid Shackleton who died in 1950 and by whom he had two daughters. He married Barbara Thornber in 1951, and there was one daughter of this marriage.

MR HAROLD KEEBLE

Mr Morris Benett writes:
The death of Harold Keeble leaves Fleet Street short of a journalist who, at 70, was still an innovator.

Fleet Street has always been a firmament in which stars travel across the sky and are no more. Not so Keeble. He was a star as a young man bursting upon national newspapers. He was *a star when he died in the* early hours of yesterday.

Harold Keeble's greatest impact in a career which took him to all areas of newspaper production was on the *Daily Express*. To have worked under him and secured his approval was almost tantamount to a degree in a craft where the opinions of others are sometimes lightly regarded.

To examine a newspaper of the 1930s and then one of the 1950s when Keeble was at his creative height — is to realize the measure of the man. He was briefly editor of the *Sunday Express* 30 years ago. But the pressure of editorship was not one he relished. The role in which he excelled was that of an *éminence grise extraordinaire*. A catalyst to inspire others.

Puckish in appearance, puckish by nature — that was Keeble. He could be mischievous and an office politician when politics were required. But this method of operation was diluted by a kindliness which was never far beneath the surface. He encouraged those about him and attracted great loyalty, especially among writers. Some of the great names of Fleet Street admit that without him they would have never made a mark.

At a time when men ruled supreme in Fleet Street, Keeble, possibly alone among his generation, realized that women were no longer prisoners of the nursery, and that newspapers must adapt themselves to providing for readers who had interests other than the kitchen sink.

He gathered women writers about him at the *Daily Express*. He cossetted them, nagged them, encouraged them, sometimes reduced them to tears, but always published their work with the bold and striking typographical displays which were his personal signature.

Arthur Christiansen, the greatest editor of them all, owed Harold Keeble a debt for his great ability to project pictures in the *Daily Express*, to understand the importance of women's interest, to encourage women *writers — and to tell Christiansen* when he was wrong. And it was Keeble working in concert with the late John French who was responsible for a complete change in the way fashion was presented in the pages of a national newspaper.

Harold Keeble came from Dewsbury, Yorkshire. He relished the good life, the elegant suit, the expensive car. He liked friends and friends liked him. He worked for the *Daily Mail* and *Daily Mirror* as well as the *Daily Express*. — but it was the *Daily Express* which had his heart.

Keeble was twice married. His first wife died in a car crash going with him to a theatrical first night in Bournemouth. *His* second wife Susan, from whom he was divorced, now lives in New York. Fleet Street is the poorer for Harold Keeble's death. For truly in the Street where names make news, he made newspapers.

MR MILES HADFIELD

Mr Miles Hadfield, the writer on gardening and forestry, died on March 31 in a Hereford hospital. Since 1962 he had lived near Ledbury. In 1975 after a fall he underwent a serious operation and thereafter became increasingly blind.

Miles Heywood Hadfield was born near Birmingham in 1903 and educated at Bradfield and Birmingham University, where he studied engineering.

He worked *for a time in a* brass foundry in the Midlands, while attending Birmingham School of Art in the evenings. In 1929 he became a full-time writer and botanical artist. He published *The Gardener's Companion*, a miscellany, in 1936, and in 1938 *Everyman's Wild Flowers and Trees*, which went through several editions.

At the outbreak of the *Second World War in 1939 he* joined the Ministry of Food, and eventually he became Deputy Controller of Food for the Midlands, being especially concerned with the supply of food to Coventry during the blitz.

After the war he returned to writing, contributing regular articles to *Country Life* and *The Gardener's Chronicle*. He wrote and illustrated *British Trees* (1957), and established his reputation as a garden historian with *Gardening in Britain* (1960), which became the standard work on its subject and was re-issued in 1969 as *A History of British Gardening*. A revised edition appeared in 1979.

His other books included *Gardens of Delight*, 1964 (written in conjunction with his brother John), *Landscape with Trees* (1967), a study of landscape gardening in Britain, and *A Book of Country Houses* (1969). In recent *years he had been contributing* a series of biographical studies of notable gardeners to *House and Garden*.

Miles Hadfield was much concerned with the Midland Centre of the National Trust, and his interest in trees led to his becoming chairman of the arboricultural committee of the Royal Forestry Society, whose Gold Medal was awarded to him in the spring of 1974. *A special interest of* his was the woodland park at Queenswood in Herefordshire and the Naylor Pinetum at Leighton.

He played a part in the formation of the Garden History Society, whose first president he became.

In 1980 the Royal Horticultural Society awarded him the society's Veitch medal for services to horticulture.

He married Rachel Hughes in 1975.

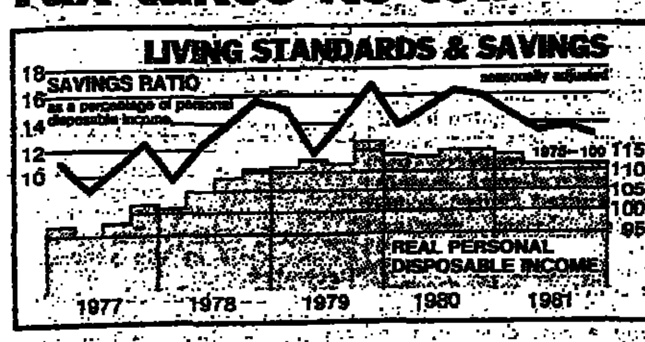
LORD GRETTON

Lord Gretton, OBE, died on March 26 at the age of 79. He sat as Conservative member of Parliament for the Burton division of Staffordshire from 1943 to 1945 when he was defeated in the general election of that year.

He was then Mr J F Gretton and succeeded his father, the first baron, in 1947. He was educated at Eton and formerly had extensive brewing interests. In 1960 he was appointed president of the Institute of Brewing.

BUSINESS NEWS

Tax takes its toll



Living standards in Britain fell by 2 per cent in 1981, the first year-on-year fall since 1977, as unemployment rose and higher prices and taxes bit deeply into lower pay increases. The fall was concentrated in the second quarter of 1981 following the Chancellor's tough tax-raising Budget. Living standards — measured by after-tax incomes adjusted for inflation — peaked in the fourth quarter of 1979. So did the savings ratio — the proportion of income saved — at 16.7 per cent. At the end of 1981 it was down to 13.1 per cent.

Strong demand for dollar

There was a flurry of activity in the foreign exchange markets yesterday after the dollar had gained strongly on the Japanese yen in Far East trading overnight. This reflected demand for the dollar coupled with lack of confidence in Japan's determination to defend its currency. Substantial intervention by the West German and Swiss central banks brought the dollar back down, after it had risen to DM2.42½ at one stage. Elsewhere, the Bank of France lowered short-term money rates as the franc traded well above its floor within the European Monetary System.

US store bid accepted

BATUS, the American arm of tobacco group BAT Industries, seems to have succeeded with its tender for the Chicago-based stores group Marshall Field. Its offer of $30 a share for 65 per cent of Field's 12.1 million shares has been oversubscribed, with holders of 92 per cent accepting. BATUS will increase its $25.50 offer for the remaining shares to $30. The Icahn Group, with a 31 per cent holding, has agreed not to frustrate the bid.

Cavendish Life chief resigns

Patrick di Carlo, flamboyant banker and financier, has resigned as chairman of Cavendish Life Assurance and his interests in the company are in the process of being bought out by a corporate investor. His resignation follows allegations made by *The Observer* at the weekend "which are stated by him to be manifestly untrue and which are the subject of contemplated proceedings for defamation", a press statement said yesterday.

Japan tariff cuts

Japan is to reduce tariffs on 1,653 items from tomorrow, two years ahead of schedule. New legislation also calls for tariff cuts on whisky, semi-conductors and bananas. The reductions, including those already scheduled under the 1979 Tokyo Round Agreement will reduce tariff revenues by 40,000m yen (£93.6m).

● Mr Gil Blackman, 56, has been reappointed a full-time member of the Central Electricity Generating Board for five years.

MARKET SUMMARY

Celebration for Ladbroke

LONDON EXCHANGE

FT Index 568.5 up 6.2
FT Gilts 68.93 up 0.63
FT All Share 326.59 up 3.28
Bargains 24,597

Cement shares were a difficult market yesterday with the prospect of cheap imports from Germany at less than half the British price, pushing **Blue Circle** down 14p to 450p and **Rugby** 5½p to 85½p.

Elsewhere in equities the gains continued, fuelled by a further round of encouraging statements and exaggerated by stock shortage, with the FT Index closing slightly off its best up 6.2 at 568.5.

Ladbroke Group put on 8p to 169p as the market awaited good news from figures today, expected to show taxable profits up from £32.6m to at least £35m. Mr Cyril Stein, chairman, has been paying a few calls in the City and takeover rumours were not being entirely discounted.

There should also be good news from **Glaxo**, up 10p at 526p ahead of interims next week. Among other leaders, **Hawker Siddeley** was 8p better at 308p reflecting healthy trading news *the previous day from British* **Aerospace**, 3p firmer at 194p.

Trade in the gilt market remained thin, with slightly more enthusiasm than in the last few days despite sterling's weaker opening, and there were gains of £½ in long dates with shorts up to £⅜ better.

Dorado Holdings became the third car distributor in as many days to report gloomy trading news, plunging from profits of £287,000 to a pre-tax loss f £495,000 on sales down from £67.9m to £52.8m. But Mr Ton Kenny, chairman, says that, if closure costs are included there was an improvement of more than £1m and adds that a return to profit was in sight in the present year.

But the real interest is whether **British Car Auctions** will make a bid after increasing its stake recently. Mr David Wickens, chairman, had said he was waiting for the figures but BCA was not buying in the market yesterday where Dorada was unchanged at 36p.

Croda International hardened 1p to 81p as 1981 profits were in line with the group's forecast move when it was fighting Burmah Oil's offer while healthy trading news gave a 10p boost to **Bowthorpe** at 230p.

Electronic group **A B Electronic Products** provided the star turn among yesterday's results, up 30p at 140p, on a healthy return to profitability.

Besides a presence in the cable television market, the group says *considerable progress has* been made in electronic sub-systems.

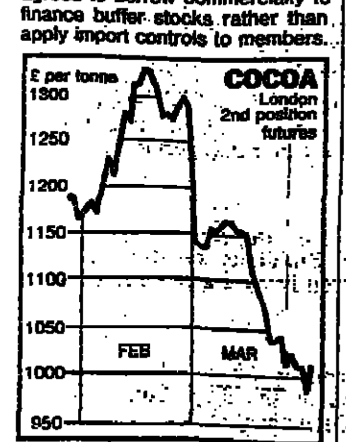
Equity turnover on March 30 was £135.06m (22,458 bargains).

Gareth David

COMMODITIES

● *Helped by the new July* contract and by the belief that Nigeria has not sold beans from its 1981 crop, cocoa recovered yesterday. The July contract gained £28 over max to £1,014 a tonne but May fell by £3 to £983. There is a hope that Nigeria will keep cocoa back from the market and process it domestically.

● Tin was cheered by reports that the International Tin Council has agreed to borrow commercially to finance buffer stocks rather than apply import controls to members.



● Coffee also moved into a new contract, but prices fell. May was £1,200 a tonne, £17 down, and July was £57 less than the previous May contracts at £1,160 a tonne.

TODAY

Board meetings: Interims: Burgess Products and London Weekend Television. Finals: Bridon, British Vending Industries, Carpets International, John Finlan, Grattan, Jersey Electricity, Ladbroke, Markheath Securities, Thurgar Bardex, and Trust Securities.

OTHER EXCHANGES

Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 7,260.48 up 66.65.
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index 1,165.96 down 1.20.

CURRENCIES

● Early dollar strength prompted intervention from the German and Swiss central banks. The dollar later eased in quiet end-month trading to finish below its best levels. The pound recovered from a 6-month low of $1.7760.

LONDON CLOSE

STERLING
$1.7820 down 5 points
Index 91.0 up 0.2
DM 4.3050
Fr F 11.1250
Yen 440.50

DOLLAR
Index 116.1 up 0.2
DM 2.4110 down 5 pts

GOLD
$320.00 down $5.75

MONEY MARKETS

● The Bank of England bought £411m of bills on a final forecast of a shortage of £300m. The Finance House Base Rate is cut from 15 to 14½% from today.

Domestic rates:
Base rates 13%
3 month interbank $13\frac{11}{16}$ — $13\frac{9}{16}$

Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar $15\frac{5}{16}$ — $15\frac{3}{16}$
3 month DM 9¼-9⅛
3 month FR F 27-26

Crown Agents to sell up in Australia

By Baron Philips

The Crown Agents' Australian property portfolio will probably be sold within the next month. Talks with a possible buyer the Australian Mutual Provident, an insurance group have been progressing for some weeks, and the sale is expected to raise between A$310m — A$320m (£183 — £189m) which is considerably lower than previous estimates. But very little if any, of the proceeds are likely to find their way back to the United Kingdom because in Australia the agents have liabilities estimated to be as high as £185m.

A high quality portfolio containing shops, offices and an hotel complex, the properties are owned through the Crown Agents' Australian subsidiary Abbey Capital Holdings. It is almost fully let and produces an income of about A$18m a year.

Through agents Jones Lang Wooton the portfolio has been on the market since last November although it is believed the Mutual Provident is the first group to show an interest in buying the entire portfolio. Offers have been made over the past five months for individual properties but the Crown Agents has been keen to dispose of its holdings in one package.

The portfolio consists of almost one million sq ft of offices and about 650,000 sq ft of retail space, including the Milton Hotel Complex in Sydney, the Wollongong shopping centre and the 300,000 sq ft Bondai Junction complex.

Although the Crown Agents' activities in Australia looked like folly at the height of the property market collapse, recently there has been a shortage of office space in the country's main business centres and rents have risen strongly. A spokesman for Jones Lang, the agents handling the sale, said that the portfolio had been recently valued at more than A$300m. The Capital Centre, containing the Hilton Hotel, 50,000 sq ft of shopping and 150,000 sq ft of offices, is alone estimated to be worth A$100m.

Meanwhile the Home Office is expecting a 1,000 page tribunal of inquiry report into the Crown Agents' overall activities from 1968-74. The tribunal was set up in 1978. It is believed the report is virtually finished and will be with ministers within the next week or so. Publication is expected this month.

Yamani attacks oil companies' pricing

By Jonathan Davis, Energy Correspondent

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, yesterday launched a strong defence of Opec's refusal to cut its oil prices and blamed the big oil companies for undermining the world oil price structure for short-term tax advantages.

Speaking in London, he made it clear that much of his attack was directed at companies operating in the North Sea.

More confusion over Nigerian cutbacks

Leading oil companies operating in Nigeria refused to be drawn yesterday on claims that they have been seeking to cut back on their contracts with the financially troubled African oil producer. The report which emanated from the official Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries news agency in Vienna, adds a new element of confusion to the deadlocked talks in Lagos between the main operatrs and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

Nigeria's oil sales have slumped from 1.2m barrels a day towards 650,000 barrels a day in the last 10 days in the wake of Opec's attempts to hold oil prices in defiance of the world oil glut.

But operating companies such as Shell, Mobil and Gulf have insisted that they are continuing to lift their share of oil as normal, and have blamed the slump on the national oil corporation's inability to sell its share of production, which amounts to about two-thirds of total output.

Reliable oil sources in London say, however, that some of the companies have cut back sharply on their liftings. Gulf, for example, is believed to have been taking less than 100,000 barrels a day for most of last month, compared with its earlier peak liftings of about 350,000 barrels a day.

It would be surprising if the companies, which have told Nigeria that its oil is $4 to $5 a barrel too expensive, would be willing to go on taking as much oil as before in the second quarter if the price remains unchanged.

Shell, whose joint venture with the Nigerian state oil company is thought to account for up to half Nigeria's total oil production, has conceded that it is in discssions about a renegotiation of its separate oil purchasing agreement. But it says that this has been going on for some time.

The threatended sanctions by Saudi Arabia against companies that have been pressing Nigeria to lower its prices have so far failed to materialize, and many observers believe that the threat was deliberately leaked to strengthen the Nigerians' hands in the negotiations.

Thousands of jobs secured by Indian contracts

Britain wins £600m power exports

By Peter Hill and Edward Townsend

British engineering companies have received a boost which will secure thousands of jobs and generate export business of more than £600m.

They will supply equipment and expertise to build large power stations in India and Taiwan.

The Indian Government formally announced yesterday that it would enter serious negotiations with British companies for the supply of a 1,000 megawatt station and development of an associated coal mine.

Northern Engineering Industries (NEI) is the lead contractor on the Indian project and will responsible for the construction of the power station and supply of switchgear, transformers and other plant. GEC will, provide the two 500 megawatt turbines and Babcock and Wilcox will, assuming agreement is reached, provide boiler and coal handling equipment.

NEI is also likely to play an important part in building a fourth nuclear power station in Taiwan. The 1,950 megawatt pressurised water reactor station will cost about $5,000m and NEI's share of the business is expected to be worth up to £90m. Taipower of Taiwan said yesterday that it would continue negotiations over the next few weeks before making a formal announcement. The lead role in the project will be taken by Combustion Engineering of the United States.

Discussions on the Indian contract began more than two years ago. The British companies agreed to NEI taking the lead role a year ago and efforts to win the Indian contract have been supplemented by expertise provided to India by the Central Electricity Generating Board's overseas consultancy arm.

The value of the contract will be around £250m for NEI. The further phase in negotiations with India is a breakthrough for its subsidiary, NEI Projects, in the highly competitive overseas markets. The total value of the Indian contract is likely to be about £550m and Britain's success turned on the financial package drawn up by merchant bankers Lazards in association with Government departments.

To finance the project, the British Government will provide India with an additional £65m in aid. This will be supplemented by £75m from a repayment India is due to make for previous loans and which the Government has agreed should be used locally.

The Government will also help India by lifting the limit on its contribution to the International Development Association (IDA), the arm of the World Bank which makes loans on easy terms. The IDA will now be able to commit up to £370m of Britain's £555m contribution.

Britain's decision to waive its limit helped to win the power station order.

Suresh Karadia

Nigel Wright: "This is not the end"

Dickie Dirts shuts three shops in fight to survive

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Dickie Dirts, the troubled cut-price jeans shops chain, is shutting three of its five shops this week-end in an attempt to keep on trading until a creditors' meeting the first week in May.

There has already been a cutback of 20 jobs out of a staff of 110, more could be at risk. "We have a serious problem because at the moment, we are not in a position to meet all creditors' demands," said Mr Nigel Wright, 43, the one-time Portobello Road market trader who built up the chain to a £7m annual turnover in five years. He added: "This is not the end of Dickie Dirts. I hope we can find a way to keep going. Several suppliers are still willing to give us some supplies." But, at Notting Hill Gate yesterday — the branch being kept open together with one at Victoria — stock was much thinner than normal.

There is some question as to whether Mr Wright will be able to get agreement on renewal of supply from the maker of Dickie Dirts own-label jeans. Some 10,000 pairs a week had been delivered. The supplier, Inverwear at Greenwick, Renfrewshire was formed after a closure by Lee Jeans in 1980 on promises from Mr Wright that his chain would take the total production of the factory.

Inverwear has reclaimed some jeans stock from Dickie Dirts because of money owed.

Mr Wight yesterday blamed the rate of growth of the business as one reason for his cash flow problems. Decline in demand was only a contributory factor, he said. Some manufacturers of well-known branded jeans had also made it difficult for him to secure alternative supplies, Mr Wright added.

He said that although Dickie Dirts was a limited company, he had a number of personal commitments. "I could lose everything personally," *he went on.*

Boardroom changes at Duffus

By Ronald Pullen

Gill & Duffus, the troubled commodity broking group, is strengthening its board after recent speculation that commodity losses will depress profits. The company is also rationalizing its head office staff which has so far led to about a dozen redundancies, mainly among administrative personnel.

Most important is the appointment of Mr Nicholas Cosh as the new finance director. Mr Cosh made his mark at merchant bankers Charterhouse Japhet and has been associated with Charles Fulton, the partly owned money broking subsidiary sold last week to Mercantile House. Also stepping up to the board is Mr C. Stapleton, who is the company's expert on coffee trading and is at present managing director of Pacol, one of the two commodity trading subsidiaries of the company.

Two directors are also leaving the board. One is Mr R. Thorne, who at 57 is retiring early from the chairmanship of the other main trading subsidiary Gill & Duffus Ltd, and the second is Mr R. McFall, who is stepping down as a non-executive director having effectively retired last December.

These moves follow the resignation of Mr Pat Aitken as chairman in February. He was replaced by Mr David Pearson with Mr Ronald Blackman taking up the reins as chief executive as well as remaining deputy chairman.

The boardroom changes are intended to reassure the City that the group is taking firm action to improve its management structure.

Gill & Defus is due to anounce its 1981 results next Wednesday and has already warned shareholders that unauthorized commodity trading in Hongkong, losses in the United States money markets and forays into the tim market will cut pre tax profits from £23.1m to £12m-£13½m. Only last October the group was hoping to make £16m.

ICI chief forecasts job losses

By Rupert Morris

More job losses in the chemical industry were forecast yesterday by Mr John Harvey-Jones, who takes over today as chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries.

Plastics and petrochemicals, where there is overcapacity throughout Europe, lost ICI £54m last year and these areas are expected to bear the brunt of cutbacks. The whole company made £334m before tax.

Mr Harvey-Jones, who is 57, is a former naval intelligence officer and has been a member of the ICI main board since 1973. He hinted at job losses in polethylene and PVC production, centred on Wilton, Teesside, but said he hoped to expand dyestuffs, another loss-maker.



John Harvey-Jones: new chairman

His predictions of a war of attrition come on top of forecasts of reduced capital investment in chemicals in Britain.

ICI's prospects, after job cuts implememted under Mr Harvey Jones' predecessor Sir Maurice Hodgson, are bright because of major sources of profits such as pharmaceuticals, paints and agricultural chemicals.

Meanwhile Hoechst, the West German chemicals firm, has announced a joint venture in which it will buy half of the Simon Engineering subsidiary, TR Oil Services. This makes chemicals for use in North Sea oilfields.

Profile — Page 15

Treasury critics rebuffed

By David Blake, Economics Editor

The Treasury has rejected criticisms of the Government's spending plans by advisers to the Commons Treasury Select Committee. In an unusually abrupt reply to the committee, the Treasury accuses the committee adviser, Dr Terry Ward, of not understanding the significance of the changes in the way public spending is now controlled.

It claims the committee asked it to come up with details of spending plans "for the major programme decisions which are the subject of the White Paper."

The draft of the committee's report on this year's Budget and public spending decisions is sharply critical of the White Paper. It draws attention to the fact that figures in the public spending paper were out of date by the time it was published and is sceptical about Government hopes of holding down the amount of cash it spends as much as it would hope.

Sir Anthony Rawlinsdon admitted to the committee meeting yesterday that the Government ought to make greater efforts to measure how well its spending programmes are delivering services.

But he stressed there could be no move back to the old system of trying to measure public spending in "volume" terms. He defended the realism of existing Government spending plans.

The Treasury paper rejects the committee's inquiries about the volume of public spending. It says figures for this are no longer collected together and the new system of planning ahead in cash is superior in many ways.

It says that "nostalgia for the old "volume" figures may arise from a misunderstanding of what those figures purported to picture." They never game a reliable indication of how changes in costs changed spending.

Electronics industry jobs boom on the way

Scotland to make Nippon chips

By Bill Johnstone, Electronics Correspondent

The Japanese electronics company Nippon Electric Corporation (NEC) is to make a new type of advanced memory micro-chip at a new £40m factory at Livingston, Scotland. The announcement has given a further boost to the thriving Scottish semi-conductor industry.

The 64K RAMS chips each which is capable of storing 64,000 units of information go into production within two years. The plant is scheduled to be in full production by 1985 thereby creating 800 jobs.

Although the semi-conductor manufacturing industry has been hit by the recession the five Scottish-based manufacturers have announced over the last two years expansion programmes representing a total investment of £153.5m.

Hughes, General Instruments, Motorola, National Semiconductors and Nippon Electric Corporation form the backbone of that investment which will increase the job opportunities to about 6,000.

The semi-conductor industry is highly competitive with the top manufacturers competing for the lucrative markets of the United States, Europe and Japan.

A recent report from Mackintosh Publications, of Luton, reveals how competitive the industry has become. The report concludes that in Japan alone the top 20 semiconductor manufacturers invested $1,000m (£562m) last year on plant and equipment. The market leader NEC is steadily increasing its investment in production capacity. That investment accounted for 24 per cent of semi-conductor sales last year, compared with 22 per cent in 1980 and 19 per cent in 1979.

The leaders in the market are the United States and Japan. Four out of the five investing in Scotland are United States owned. The output of the Scottish plants is for the telecommunication, computer and consumer electronics markets of Europe. The site for the Motorola plant and expansion at East Kilbride was chosen in preference to others in France and West Germany.

Motorola's investment is the biggest at £60m which is followed by that of National Semiconductor (£45m), NEC (£40m) and General Instruments (£8.5m). These sums do not include the investments made by the companies over the last decade in Scotland.

● West European and Japanese shipbuilders yesterday urged South Kore to curb expansion of its shipyards.

● British Gas yesterday awarded contracts worth about £10m for the final 49-mile leg of a gas feeder pipeline between Aberdeen and St Fergus.

Wren starts to design all-weather airship

By Edward Townsend

Britain's newest airship company, Wren Skyships, said yesterday it was to begin designing an all-weather advanced metal-clad model "the first truly modern airship".

The Isle of Man-based company was formed last month by Major Malcolm Wren, founder and former chairman of Airship Industries.

Airship favours the development of non-rigid models while Major Wren *believes that rigid types, with* an aluminium skin will be more successful.

Major Wren has sold his shareholding in Airship to help raise the £250,000 for the initial development of a rigid ship, called the R30, and has taken over Airship's Isle of Man offices and staff.

Wren Skyships said yesterday that negotiations for the full funding of the craft were in hand, including the establishment of an initial production plant in North America.

The R30 would have a maximum speed of 135 knots and be able to maintain schedules in almost any weather conditions, Major Wren said.

It would be able to carry 18 tons and was the forerunner of much larger machines.

Major Wren said it had taken many years of study to identify the type of craft that appealed to the public and operator. "The future for the airship has never looked brighter."

Airship Industries, whose new chairman is Mr Keith Wickenden, head of European Ferries, is developing a series of airships including one to carry 200 people at a top speed of 105 mph.

Slimmed down and Weir back to profit

Tombs hopes to continue better days

Sir Francis Tombs has found more fat on Weir Group than expected (Sally White writes). As newly esconced chairman, he instituted a rigorous financial fitness campaign and as a result the Glasgow engineering group has startled the market by announcing pretax profits of £8.3m against a loss of about the same last year. Market forecasts were for £7m at best, and the share price failed to respond to the good news because analysts were queuing to find out if that performance was sustainable.

Sir Francis said: "We hope to do as well this year as we did last. The improvement was almost all internally generated."

Sales were down, from £165m to £152m. Redundancy costs were also down, at £1.3m against £3m. Earnings per share are 15.9p against a loss of 40.7p. The final dividend was 1.75p, making 1.85p.

Sir Francis said that, after the measures of the last two years and the capital reconstruction of last April Weir, still a major force in the foundry industry is now well placed to take advantage of any improvement in trade.

A major area of profits in the past was desalination plant, but the important Middle East market has contracted severly.

Foundries did slightly better in Britain, and exports improved. The company has been looking for new markets for its engineering side and has made headway in supplying oil industry equipment. Lelas Weir, the French associate, has done well with its contracts for heat-exchanges for the nuclear power industry there.

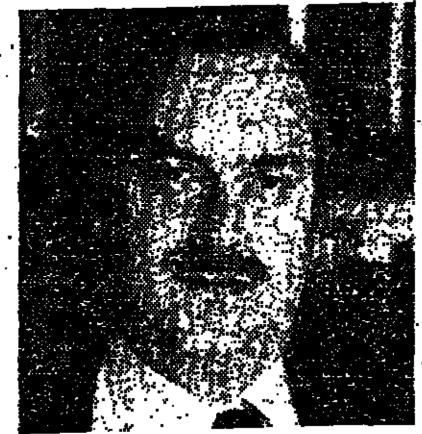
Gearing is now around 48 per cent of shareholder's funds. Weir says the system of cash control introduced throughout the group, with targets for each operating unit, will ensure that the healthier cash flow is maintained.

Even if the world and British economies stay flat, Weir thinks its improvement is sustainable. Weir has moved out of the League of troubled companies with a vengeance.

GRE looks to America

Soaring underwriting losses have left Guardian Royal Exchange showing only a £2m profit rise to £89m pre tax in 1981 (Peter Wilson-Smith writes). But for last May's £76m rights issue, which yielded about £6m extra investment income, and a number of other once-off items, profits would have been several million lower — and worse still at the attributable level, because a £6m fall in the tax charge largely reflects a non-recurring deferred tax release.

Earnings per share have shown a small rise and the dividend has been raised by nearly 13 per cent to 25p gross on the enlarged capital, which should help to mollify shareholders wondering what GRE is doing with the proceeds of last year's cash call.



Prof Robert Ball, chief of Legal & General, which has done better than hoped

Finding the right acquisition in the United States has proved more difficult that GRE expected a year ago, and it appears that advanced talks with one American company were called off at a late stage. Given the appalling underwriting conditions worldwide and continuing deterioration in the United States, GRE seems to be casting its net wider.

Investment income last year rose from £99m to £136m, but underwriting losses more than offset this gain, jumping from £10.6m to £48.7m.

Australia and Canada produced the worst horror stories especially after taking account of internal reinsurance, but underwiting results could improve in both areas in 1982. But the United Kingdom, still showing an underwriting profit in 1981, will be much worse this year. Bad weather has already cost about £10m in claims and there is little sign of sanity returning to a fiercely competitive market where rate-cutting still abounds.

Whether GRE can really improve the overall inderwriting result in 1982 remains to be seen. Meanwhile, a solvency margin of nearly 65 per cent leaves scope for the long-awaited acquisition and at 304p the yield is 8.2 per cent.

While GRE's figures were mildly disappointing, Legal & General — second biggest of the life companies — has done better than hoped. After tax and minorities profits were up by £8m to £29.4m and the dividend has been raised by 44 per cent to 18.6p gross, leaving the shares 17p higher at 250p.

The life side has come through strongly with a two-fifths rise to £19.7m, and the first-time inclusion of New York-based Government Employees Life Insurance in 1982 should leave further room for increasing the dividend.

Underwriting losses were nearly a quarter up at £18.9m, with reinsurance largely to blame and Australia — where L& G is no longer writing busines — also worse. Investment income rose from £27m to £34m.

CRODA

£½m cost of defending Burmah bid

Croda announced pretax profits for last year up from £7.43m to £10.12m. After its successful battle to fight off Burmah Oil's takeover bid, it has already forecast another big jump in profits this year to £16m and indicated that, under good trading conditions, it could produce £30m.

The figures reveal the cost of the defence against Burmah — £550,000.

Croda's share price barely changed, given the group's forecasts. At 82p the yield is 6.6 per cent. The final dividend is 2.25p, making 3.75p against 3.1p. Sales are up at £277.7m against £275.8m. Earnings per share are 5.94p against 6.74p.

Profit of Croda Chemicals International were up from £3.1m to £5.4m; on Croda World Traders they rose from £1.2m to £3m. Croda Organic Chemicals profits fell from £2.9m to £583,000, and Croda Polymers International saw profits drop from £4.9m to £4.2m. Interest payments were down from £5.7m to £3.9m.

The Burmah offer for Croda lapsed at the beginning of last month. The dividend forecast was held to be a substantial reason for Sir Freddie Wood's success in keeping his company independent. The market may now be cautious while it waits to see how trading is doing at the interim stage.

BUNZL

Dividend raised

Bunzl, the paper, packaging and cigarette filters group, has increased pretax profits only marginally from £11.14m to £11.59m for the year to December 1981. Sales rose substantially to £245.65m from £169.52m last time, largely as a result of the sales contribution from Intercontinental Cellulose Sales which became a Bunzl subsidiary, after being an associate, during the year.

Jersey Paper, which was bought at the end of April 1981 for £3.5m also contributed its share to the increased turnover.

Dividends have been increased from 4.31p gross to 5p gross, giving an increased total payout for the year of 11.42p gross, against 10.32p last time.

The company said yesterday that though the final dividend has been raised on the 1980 pay-out, part of the increase is a step towards correcting the wide disparity between interim and final dividends.

For the same reason, it does not expect to raise the half-year dividend for 1982 over the 6.42p gross paid last year.

On trading profit, which fell from £8.4m to £8.1m, the company said only 42 per cent of the total came from cigarette filter operations against 71 per cent in 1980. Profit from merchanting operations rose to 33 per cent from 15 per cent last time.

Net cash balances rose during the year from £5m to £6.6m, in spite of the 1981 acquisitions, the company says. There is access to adequate outside and internally generated funds to carry on the planned development programme, it says.

MOLINS

Profit hopes

Action by Molins to re structure its tobacco machinery and packaging businesses should see the group return closer to former earnings levels this year.

But pretax profits slumped by £1m to £7.9m in the year to December, the third year in which profits have fallen but in line with group forecasts. However the shares responded with a 7p rise to 170p. The final dividend has been marginally lifted to 8.14p gross, against 8p, making a total for the year of 11.27p gross.

The packaging machinery division trimmed losses to £900,000 against £1.3m last time. Losses are again attributable to Masson Scott Thrissel Engineering and were taken before restructuring costs, including a number of redundancies.

Molins says that the order position for corrugated board machinery is less than satisfactory and prospects for improvement depend mainly on the United States economy and better product ranges.

Group trading profit of £8.7m compares with £10.8m, with tobacco machinery showing a real downturn to £9.6m from £12.1m. Much of the decline was in the Saunderton division, where profits were depressed because of new products and severe competition.

Extraordinary items cost £1.4m, which leaves attributable profits at £2.9m against £1.1m and earnings per share down at 14.6p against 22.5p. Group sales rose £8m to £132.5m.

Sir Harry Moore, chairman, says the tobacco machinery business has a full order book and actions taken last year will improve performance at the Bristol and Deptford operations.

Unless there is any further depression in the United States corrugated board market, the group expects higher profits this year.

SILKOLENE

More stability

Increased stability in the specialized sector of the oil industry during the second half of the year helped Silkolene Lubricants raise taxable profits to £945,000 against £868,000 in the year to December.

This followed half year profits of £311,000 against £647,000 in the face of strong competition in the market place. Sales for the full year fell from £14.04m to £14.0m.

The group is raising dividends for the year from 7.14p gross to 8.52p per share with a 7.03p final distribution.

Activity in the current year has been maintained at the level of the latter part of 1981. The group says that barring the unforeseen it expects a better performance than last year.

As planned, the group is uprating the operation of its used oil refining process which is expected to have a significant impact on profits in the second half of this year.

Silkolene shares rose 10p to 180p; where they yield 4.7 per cent on the increased dividend. Burnett & Hallamshire and Brown, Shipley both have a 10 per cent stake in the group following the sale by Croda International early last year of its 20 per cent holding.

BOWTHORPE

Sound growth

Bowthorpe Holdings, the electronic components group, has fared better than expected, with profits up by 25 per cent in the year to December.

The Sussex-based group recorded pre tax profits of £11.4m, against £9.05m on turnover which climbed by nearly £10m to £63.9m. With the news of a final dividend rise to 2.7p gross, making a total of 4.87p against 4.2p, the group's shares jumped 10p to 230p, the high for the year.

Bowthorpe says that all its business improved last year. In the United Kingdom Bowthorpe drew sound growth from its customers in telecommunications, aerospace and military industries, but there was flat demand for its products in the consumer durable and car industries. A recent deal with British Telecom for closure systems is valued at £1m.

Bowthorpe has more than half its business overseas and its South African, United States and Japanese markets all saw improved trading.

Share of profits from associate companies rose by £500,000 to £1.79m and profits attributable are £1m higher at £5.6m. Earnings per share are up to 14.1p compared with 11.5p.

● Dorada Holdings, The motor vehicle distribution, engineering and merchanting group, has announced a pretax loss of £1.560m for the year to end-December 1981 (£1.352m loss), on tunover of £52.789m (£67.954m).

The loss after extraordinary costs relating to closures and reorganization was £2.310m. Interest charges were down from £1.423m to £999,809.

● Finance house base rate will be 14½ per cent from today, a drop of half a point on the March level, the Finance Houses Association said. The rate is calculated at the end of each month by averaging the cost of three month money in the inter-bank market over the previous eight weeks, and rounding up to the next half point.

BIDS AND DEALS

Duport has acquired McDowell, Knaggs and Associates and MKA Personel of Worcester. The MKA companies, whose combined asset value is approximately £30,000, provide a range of specialized computer services including sales of microcomputers and systems, software development and personnel recruitement and training. The activities are complementary to those of Duport's Computer Services subsidiary.

Negotiations are taking place between Tiger Oats and National Milling, Barlow Rand; C G Smith, the South African Mutual Assurance Society and Imperial Cold Storage, which could result in a merger between Tiger and the sugar interests of C G Smith in a new holding company. It will be a subsidiary of C G Smith. C G Smith will also acquire a substantial interest in ICS.

Simon Engineering and Hoescht, the German chemicals company, have formed a joint company to expand their mutual interests in the oil field service industry. Hoescht UK is buying 50 per cent of TR Oil Services, a Simon subsidiary which supplies specialist oilfield chemicals and related services to the North Sea and Middle East. Price for the deal was not disclosed. Mr Robert Flammang, managing director of TR, predicted the development of chemical techniques which would improve oilfield recovery rates from around 30 per cent to 40 per cent or 50 per cent.

Hoescht UK today disclosed its sales last year rose 13.5 per cent to £449m and profit after interest, tax, minorities and extraordinary items totalled £5.1m against a loss of £8.5m in 1980 when there had been an extraordinary charge of £6.8m including redundancies.

OVERSEAS COMPANIES

Cie Generale de Geophysique (CGG), a French geophysical prospecting company, reported a 131.6 per cent growth in income last year to Fr340.9m. This includes Fr35m capital gains from restructuring its United States activities.

Societe Generale de Belgique announced 1981 losses of Fr2,600m, compared with profits of Fr923m the previous year and a cut of Fr35 in its dividend to Fr90.

It blamed the poor performance on its merger with the Union Miniere mining and investment group, which had losses of Fr2,600m, and the difficulties of the engineering firm in Sybetra in Iraq. Sybetra is reported to have lost Fr4,700m in a contract to build a fertilizer plant and phosphate mine there.

Profit after tax and payment of interest and minority interests but before extraordinary payments, dropped 81 per cent in 1981 to $A 10.65m, the British Petroleum Co of Australia said. Group turnover rose 18 per cent to $A2.106m.

Kulim (Malaysia) said, its group profit after tax fell 33 per cent to 6.5m ringgits last year. The decline was due to losses at an associated company's palm oil refinery and rubber processing and hotel companies.

Results for 1981

Subject to audit the results of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc for the year ended 31st December, 1981 are as follows:

	1981 £m	1980 £m
Investment Income	135.5	99.0
Less Interest Payable	9.8	9.6
	125.7	89.4
Underwriting Results		
Short-term (Fire, Accident and Marine)	(48.7)	(10.6)
Long-term	12.1	8.3
	(36.6)	(2.3)
Profit before taxation	89.1	87.1
Less taxation	28.8	34.9
Profit after taxation	60.3	52.2
Less Preference dividend and Minority Interests	3.1	1.7
Profit after taxation available to Ordinary shareholders	57.2	50.5
Ordinary Dividends		
Interim 6.75p per share	10.6	7.5
Proposed Final 10.75p per share	16.9	12.0
Total 17.50p per share (1980: 15.5p)	27.5	19.5
Profit transferred to Retained Profits	£29.7m	£31.0m
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	39.5p	38.8p

The earnings per Ordinary share for 1980 have been adjusted to take account of the bonus element in the rights issue in June 1981. The 1981 dividends are payable on the increased share capital.

Results by Territories (before taxation)

	1981 Net Premiums £m	1981 Underwriting Result £m	1981 Investment Income £m	1980 Net Premiums £m	1980 Underwriting Result £m	1980 Investment Income £m
Australia	47.3	(4.7)	5.3	29.5	(1.8)	4.9
Canada	67.5	(8.1)	8.7	49.0	(2.6)	5.0
France	14.6	(4.8)	2.6	11.8	(0.7)	1.9
Germany	133.4	(4.6)	15.0	113.5	(5.2)	12.6
South Africa	36.3	(2.3)	3.8	26.3	(0.7)	2.6
U.K.	358.8	0.5	59.4	324.4	7.0	41.0
U.S.A.	59.3	2.8	7.2	45.9	2.3	5.0
Miscellaneous	144.9	(27.5)	23.7	125.9	(8.9)	16.4
	862.1	(48.7)	125.7	726.3	(10.6)	89.4

The territorial results are stated after reinsurance protection from group companies including protection under the worldwide stop loss arrangements. The 'Miscellaneous' underwriting result includes this reinsurance in respect of the territories shown opposite:

	1981 £m	1980 £m
Australia	(6.6)	(2.2)
Canada	(5.2)	(2.9)
South Africa	(6.4)	0.3
Others	(0.8)	0.8
	(19.0)	(4.0)

Exchange Rates

	1981	1980		1981	1980		1981	1980
Australia	1.69	2.03	France	10.88	10.84	South Africa	1.83	1.78
Canada	2.27	2.85	Germany	4.29	4.70	U.S.A.	1.91	2.39

The results reflect the extreme competition experienced by the insurance industry in most of the territories in which the Group operates. The short-term business in some territories has also been affected by exceptional circumstances which have contributed to the heavy underwriting losses being suffered beyond those anticipated.

There has been a satisfactory growth in investment income, which has also benefited from the investment of the proceeds of the rights issue made in June, 1981, pending its deployment in our expansion programme. We have examined a number of potential acquisitions but to date have not found any which meet our requirements at prices we could justify. We continue to be active in this area.

The profits from our long-term business have also grown satisfactorily and have benefited this year from the declaration of a special bonus on certain policies issued by Guardian Assurance plc, whereby a part of the terminal bonus previously allowed was vested, the shareholders' proportion of which amounted to £2.5m.

During 1981 sterling has weakened against the currencies of most major territories and exchange rate movements have had the effect of increasing premium income by £59m., investment income by £7.8m. and the short-term business underwriting loss by £5.7m.

Dividend

The Directors recommend the payment of a final dividend which, with the interim payment made in January 1982, will constitute an increase of 12.9% compared with the dividend paid in respect of the year 1980.

If approved at the Annual General Meeting to be held on 26th May, 1982 a payment at the rate of 10.75p per share (gross equivalent 15.36p) in respect of the final dividend will be made on 2nd July, 1982 to holders of Ordinary shares whose names appear on the register at 3 p.m. on 28th May, 1982, making with the interim payment in January last, a total of 17.50p (1980: 15.5p) per share (gross equivalent 25.00p; 1980: 22.14p).

The Annual Report and Accounts will be posted to shareholders on 29th April 1982

Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc
Royal Exchange London EC3V 3LS

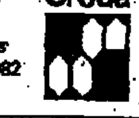
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance

An insurance service worldwide

Croda 1981 results

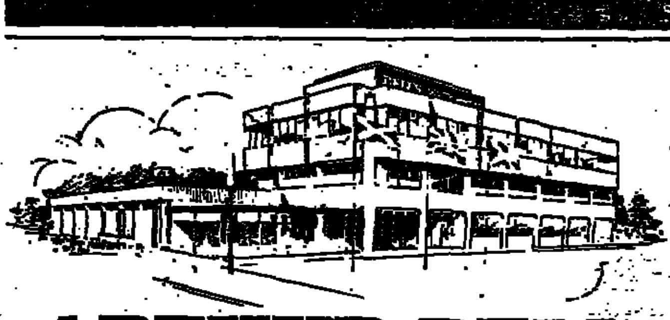
Unaudited	1981 £000	1980 £000
Sales	277,725	275,802
Profit		
Croda Chemicals International	5,394	3,166
Croda World Traders	3,013	1,229
Croda Organic Chemicals	583	2,961
Croda Polymers International	4,231	4,904
Surplus on disposal of investments and properties	823	939
Profit before interest	14,044	13,199
Interest	3,918	5,762
Profit before tax	10,126	7,437
Profit after tax	6,316	7,190
Extraordinary items	2,183	1,752
Net profit available to ordinary shareholders	4,091	5,366
Earnings per 10p share	5·94p	6·74p
Ordinary dividends per share Proposed final (payable 1 July 1982)	2·25p	1·6p
Making total for the year	3·75p	3·1p

Croda



Copies of Report and Accounts available on and after 1 May 1982 from the Secretary

Croda International Plc
Cowick Hall, Snaith Goole,
North Humberside DN14 9AA



ARTHUR BELL
SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS

INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENT (UNAUDITED)
FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDED
31ST DECEMBER, 1981

	Half-year ended 31st December, 1981 £000's	Half-year ended 31st December, 1980 £000's
Group Turnover — excluding inter-company sales	146,574	137,518
Scotch Whisky Division	133,900	127,399
Glass Container Division	15,217	12,460
Transport Division	2,537	2,287
	151,654	142,146
Less: Intra Group Trading	5,080	4,628
	146,574	137,518
Group Trading Profit	17,741	13,688
Less: Depreciation — Note 1	1,317	1,198
	16,424	12,490
Add: Investment Income	5	5
	16,429	12,495
Less: Interest on loans	1,551	2,717
Group Profit before Taxation	14,878	9,778
Scotch Whisky Division	14,554	10,280
Glass Container Division	222	(560)
Transport Division	114	70
	14,890	9,790
Less: Intra Group Trading	12	12
	14,878	9,778
Taxation	5,950	2,450
Group Profit after Taxation	8,928	7,328
Basic earnings per Ordinary Share	12.80p	10.50p
Fully diluted earnings per Ordinary Share — Note 2	11.46p	

Dividends
The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend for the year to 30th June, 1982 on the Ordinary Share Capital of 1.7p per Ordinary Share (1.555p) absorbing £1,185,000 (£1,084,000). The Interim Dividend will be paid on 1st June, 1982 to Ordinary Shareholders on the Register at the close of business on 6th May, 1982. A Preference Dividend amounting to £7,700 (£7,700) was paid in the six months' period to 31st December, 1981.

Note 1
No depreciation has been provided on the part of Freehold Heritable Properties relative to Buildings as the Board considers that such Buildings currently have a value not less than that shown in the Accounts.

Note 2
The fully diluted earnings per Ordinary Share take account of the ultimate conversion terms of the 9½% Convertible Unsecured Loan Stock issued in December, 1980.



ESTABLISHED 1825 AND STILL AN INDEPENDENT COMPANY

INTERNATIONAL



UNITED STATES

Legislation introduced in the senate will require a major percentage of the foreign cars sold in the United States to be built with American parts and labour. Under the legislation, any company that sells more than 100,000 vehicles in the United States will have to produce or buy domestic production worth 25 per cent of its automotive sales in America. A sliding scale will mandate 50 per cent for those with sales over 150,000; 75 per cent for those over 200,000 and 90 per cent over 500,000. The requirement would be phased in beginning with the 1983 model year.

BELGIUM

Workers at Sabena, Belgium's financially ailing national airline, have accepted a series of austerity measures including wage cuts of up to 17 per cent. In a staff referendum, almost 68 per cent of the workforce voted in favour of the cuts, but flight staff have served a strike notice that expires on April 16 in protest at the measures.

● February consumer prices in the European Community were up 0.6 per cent from January and 12 per cent from the same 1981 month, the EEC statistical agency Eurostat reported. Inflation in the 10 EEC countries slowed down from the 1 per cent rise recorded in January and matched December's 16-month low. The highest February rate of inflation was recorded in Italy, where prices rose 1.3 per cent. Britain recorded no rise at all.

INDONESIA

Indonesia will have to import 600,000 to 700,000 tons of sugar in the year beginning in April to make up for a shortfall in domestic production, government officials said.

CHINA

Thirty-five foreign oil companies will take part in the first stage of the bidding for China's offshore oil.

Forty-one oil companies had been invited to bid in the first stage and 35 had submitted applications by March 30. The bidding area covers the South Yellow Sea and Pearl River mouth basin.

An enigma takes over at ICI

By Rupert Morris

John Harvey-Jones describes himself as "an oddball".

With long, straggly hair and moustache, loud ties which clash with his shirts, and bluff, direct manner, he certainly does not conform to the conventional image of a top company chairman.

Nor would first impressions suggest a man who had spent nearly 20 years in the Royal Navy, at ease in peaked cap and uniform. Far easier to imagine him with a cutlass between his teeth, sailing not under the Red Ensign but under the Jolly Roger.

A buccaneering image is by no means inappropriate for the man who takes over today as chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, with a salary of £135,000 a year and a reputation as a fearless decision-maker which won him the job ahead of two more fancied candidates on the ICI main board.

His experiences in the Navy, in which he was sunk twice as a teenage midshipman in destroyers in the Mediterranean, and served in submarines all over the world before joining naval intelligence, provide an important insight into a complicated character.

"Being sunk gave me a need to prove myself," he confides, "and I have felt a necessity to continue proving myself."

He acquired an early interest in man management when taught as a cadet at Dartmouth Naval College by Professor Cecil Northcote Parkinson, the inventor of Parkinson's Law. Subsequent experience on submarines taught him to mix with all ranks, placing greater emphasis on basic human relationships than on protocol. Mr Harvey-Jones prefers to be called John, and still likes to mix with the ranks—eating and drinking in the canteen at ICI's Millbank headquarters. He retains many friends from the Navy, including his former ship's cook, who works downstairs in security.

After the war he learnt Russian at Cambridge—having already learnt German at Dartmouth—and was recruited into naval intelligence.

One of his first tasks was to arrange the packing up of the dockyard at Wilhelmshaven, in Northern Germany, for reassembly in Russia as part of the postwar reparations. Ironically, one of his first tasks as ICI chairman will be to supervise the company's massive new investment at the same German port.

After marriage in 1948 and the birth of a daughter who contracted polio Lt Cmmdr Harvey-Jones was called to the Cabinet Office for a two-year stint.

His work during that time was top secret, and is the reason why today he does not publish his full address, preferring to describe himself as living on the Essex/Suffolk border. He was awarded the MBE for "services to intelligence".

His daughter's illness enabled him to leave the Navy on compassionate grounds in 1956.

The career of Mr Harvey-Jones, civilian, is perhaps more remarkable, starting as it did with a lowly job in ICI's Work Study Department at a salary of £800 a year.

> 'I still find my career an enigma. I don't really understand why ICI selected me and moved me to other jobs at crucial times. I'm an oddball in every sort of way.'

"I was a time and motion man," he says, adding, after a pause: "I still find my career an enigma. I don't really understand why ICI selected me and moved me to other jobs at crucial times. I'm an oddball in every sort of way. I'm not a technical man, and I had no management experience then."

But the oddball began to roll quite quickly, becoming deputy supply manager at Wilton on Teeside after two years, and supply manager three years after that. Picking up speed ever more rapidly, he progressed through the Heavy Organic Chemicals division at Wilton, acquiring experience in sales, as techno-commercial director and personnel director, until in 1968 he was appointed deputy chairman of the division.

This was his first major troubleshooting role, and marked him as one of the highest of the high fliers. The huge Wilton site, a sort of small industrial town with a chaotic management structure, was the main obstacle to ICI's attempt to bring all grades of hourly-paid workers under a new weekly-paid staff agreement for the whole company.

"It was a very formative job", says Mr Harvey-Jones. "I was given responsibility without power. I asked for power to hire and fire managers, but I wasn't given it."

"Instead I was given a new organization, the Wilton Coordinating Committee, of which I was chairman, with deputy chairmen from each of the divisions. It looked like a typical ICI compromise, but somewhat to my surprise, it worked".

His achievement was recognized with his appointment in 1970 as chairman of Heavy Organic Chemicals, now renamed the Petrochemicals Division. He was catapulted over several people he had worked under less than three years before.

His elevation to the ICI main board in 1973 completed a 16-year period in which he had risen from the bottom to the top.

"I'm ambitious to make things happen", he says, "but I'm not personally ambitious, not a climber. I've never worried much about promotion".

The remark is that of a man who appears not to care what people think of him. He talks freely about his enthusiasms, however trivial they appear. He is an excellent cook, and that probably takes up more of his weekends than his other favourite country pursuits of walking and bird-watching.

There is something impenetrable about a man who is such stimulating company but who cannot hide his impatience to get on with the job.

So what kind of job is he planning to do at ICI?

"The chemical industry in Europe is in a mess", he declares. "There's a period of readjustment ahead and ICI has substantial overhang of capacity. All of us failed to appreciate in time that growth in the industry was coming to an end.

"From 1974 we appreciated that growth was reducing, but each time we took action, we found we were chasing low growth downwards, always a few per cent behind the true market.

"The European industry has not shaken out like the United States. Where perhaps five companies compete for a market over there, in Europe you would probably have 20.

"I believe if you want to be successful in the chemical industry, you've got to be ahead in the area you choose to be in. You've got to have an edge."

His philosophy does not necessarily mean chopping off unprofitable parts of the company's operations, although few doubt that he will be prepared to wield the axe.

In dyestuffs, for instance, which is presently a loss-making sector, he takes the view that ICI may have overspecialized, so that high fixed costs and a narrow range of selling outlets combined to squeeze potential profits.

"We need to broaden our range to sustain the world selling organization that is needed", he says.

On bulk plastics, however, where European overcapacity is chronic, Mr Harvey-Jones is less sanguine. "I can't see any alternative but a war of attrition," he says.

He admits that ICI's new massive plant at Wilhelmshaven should have been built years ago but says he remained confident that the technology is sound.

He is less confident about the company's position in polyethylene production, where low-pressure techniques have enabled Dow Chemicals and Union Carbide to gain ground at the expense of ICI and others.

"I think we made a misjudgment by not exploring the technology," he confesses. "Now the field is going to be very crowded."

Overall, he says he can only see the company continuing to shed labour. In 18 months ICI has reduced its British workforce from 84,000 to less than 70,000. But Mr. Harvey-Jones is not going to speculate on further cutbacks.

The future, of course, is far from bleak for ICI. Last year's pre-tax profits of £335m were a useful improvement on the previous year's £284m, and with expansion areas like drugs, paint, and agrochemicals, the company is in a healthy state.

The chairman has plenty to think about, much of it highly encouraging. He could not disguise his high spirits in the wake of the Hillhead by-election.

"It's a bit difficult for me. I'm an SDP member, but as ICI chairman I should be non-political."

Such considerations, however, are unlikely to stop him speaking his mind.



Business Editor

Babcock rides the recession

Babcock International's pre-tax profits of £14.1m for 1981 on turnover of £956m may not be all that much to shout about, but the group has done considerably better than many in holding its head above water through the recession.

Indeed, with a tight squeeze on working capital and a favourable flow of contract payments, the net borrowing position actually improved last year as the group generated £28.9m in constant exchange rate terms; and that takes net gearing down from well over 50 per cent to under 45 per cent.

The mainstay has again been the British power gorup where a good workload has lifted trading profits from £8.4m to £10.7m out of group trading profits of £27.6m (after redundancy costs of £3.5m). Elsewhere in Britain a £3.7m recovery to a profit of £3m in mechanical and process plant contracting has been partly offset by a £2.75m reversal in construction equipment where the loss is £941,000 — and Winget of Rochester is soon to be closed.

Overseas, a strong recovery by the FATA European Group and a substantial profits rise in Autstalia has been offset by additional contract costs in South Africa (now the subject of claim) and contract problems at the German Claudius Peters.

In north America loading has been largely maintained in some areas at the expense of margins to give similar trading profits of £3.36m (before heavy interest charges) on turnover of £251m. How soon the American economy, and particularly the motor industry, will show signs of recovery remains to be seen.

Indeed, the general message from Babcock is that the rationalization and improvements made in the group over the past couple of years will accrue in 1982 irrespective of any improvement in economic conditions.

On a maintained, albeit uncovered, dividend of 7p a share, the yield is 9.4 per cent with the shares up 10p to 106p last night.

Public spending

A riposte

The Treasury has adopted a tough, some would say querulous, tone in rejecting criticisms made by advisers to the House of Commons Select Committee of government spending plans. It accuses the government's critics of not understanding what the new system of cash planning for public spending is all about. The critics think that the figures for public spending in the White Paper are unrealistically low; the Treasury says they will be made to stick.

One point of agreement does emerge. The Treasury concedes that the inflation figures used converting last year's White Paper into cash are lower than the figure now being forecast for inflation for the whole economy.

But there the agreement pretty well ends. The Treasury denies that the fact that it is now making different inflation assumptions invalidates the cash plans. It says that those plans, not any notional "volume" ideas, are what the government is now pledged to.

Yet at the same time, the paper gives the game away by saying that the government will press for more efficiency if prices rise "in a way which seriously impairs the intended level of service." That is an admission that lurking behind the cash figures there is a committment to a level of service as well. If the search for efficiency fails, what will the government do then?

It is hard not to think that the Treasury's reply, although sent to the MPs, is aimed at spending departments who do not take the future cash spending totals very seriously.

Given that the government had to announce spending plans for this year of £5,000m more than it intended to last April, this is not surprising. The Treasury paper is full of references to the role of ministers making explicit decisions and to the starting assumption that the cash figures will not be changed. Nothing in it dispels the belief that the amount of cash for public spending needed in 1983-84 will have to be considerably larger than currently allowed

The full National Income figures for 1981 confirm the sharp recovery in company profits in the second half of last year — and that goes for profits outside the North Sea sector too. However, profits outside the North Sea sector were still down by a tenth (after stock appreciation) on their 1978 peak, and that was before charging net interest payments. Allowing for these, profits were down by 30 per cent on the previous two years. The real issue this year is to what extent improved profitability can help to offset the pressures on company liquidity resulting from the end of destocking.

LATEST RESULTS

Company Int or Fin	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
A. B. Electronic (I)	11.8(10.4)	0.3(0.56a)	5.3(15.7a)	2.5(0.5)	—	—(4.0)
Babcock (F)	956(873)	14.1(15.2)	6.1(5.9)	3.6(3.6)	1/6	7(7)
Bowthorpe (F)	63.9(54.8)	11.4(9.04)	14.1(11.5)	1.8(1.5)	1/7	3.4(2.9)
Bunzl (F)	245.6(169.5)	11.5(11.1)	23.4(25.6)	3.5(3.02)	1/7	8(7.23)
R. Cartwright (F)	8.89(8.72)	0.68(0.18)	8.13(4.51)	2.75(2)	—	4(3)
Castlefield Rbr (I)	1.77(1.02)	0.69(0.34)	—(—)	—(—)	—	—(14.0)
Croda (F)	277(275)	10.1(7.43)	5.39(6.11)	2.25(1.6)	1/7	3.75(3.1)
Dinkie Heel (F)	1.57(1.59)	0.094(0.11)	0.71(1.5)	0.2(0.25)	—	0.45(0.5)
Dorada (F)	52.7(67.95)	1.5a(1.3a)	15.4a(13.2a)	—(—)	—	—(2.1)
G.R.E. (F)	—(—)	89.1(87.1)	39.5(38.8)	10.7(9.5)	2/7	17.5(15.5)
Jamesons Choco (F)	6.56(6.3)	0.81(0.32)	12.7(8.4)	3.6(3)	—	4.6(4)
Legal & Gen (F)	—(—)	36.3(27.3)	19.6(14.3)	9(6)	—	13(9)
Magnolia (F)	8.33(7.28)	0.85(0.75)	9.91(13.29)	1.7(1.5)	28/5	2.3(2.1)
Molins (F)	132.5(124.6)	7.9(8.9)	14.6(22.5)	5.7(5.69)	—	7.9(7.89)
Park Place (I)	2.94(2.4)	0.44(0.32)	4.2(3.1)	1.7(1.2)	—	—(3.6)
Silkolene (F)	14(14.04)	0.94(0.86)	15.1(14.1)	4.9(3.9)	—	6(5)
W. Tyzack, Sons (I)	2.26(2.05)	0.055(0.098a)	2.8(5.7a)	0.5(—)	—	—(1.0)
Weir (F)	152(165.6)	8.2(8.2a)	15.9(40.7a)	1.75(—)	27/5	1.85(—)
Wilkinson Warburton (F)	24(24.5)	0.8(0.7)	21.42(19.53)	4.6(4.3)	21/6	6.6(6.29)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. a=Loss.

COMMODITIES

COPPER: Higher grade copper was barely steady yesterday.— Afternoon.— Higher grade cash, £827-28.00: three months, £855-55.50. Sales: 4,050 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes £824.50-25-50: three months, £851.50-52.000: sales: nil tonnes. Morning.—Higher grade cash, £829.50-8.30: three months, £857-858. Settlement, £830.00. Sales 6,275 tonnes. Cash standard cathodes, £826-827: three months, £853-855.50. Settlement, £827.00. Sales 50 tonnes.

TIN: Standard tin was steady.— Afternoon.—cash, £7,070-80 a tonne: three months, £7,290-7,300. Sales, 510 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,070-80: three months, £7,290-7,300. Sales, nil tonnes. Morning.—Standard cash, £7,040-7,045; three months, £7,250-7,255. Settlement, £7,045. Sales, 800 tonnes. High grade, cash, £7,040-7,045: three months, £7,250-7,255, Settlement, £7,045. Sales, nil tonnes. Singapore tin ex-works, $M29.62 a picul.

LEAD closed easier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £325.50-26.00 per tonne: three months, £336.25-36.50. Sales, 3,950 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £327.50-327.75: three months, £338.25-338.50. Settlement, £327.75 Sales, 1,100 tonnes.

ZINC was easier. — Afternoon. — Cash, £417.50-18.50 per tonne: three months, £423-23.25. Sales, 4,900 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £425.50. Sales, 2,125 tonnes.

PLATINUM was at £172.20 ($307.00) a troy ounce.

SILVER was steady, but quiet. — Bullion market (fixing levels). — Spot, 395.85p per troy ounce (United States cents equivalent, 706.00): three months, 409.10p (733.10c): six months, 421.00p (758.00c): one year, 448.50p (812.70c). London Metal Exchange. — Afternoon. — Cash, 394.5-95.5p; three months, 407.8-8.0p. Sales, 18 lots of 10,000 troy ounces each. Morning — Cash, 396.8-397.3p: three months, 409.7-409.9p. Settlement, 397.3p. Sales, 25 lots.

ALUMINIUM was barely steady. — Afternoon. — Cash, £544-44.50 per tonne: three months, £565.50-66.00. Sales, 4,300 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £548.50-549.00: three months, £569-569.50. Settlement, £549.00. Sales, 5,750 tonnes.

NICKEL was easy. — Afternoon. — Cash, £3,020-25 per tonne: three months, £3,045-47 Sales, 366 tonnes. Morning. — Cash, £3,045-3,050: three months, £3,065-3,070. Settlement, £3,050. Sales, 246 tonnes.

RUBBER (pence per kilo):- May, 57.80-58.00; June, 58.50-59.00, July Sept, 59.70-59.80; Oct Dec, 59.70-59.80; Jan March, 61.10-61.20; April June, 62.60-62.70: July Sept, 64.30-64.40; Oct Dec, 66.00-66.10; Jan March, 67.70-67.90. Sales: Two lots at five tonnes each and 645 at 15 tonnes (including 43 kerbs).

COFFEE. — **ROBUSTAS** (£ per tonne): March, expired: May, 1,200 — 1,201: Jly, 1,160 — 1,161: Sept, 1,143 — 1,144: Nov, 1,136 1,140: Jan, 1,134 — 1,140: March, 1,126 — 1,135. Sales: 5,531 lots, including 173 options.

COCOA (£ per metric ton). — March, expired: May, 983 — 984: Jly, 1,013 — 1,015: Sept, 1,043 — 1,045: Dec, 1,079 — 1,080: March, 1,108 — 1,109: May, 1,122 — 1,123. Sales: 2,011 lots, including two options. ICCO prices: daily (March 30), 79.35c; indicator price (March 31), 5-day average, 81.44c. (US cents per lb.).

WALL STREET

New York, March 31. — Prices opened slightly lower in moderately active trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The Dow Jones Industrial Average was down by 0.66 to 823.82 shortly after the market opened.

Declines outnumbered advances by 332 to 312 among the 1,038 issues crossing the tape.

Early NYSE turnover reached about 2.36m shares.

Prices were mixed in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Analysts said that the market may continue Tuesday's aimless drifting as traders, nervous about high interest rates and budget deficits, wait for President Reagan's news conference tonight.

They said investors want a *clear sign from Mr Reagan that* he is willing to compromise with Congress on Budget deficit cuts. Such an indication would be a real stimulant to the lacklustre market, which has been trying to rally recently amid continuing economic uncertainties.

The Wall Street and Canadian stock prices in the table relate to Tuesday's close, because of the shift to British Summer Time. This will continue until Eastern Daylight Time begins in the United States.

	Mar 30	Mar 29
Allied Chem	32¾	33¼
Allied Stores	27¾	28
Allis Chalmers	12¾	13
Alcoa	25	25¼
Amax Inc	25¼	25½
Amerada Hess	17	17¼
Am Airlines	13½	13½
Am Brands	40½	39¾
Am Broadcast	32½	31¾
Am Can	28½	28
Am Cyanamid	26	25½
Am Elec Power	17	17
Am Home	34½	34½
Am Motors	3⅝	3⅝
Am Nat Res	32	31½
Am Standard	29¾	28
Am Telephone	58¾	58¾
AMF Inc	17⅛	17⅞
Armco Steel	19½	19¼
Asarco	20¾	20
Ashland Oil	21	21¼
Atlantic Richfield	37¾	37⅞
AVCO	13½	15½
Avon Products	24½	24½
Bankers Tst NY	31⅞	32
Bank of America	18¼	17¾
Bank of NY	38⅞	38¾
Beatrice Foods	18½	19
Bendix	53¾	53⅞
Bethlehem Steel	21⅛	21⅞
Boeing	17⅝	18
Boise Cascade	28¼	28⅝
Borden	32⅞	32¾
Borg Warner	23½	25
Bristol Myers	54½	54⅞
BP	21⅞	21½
Burlington Ind	18¾	19¼
Burlington Nthn	44½	46½
Burroughs	34½	34½
Campbell Soup	34½	35¼
Canadian Pacific	24¼	24¼
Caterpillar	48¾	48⅝
Celanese	52	52
Central Soya	10¾	10¾
Chase Manhat	54⅛	55½
Chem Bank NY	43½	48¾
Chrysler	5	5¼
Citicorp	25¾	25¼
Cities Service	30	31⅛
Clark Equip	23¼	23⅞
Coca Cola	33½	33¼
Colgate	18¼	18½
CBS	40¾	40½
Columbia Gas	31¾	31½
Combustion Eng	36½	36½
Comwlth Edison	21¼	20¾
Cons Edison	35¼	35¾
Cons Foods	33¾	33¾
Cons Power	17⅞	17½
Continental Grp	28	28¼
Control Data	30¾	31¼
Corning Glass	42	42¾
CPC Intnl	36¾	36¾
Crane	24½	24½
Crocker Int	27½	27½
Crown Zeller	23¾	23½
Dart & Kraft	51⅞	50½
Deere	30¾	30¾
Delta Air	30½	29¾
Detroit Edison	11½	11½
Disney	52½	51⅜
Dow Chemical	23⅞	24⅛
Dresser Ind	23¾	24⅞
Duke Power	22½	22⅞
Du Pont	33¾	33⅞
Eastern Air	6⅛	5⅞
Eastman Kodak	72¼	71½
Eaton Corp	29¼	28¾
El Paso Nat Gas	23⅞	24
Equitable Life	9½	9½
Esmark	46	44½
Evans P. D.	12¾	12½
Exxon Corp	28⅝	28⅝
Fed Dept Stores	42¼	42⅛
Firestone	10½	10½
Fst Chicago	17½	17⅝
Fst Interst Bncp	29¼	29¼
Fst Nat Boston	40½	40½
Fst Penn Corp	2¾	2¾
Ford	21	20¾
GAF Corp	13½	13½
Gen Dynamics	23⅞	23¾
Gen Electric	63½	63¾
Gen Foods	33⅞	33¼
Gen Mills	38⅞	38⅞
Gen Motors	41	40⅞
Gen Pub Util NY	4¾	4¾
Gen Tel Elec	28¾	28½
Gen Tire	18¾	19¼
Genesco	4⅜	4½
Georgia Pacific	17	17¼
Getty Oil	49½	44⅞
Gillette	34⅞	34⅞
Goodrich	19⅞	19⅞
Goodyear	20¾	21⅛
Gould Inc	22½	22⅞
Grace	34⅞	35⅛
Gt Atlic & Pacific	5¼	5½
Greyhound	14½	14¾
Grumman Corp	24¼	24¼
Gulf Oil	32⅞	32¾
Gulf & West	15	15
Heinz H. J.	29	28¼
Hercules	20	19¾
Honeywell	67¾	67⅜
IC Inds	29½	28¾
Ingersoll	45⅞	45⅞
Inland Steel	21⅞	21⅞
IBM	60¾	60¾
Int Harvester	5⅜	5⅜
INCO	11¼	12⅛
Int Paper	33	33¼
Int Tel Tel	24¼	24⅛
Irving Bank	40¾	40½
Jewel Co	33	33
Jim Walter	17⅜	17⅞
Johnson & John	36⅞	36⅞
Kaiser Alumin	14¼	14⅜
Kerr McGee	28¾	28½
Kimberly Clark	68⅞	68¾
K Mart	17¾	17⅞
Kroger	28½	29
L.T.V. Corp	14	14
Litton	45⅜	45¾
Lockheed	47⅞	47
Lucky Stores	14½	14⅞
Manuf Hanover	32¾	31⅞
Manville Cp	14¼	14¼
Mapco	29	29
Marathon Oil	78⅜	78⅜
Marine Midland	22	22
Martin Marietta	27⅜	27¾
McDonnell	34¼	34⅝
Mead	20½	20½
Merck	71⅞	71⅜
Minnesota Mng	54½	54⅞
Mobil Oil	21⅞	21½
Monsanto	65¾	64¾
Morgan J. P.	53⅞	53⅞
Motorola	57⅛	57
NCR Corp	43⅞	43¾
NL Industries	23⅞	25½
Nabisco	33⅞	31½
Nat Distillers	22⅞	22⅞
Nat Med Ent	13⅞	13⅞
Nat Steel	19	19
Norfolk West	46¾	47
NW Bancorp	20¾	21¼
Norton Simon	20⅞	20⅞
Occidental Pet	20⅞	20⅝
Ogden	25⅞	25⅞
Olin Corp	19⅞	19⅞
Owens-Illinois	24	24
Pacific Gas Elec	21⅞	21¾
Pan Am	3¼	3⅛
Penney J. C.	33⅞	33½
Pennzoil	36	36⅜
Pepsico	36⅞	36⅞
Pfizer	51¼	51⅞
Phelps Dodge	23⅞	23⅞
Philip Morris	47	46⅞
Phillips Petrol	30	30¾
Polaroid	19½	18¾
PPG Ind	31⅞	31¾
Proctor Gamble	84	82½
Pub Ser E & Gas	19½	19⅝
Raytheon	32⅞	32⅞
RCA Corp	20¾	20¾
Republic Steel	20	20
Reynolds Ind	45½	45⅞
Reynolds Metal	19⅜	19⅞
Rockwell Int	27¼	27½
Royal Dutch	32¼	32
Safeways	30¾	29⅞
St Regis Paper	25⅞	25
Santa Fe Ind	14⅝	14¼
SCM	23⅞	23⅞
Schlumberger	42⅞	43
Scott Paper	17⅞	17¾
Seagram	50¾	50
Sears Roebuck	19¼	18¾
Shell Oil	34¾	35⅞
Shell Trans	27⅞	20⅞
Signal Co	20⅞	20⅞
Singer	15	15
Sony	13⅞	13¾
Sth Cal Edison	31½	32½
Southern Pacific	32	32½
Southern Rly	88¾	89
Sperry Corp	27⅞	28
Std Oil Califnia	30¾	31½
Std Oil Indiana	36⅞	37⅞
Std Oil Ohio	32⅞	33
Sterling Drug	23⅞	20⅞
Stevens J. P.	14⅞	14½
Sun Comp	31⅞	31⅞
Teledyne	117¼	118
Tenneco	28	27½
Texaco	30	30⅞
Texas East Corp	43½	44
Texas Inst	79¼	79⅞
Texas Utilities	21	21¼
Textron	22½	22
TWA	20¾	19⅞
Travelers Corp	50¼	50
TRW Inc	48½	48⅞
UAL Inc	19	18⅞
Union Carbide	47⅞	47⅞
Union Oil Calif	30½	29⅞
Un Pacific Corp	37	37¼
Uniroyal	7½	7¼
United Brands	9⅞	9⅞
US Industries	8⅞	8⅞
US Steel	23¾	24
Utd Technol	35¼	35⅞
Wachovia	23⅞	24⅞
Warner Lambert	23	23¼
Wells Fargo	22⅞	22½
Westnghse Elec	24	24
Weyerhauser	26⅞	26⅞
Whirlpool	25⅞	25¾
Woolworth	17⅞	17⅞
Xerox Corp	38	38¼
Zenith	13½	12¾

Canadian Prices

	Mar 30	Mar 29
Abitibi	17¼	17¼
Alcan Alumin	23⅞	23½
Algoma Steel	34¼	34
Bell Telephone	18⅞	18⅞
Cominco	47¼	46½
Cons Bathurst	15	15⅞
Gulf Oil	12¾	12⅞
Hawker/Sid Can	10⅝	11
Hudson Bay Min	18½	19¼
Imasco	42¾	42⅞
Imperial Oil	21	21¼
Int Pipe	19⅞	19⅞
Mass.-Ferguson	2½	2½
Royal Trust	13⅞	15¾
Seagram	61⅞	61⅞
Steel Co	21⅞	21⅞
Thomson N 'A'	22¼	22¾
Walker Hiram	18¼	15⅞
WCT	13½	13¾

e Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	13%
Barclays	13%
BCCI	13%
Consolidated Crds	13%
C. Hoare & Co	*13%
Lloyds Bank	13%
Midland Bank	13%
Nat Westminster	13%
TSB	13%
Williams & Glyn's	13%

★ 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000 10¼%. £10,000 up to £50,000 11% £50,000 and over 11¼%.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div (p)	Yld %	P/E Actual	P/E Fully Taxed
130	100	Ass Brit Ind CULS	130	+2	10.0	7.7	—	—
75	62	Airsprung Group	73	—	4.7	6.4	11.6	16.0
51	33	Armitage & Rhodes	45	—	4.3	9.6	3.8	8.5
205	187	Bardon Hill	201	+2	9.7	4.8	9.8	11.9
107	100	CCL 11% Conv Pref	107	—	15.7	14.7	—	—
104	62	Deborah Services	62	—	6.0	9.7	3.1	5.8
131	97	Frank Horsell	126	—	6.4	5.1	11.4	23.3
83	39	Frederick Parker	77	—	6.4	8.3	3.9	7.5
78	46	George Blair	54	+1	—	—	—	—
102	93	Ind Prec Castings	96	+1	7.3	7.6	6.9	10.4
109	100	Isis Conv Pref	109	+1	15.7	14.4	—	—
113	94	Jackson Group	97	—	7.0	7.2	3.1	6.9
130	108	James Burrough	116	—	8.7	7.5	8.5	10.6
334	246	Robert Jenkins	246	—	31.3	12.7	3.4	8.7
64	51	Scruttons "A"	64	—	5.3	8.3	9.8	9.1
222	159	Torday & Carlisle	159	—	10.7	6.7	5.1	9.5
15	10	Twinlock Ord	14	—	—	—	—	—
80	66	Twinlock 15% ULS	80	+½	15.0	18.8	—	—
44	25	Unilock Holdings	25	—	3.0	12.0	4.5	7.6
103	73	Walter Alexander	80	+1	6.4	8.0	5.3	9.3
263	212	W. S. Yeates	227xd	-5	14.5	6.4	5.9	11.9

Prices now available on Prestel page 48146

Stock Exchange Prices

Equities advance

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, March 29. Dealings End, April 16. § Contango Day, April 19. Settlement Day, April 26.

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A — B

C — E

F — H

I — L

M — N

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
14 1/2		Marling Ind	35	..	1.4	4.0	24.5
22		Marshall T Lox	48	..	4.0	8.3	4.3
21		Do A	46	+1	4.0	8.6	4.1
178		Martin News	328	−2	13.9	4.2	7.1
209		Martonair	226	..	10.9	4.8	13.2
48		Medminster	64	..	5.3	8.3	6.9
140		Menzies J.	235	+3	5.6	2.4	11.7
128		Metal Box	152	+6	16.5	10.9	13.3
100		Metal Bulletin	120	..	7.9	6.6	14.2
37 1/4		Metalrax	49	• −1	3.4	6.9	9.6
11		Metfoy	11	..	0.1	1.3	..
50		Meyer M. L.	65	−1	3.1	4.7	..
48		Midland Ind	58	−3	3.7	6.4	..

O — S

T — Z

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
26	15	TACE	17	..	..	..	..
121	85	TSL Therm Synd	108	..	10.0b	9.3	19.9
25 3/16	10 11/32	Takeda BDR	£18 15/16	−1/16	17.6	0.9	20.5
6 1/2	2 1/2	Talbex Grp	4 1/4				
478	316	Tarmac Ltd	470	+2	23.3	4.9	8.2
220	126	Tate & Lyle	206	+2	16.4	8.0	5.1
607	441	Taylor Woodrow	540	−5	19.0	3.5	9.6
400	250	Telephone Rent	338	+3	14.6	4.3	16.8
71	48 1/2	Tesco	63	+1/2	3.8	6.0	6.8
125	64	Textured Jersey	81	..	7.9	9.7	3.8

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
230	178	Assam Frontier	225	..	14.3	6.4	..
468	415	Camellia Inv	463 •	..	8.6	1.9	..
380	230	McLeod Russel	340	..	11.8	3.5	..
153	121	Do 8.4% Cnv Pf	121	..	12.0	9.9	..
295	256	Moran	292	..	7.1	2.4	..
128	93	Surmah Valley	128	..	1.4	1.1	..

MISCELLANEOUS

1981/82 High	Low	Company	Price	Ch'ge	Gross Div pence	Yld %	P/E
46	37 1/2	Calcutta Elec	43		8.8	20.4	..
34 1/2	29	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£33 1/2	..	500	14.9	..
34	20	Gt Nthn Tele	£32	..	82.2	2.6	12.3
265	150	Imp Cont Gas	193	+15	11.8	6.1	12.2
158	93	Milford Docks	130	..	0.7	6.5	..
193	122	Nesco Inv.	128	..	10.0	7.8	..
35	28 1/2	Sunderlnd Wtr	£33	..	500	15.2	..

• Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. c Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price
Amersham International 25p Ord (142)	209
Baillie Gifford Japan Trust 25p Ord (100)	73
Bristol Water 9% Red Pf 1987 (†b)	£10 1/4
Dew George 25p Ord	135
Exchequer 13 3/4% 'A' 1987 (j)	£50 1/2+1/2
Fleet Holdings 20p Ord	23−1/2
Lee Valley Water 9 1/2% Red Pf 1989 (†b)	£10 3/8
Leisure Industries 25p Ord (120a)	121−2
Newmarket Co (1981) Ltd $0.05 (£3.05)	228+2
Oceonics 10p Ord (130a)	155−2
Osprey Assets 25p Ord	30
Owners Abroad 10p Ord (10a)	26
Peek Holdings 7p Ord	14
Speyhawk 10p Ord (115)	142
Television South West 5p Ord	17
Treasury 2% Index Linked 1988 (†h)	£48 1/2

RIGHTS ISSUES	Latest date of renun	
First Castle Electronic (30‡)	May 5	34−1
Riley Leisure (29‡)		6 prem
St Georges Group (74‡)	May 6	26 prem

Issue price in parentheses. * Ex dividend. † Issued by tender. ‡ Nil paid. a unlisted securities market. b. £10 paid. f fully paid. g £40 paid. h £50 paid. i £35 paid. j £55 paid. k Issued in units of sixteen shares and £5 nominal loan stock at £9 per unit.

Sterling: Spot and Forward

	Market rates (day's range) March 31	Market rates (close) March 31	1 month	3 months
New York	$1.7760-1.7850	$1.7815-1.7825	0.30-0.40c disc	0.85-0.95c disc
Montreal	*$2.1830-2.1960*	*$2.1905-2.1915*	*0.50-0.60c disc*	*1.50-1.60c disc*
Amsterdam	4.75 1/2-4.79 1/2fl	4.76 1/2-4.77 1/2fl	2 1/2-2c prem	6 1/4-5 3/4c prem
Brussels	80.85-81.50f	80.90-81.00f	20-35c disc	65-80c disc
Copenhagen	14.64-14.70k	14.66-14.67k	325-415ore disc	990-1125ore disc
Dublin	1.2375-1.2455p	1.2405-1.2415p	65-80p disc	190-210p disc
Frankfurt	*4.29-4.32m*	*4.29 1/2-4.30m*	*1 3/4-1 1/4pf prem*	*4 1/4-4 1/4pf prem*
Lisbon	127.25-128.10e	127.45-127.75e	00-240c disc	255-605c disc
Madrid	189.85-190.50p	190.00-190.20p	80-105c disc	210-245c disc
Milan	2352-2360lr	2353-2355lr	34-38lr disc	76-81lr disc
Oslo	10.87-10.92k	10.87 1/2-10.88 1/2k	340-445ore disc	695-780ore disc
Paris	*11.09-11.16f*	*11.15-11.16f*	*15-18c disc*	*32-36c disc*
Stockholm	10.57-10.61k	10.58-10.59k	60-par ore prem	255-195ore prem
Tokyo	437-444y	441 1/2-442 1/2y	275-245y prem	740-705y prem
Vienna	30.15-30.30sch	30.18-30.23sch	14-10gro prem	34-38gro prem
Zurich	3.43 1/2-3.47f	3.44-3.45f	2 3/4-2 1/4c prem	7-6 1/2c prem

Effective exchange rate compared to 1975, was up 0.2 at 91.0

Money Market Rates

Clearing Banks Base Rate 13%

Discount Mkt Loans%
Overnight: High 12 1/2 Low 11

Week Fixed: 13-12 3/4

Treasury Bills (Dis%)

Buying		Selling	
2 months	12 5/32	2 months	12 11/16
3 months	12 5/16	3 months	12 1/2

Prime Bank Bills (Dis%) Trades (Dis%)

1 month	13 3/32-13 1/32	1 month	13 7/8
2 months	12 27/32-12 25/32	2 months	13 1/2
3 months	12 3/4-12 5/16	3 months	13 3/8
6 months	12 21/32-12 9/16	6 months	13 1/16

Local Authority Bonds

1 month	14 1/4-14	7 months	13 3/4-13 3/8
2 months	14 1/8-13 3/4	8 months	13 3/4-13 3/8
3 months	14-13 3/4	9 months	13 3/4-13 1/2
4 months	13 7/8-13 5/8	10 months	13 3/4-13 1/2
5 months	13 3/4-13 1/2	11 months	13 3/4-13 1/2
6 months	13 3/4-13 3/8	12 months	13 3/4-13 1/2

Secondary Mkt. £CD Rates (%)

1 month	13 3/4-13 1/2	6 months	13 17/32-13 13/32
3 months	13 3/4-13 1/2	12 months	13 17/32-13 13/32

Local Authority Market (%)

2 days	13 3/4	3 months	13 3/4
7 days	13 3/4	6 months	13 3/4
1 month	13 3/4	1 year	13 3/4

Interbank Market (%)

Overnight: Open 13 3/4-13 Close 10

1 week	13 3/4-13 1/4	6 months	13 11/16-13 9/16
1 month	13 3/4-13 1/2	9 months	13 11/16-13 9/16
3 months	13 11/16-13 9/16	12 months	13 11/16-13 9/16

First Class Finance Houses (Mkt. Rate%)
3 months 14 1/4 6 months 14 1/4

Finance House Base Rate 14 1/2%

Other Markets

Australia	1.6870-1.7020
Bahrein	0.6680-0.6710
Finland	8.2170-8.3570
Greece	110.80-112.80
Hongkong	10.3765-10.4165
Iran	n.a.
Kuwait	0.5080-0.5110
Malaysia	4.1425-4.1725
Mexico	80.25-81.75
New Zealand	2.3110-2.3310
Saudi Arabia	6.0615-6.0915
Singapore	3.7740-3.8040
South Africa	1.8695-1.8845

Dollar Spot Rates

* Ireland	1.4335-1.4365
† Canada	1.2295-1.2297
Netherlands	2.6730-2.6760
Belgium	45.40-45.45
Denmark	8.2250-8.2350
West Germany	2.4105-2.4125
Portugal	71.60-71.80
Spain	106.60-106.70
Italy	1320.00-1321.00
Norway	6.1100-6.1200
France	6.2450-6.2500
Sweden	5.9400-5.9500
Japan	247.60-247.80
Austria	16.96-16.98
Switzerland	1.9300-1.9315

* Ireland quoted in US currency.
† Canada $1 : US $0.8131-0.8133

Euro-$ Deposits

(%) calls, 13 1/2-14 1/2; seven days, 15 3/16-15 1/16; one month, 15 1/4-15 1/8; three months, 15 3/16-15 1/16; six months, 15 3/16-15 1/16.

Gold

Gold fixed: am. $320.50 (an ounce); pm. $320.00 close. $320.00.
Krugerrand (per coin): $330-332 (£185-187).
Sovereigns (new): $79.25-80.25 (£44.50-45.00).

CRICKET: A SUBDUED RETURN FROM SOUTH AFRICA

The rebels play a dead bat

The rebel England cricketers lured to South Africa by the promise of big money flew back to Britain yesterday, playing a straight bat to any questions.

A group flew into Heathrow Airport from Johannesburg, Graham Gooch, the captain with his wife Brenda, Geoff Boycott and his girlfriend Anne, John Emburey, Chris Old, Geoff Humpage, Arnie Sidebottom, Les Taylor and Peter Willey.

The aircraft, a South African Airways jumbo jet, was parked on an outside stand. The players remained behind in the first class lounge until all the other passengers had disembarked. Then they travelled to the terminal on their own airline bus to clear customs.

Geoff Boycott lead the dash into the Customs Hall, wearing a baseball cap pulled low over his eyes. His girlfriend, Anne, was left behind. She tried to cover her face with a scarf. Neither of them stopped to make any comment.

Graham Gooch, smiling and suntanned, walked arm-in-arm with his wife, Brenda, and said "Phew, I'm glad to be back. There's no place like home is there? Yes I enjoyed myself."

The three Kent players, Bob Woolmer, Alan Knott and Derek Underwood were not in the party. Woolmer was believed to have arrived from Amsterdam aboard another flight. It is understood that Knott and Underwood were staying in South Africa for a holiday with their wives. Three players have still to be accounted for: John Lever, Dennis Amiss and Wayne Larkins.

When the players emerged from the Customs Hall, it was found that Mike Hendrick, the Derbyshire bowler, was amongst them. He also refused to comment. All the players were accompanied by uniformed police officers. The Police said they were there to prevent any trouble between cricketers and waiting Press men.

Boycott, by now minus his cap, came out surrounded by five uniformed officers. He marched at top speed to a waiting taxi, smiling and maintaining a silence. A radio reporter who tried to step in front of the fast-moving Boycott was brushed aside by a policeman.

A certain silence

Sydney, March 31 nobody in cricket circles here is saying much about the possibility of a team of Australian players being gathered for a tour of South Africa. Australia does seem, however the logical recruiting ground if a follow-up is planned to the English tour.

The Australian cricket board has reaffirmed its stand against official contact with South Africa, barred from international cricket for the past 12 years because of its apartheid policies. But a similar attitude by England's Test and County Cricket Board did not deter Gooch, Boycott and 13 other prominent players from making the trip for which they were banned from Test cricket for three years.

Joe Pamensky, the South African Cricket union president, asked in Johannesburg whether any further tour was envisaged, replied: "There is nothing planned at this stage". But his statement is unlikely to halt the rumours here of an Australian follow-up.

One rumour had a South African cricketer who played in Australian domestic cricket recently returning from South Africa with a bag full of invitations.

Greg Chappell, the Australian captain, said he had not been approached, but did not rule out the possibility of his accepting an offer if it was made.

Tony Greig the South African-born former England captain who now lives in Australia, said he had nothing to do with any plans, if they existed, for a tour. He added that he did not want to be involved — he and his wife have applied for Australian citizenship.

Commenting earlier on reports that Australian players had been contacted on the recent tour of New Zealand, Mr Greig said: "There is probably a rugby type with friends in South Africa doing the early work".

One less Test for longer tour

Although there will be one fewer Test match than in recent years, England's tour to Australia next winter will be another exhausting one.

The Ashes series will consist of five Tests — not six as has been the practice in full tours over the last decade — followed by a triangular programme of one-day matches involving New Zealand which begins in January.

There will be five one-day internationals between each of the countries, plus a best-of-three final between the top two sides.

The TCCB have persuaded their Australian counterparts to include rest days in each of the Tests apart from the one in Melbourne which spans the Christmas holiday period. The tour will last around 120 days, about two weeks longer than the last one in 1979-80. — Agencies.

Eric Marsden, Page 8



Graham and Brenda Gooch: 'There's no place like home.'

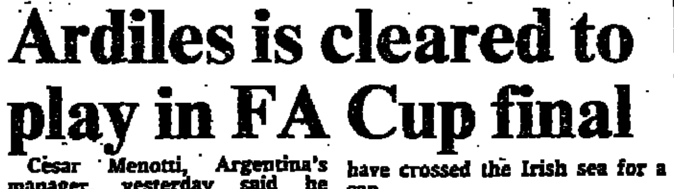
Boycott enjoys a game with black and white



Geoffrey Boycott made a sudden change of sport yesterday upon his return from the cricket tour of South Africa. Boycott (pictured, left, at Heathrow yesterday), delighted Mann's, the sponsors of the forthcoming British dominoes championship, by turning up, as he had promised two months ago, to challenge the reigning champion, Peter Houston.

Boycott, banned from Test cricket for three years, could have a future on the dominoes board. He beat Houston 2—1.

FOOTBALL



Ardiles is cleared to play in FA Cup final

César Menotti, Argentina's manager, yesterday said he would be willing to release Osvaldo Ardiles from World Cup training to play for Tottenham Hotspur in the FA Cup final.

"We have an important commitment to Tottenham because they have never refused to release the player," Mr Menotti said in Buenos Aires. "I don't think there will be any problem as long as it does not affect the national team's work or plans."

Ardile's who helped Argentina win the World Cup in 1978, travels to South America after Tottenham's semi-final against Leicester City on Saturday. If Spurs reach Wembley, Ardiles hopes to return to England at least a fortnight before the final.

Tony Galvin, Tottenham's Russian-speaking winger, has given up hope of an England cap — and opted for the Republic of Ireland. Galvin announced his decision as Spurs prepared for Saturday's FA Cup semi-final.

"I'm 25 and I have to think of my future," he said. "I've told the Republic of Ireland of my decision and I don't think there will be any problems".

Galvin was first approached by the Republic of Ireland manager Eoin Hand after Spurs Cup Winners' Cup draw in Dundalk last October. Mr Hand had heard of Galvin's tenuous grandparental connection, although the Spurs manager Keith Burkinshaw advised the player to delay a decision in the hope that England's manager Ron Greenwood would pick him.

Mr Burkinshaw rates Galvin as the best left-sided attacking player in the country. Galvin joins the growing number of England-born players to plump for the Republic. His colleague Hughton, O'Leary (Arsenal), Robinson (Brighton), Lawrenson (Liverpool) and McDonagh (Bolton) are among the others to have crossed the Irish sea for a cap.

Galvin will today be named in Tottenham's semi-final side, but Mr Burkinshaw's selection is bound to disappoint at least two players. Miller was dropped for the first time this season against Arsenal in monday's rearranged league game — and the chances are that Price and Roberts will again be the central defensive pairing against Leicester.

Mr Burkinshaw finds it hard to disguise his admiration for Roberts and the midfield player Hazard. "It is difficult to leave either of them out," he said. "Miller lost his form over the last two or three games. He said. Miller lost his form over the last two or three games. He has struggled a bit with a groin strain, but this is what has been happening. Players with slight injuries have said they are perfectly fit simply because they did not want to drop out of the side."

That underlines the current competition for places at White Hart Lane — and Villa could be the other odd man out against Arsenal because Crooks was injured but Crooks (knee) and Archibald (slight calf strain) look certain to be fit.

Leicester's goalkeeper-captain Mark Wallington, who last season led the club to a first division double over Spurs, is still receiving treatment for a thigh injury suffered during the sixth-round tie against Shrewsbury Town.

Coincidentally Wallington ended a six-match absence in Tuesday's second division match at Shrewsbury — a match that saw Kelly sent off.

Kelly is available for the semi-final, but Leicester's manager Jock Wallace must decide whether or not the player is match-fit after playing just 30 minutes in a fortnight.

Portsmouth and Chester make changes at the top

Two third division clubs dismissed their managers yesterday. Portsmouth parted company with Frank Burrows and Chester did likewise with Alan Oakes. Bobby Campbell, the former Fulham manager, has replaced Mr Burrows who was three years in charge at Fratton Park.

Mr Burrows, a former Swindon Town defender, took over from Jimmy Dickinson and guided Portsmouth to promotion from the fourth division two years ago. John Deacon, the Portsmouth chairman, would not say why Mr Burrows had been dismissed. Portsmouth are fifteenth in the third division. Mr Burrows spent more than £900,000 on players. Earlier this season his assistant, Stan Harland, and the youth team coach, Archie Styles, had their contracts cancelled.

After Chester, bottom of the third division, had made their announcement Mr Oakes said: "It came as something of a surprise to me but in football the manager is often the last to know". Directors met Mr Oakes to question him about Chester's form. They are virtually doomed to relegation after four successive defeats.

But the club could face a heavy financial settlement because the player-manager held a long-term contract. He took over in the season Chester won promotion to the third division, but this year has seen attendances gradually dwindle. Mr Oakes, who has made more than 900 senior appearances, has played for only two clubs, Manchester City and Chester.

☐ Walsall, the third division, will be without six first-team players for Saturday's home game against Fulham, and have complained to the Football League about the handling of the match which started their problems. They had two men sent off, four booked and two injured in the game on March 20 at Plymouth, and have protested to the League about the refereeing of Brian Stevens, of Gloucestershire.

Caswell, the captain, and Rees have already begun suspensons for their sendings off and yesterday Penn, the club's top scorer, and Hart collected one-match bans because their bookings at Plymouth took them over 20 disciplinary points. They will all miss the Fulham game, as will the midfield players, Beech and Waddington, who were both injured at Plymouth.

☐ Viv Anderson, Nottingham Forest's England full back, has been suspended for two matches by an FA disciplinary commission. Anderson had accumulated 30 penalty points and will miss the home games against Everton on Saturday and Wolverhampton Wanderers a week later. Williamson, of Sheffield Wednesday, received a one-match ban for reaching 20 points and misses the visit to Shrewsbury on April 10.

☐ Notts County's former Scotland international, Don Masson, is retiring. Masson, aged 35, began his career with Middlesbrough.

ROUND-UP

Borg postpones return

Monte Carlo, March 31. — Bjorn Borg has postponed until Friday his return to Grand Prix tennis after a five months' rest. He should have taken part in a qualifying round tomorrow of the Monte Carlo tournament, but asked for his first match to be put back to Friday to give him more training time.

The five-times Wimbledon winner is supposed to compete in the qualifiers of any Grand Prix tournaments he enters this year, because he refuses to enter the minimum ten required to earn him exemption.

As a local resident and member of the host club, he might have expected to receive a wild card to take him straight to the first round proper here, but he agreed to compete in the preliminaries. — Agence France-Presse.

Damaged morals of Olympians

At the Royal Yachting Association AGM yesterday at the Savoy Hotel, the council came under somewhat belated criticism for their boycott of the 1980 Olympic regatta in Tallin. Mr Dick Law, father of two of our leading hopes for medals in 1984 said that this action by the RYA had irreperably damaged the morale of the present generation of Olympians.

He further attacked the election procedure, the fact that a coach had only just been appointed two years into the Olympic cycle, and the lack of representation of competitors on RYA committees.

The majority of those who replied to these comments, both from the floor, and the committee, did so somewhat sketchily. However, Robin Aisher, chairman of the committee, pointed out that none of the Olympic aspirants had shown any inclination to serve on committees, and that the appointment of a coach two years before the next Games was an improvement on previous campaigns when a coach had only been appointed one year in advance.

Fresh speculation on Real coach

Madrid, March 31. — The sudden resignation of Vujadin Boskov of Yugoslavia as coach of Real Madrid has led to fresh speculation that Cesar Luis Mennotti, manager of Argentina will take over.

The specialist newspaper *Don Balon* said here today that the choice of the new manager at Real — league runners up last season — would depend on the elections for club chairman.

If shareholders re-elect Luis de Carlos he will send for Menotti to replace interim coach, Luis Molowny, the newspaper said. It added that it was hoped Menotti, now under a cloud at home for criticizing the Argentine government, would bring with him rising player, Ramon Diaz.

A different coach would be appointed if de Carlos's main rival, Ramon Mendoza, was voted chairman. The new coach may be named in June, after the club election, or in July, after the World Cup, the newspaper added.

Chinese lesson

Jakarta, March 31. — Indonesia, still smarting from their failure to win a title in last week's All-England badminton championships, aim to make a better showing in defending the Thomas Cup in London next month.

The Indonesian National Sports Committee chairman, Dr Suprayogi, told a sports science workshop here that Indonesian techniques were out of date, particularly compared with China's. Players had not analysed Chinese spin serving, as practised notably by their left-handed woman doubles player, Wu Dixi.

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

First division
Aston Villa (0) 2 — Shaw, Withe — West Brom (1) 1 — 28,440
Ipswich (1) 3 — Brazil 2, Wark — Brighton (0) 1 — Robins — 19,381
Liverpool (1) 3 — Rush 2, McDermott — Birmingham (0) 1 — Hartford — 24,224
Swansea (0) 0 — 20,272 — West Ham (1) 1 — Van der Elst

Second division
Cardiff (2) 2 — Stevens, Moore (og) — Grimsby (1) 1 — Whymark — 3,924
Luton (0) 2 — Moss (pen) — Orient (0) 0 — 9,716
Shrewsbury (1) 1 — Atkins (pen) — 5,340 — Leicester (1) 1 — Lineker

Third division
Huddersfield (1) 2 — Kennedy (pen) — Newport (0) 0 — 4,205

Fourth division
Colchester (1) 1 — Allinson — 1,904 — Crewe (1) 1 — Pallos
Scunthorpe (0) 0 — 1,815 — Stockport (0) 0
Sheffield U (1) 1 — Trusson — Bradford (0) 1 — Gallagher (pen)
Wigan (2) 2 — Bradd, Methven — Blackpool (0) 1 — Morgan — 7,329

Scottish first division
Queen's Park (2) 2 — Venechia, McNiven — Kilmarnock (1) 3 — Gallacher (2) McDicken

Scottish second division
Clyde (2) 3 — O'Neill (2), Doherty — Stirling (2) 3 — Torrance, Steel, Colquohoun
Stenhousemuir (0) 0 — Alloa (0) 1 — Holt

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Barrow 2, Telford 0. Cup: semi-final, second leg Enfield 2, Runcorn 0 (Enfield win 3-1 on aggregate)
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland division: Banbury 3, Minehead 1, Barry 2, Taunton 2, Bedworth 1, Witney 0, Bromsgrove 1, Gloucester 1, Milton Keynes 0, Nuneaton 3, Redditch 0, Cheltenham 0. Southern division: Aylesbury 2, Salisbury 1, Basingstoke 5, Hounslow 0; Canterbury 0, Dover 2, Crawley 1, Gosport 2; Dunstable 1, Tonbridge 0, Dorchester 2, Wealdstone 2, Hastings 0, Ashford 0, Hillingdon 4, Folkestone 2
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Goole 0, Bangor City 1, Morecambe 1, Lancaster 4. President's Cup: semi-final, second leg Buxton 1, Marine 0 (Buxton win 1-0 on aggregate)
CENTRAL LEAGUE: Burnley 0, Aston Villa 1, Preston 0, Manchester City 0, Stoke 1, Manchester United 3
FA YOUTH CUP: semi-final first leg Watford 2, Wolverhampton 1
WEST GERMAN LEAGUE: Nurnberg 0, Bayer Munich 3, Cologne 0, Arminia Bielefeld 1, Eintracht Frankfurt 3, Borussia Munchen Gladbach 0, Eintracht Brunswick 1, Werder Bremen 1, Kaiserslautern 3, Darmstadt 98 1

Last night's results

SECOND DIVISION: Newcastle United (0) 0, Crystal Palace (0) 0
THIRD DIVISION: Chester (0) 1, Wimbledon (0) 1, Lincoln City (0) 1, Burnley (0) 1, Oxford United (1) 1, Gillingham (1) 1.
FOURTH DIVISION: Hereford United (0) 1, Bournemouth (1) 2; Hartlepool (1) 1, Rochdale (0) 1
SCOTTISH PREMIER DIVISION: Dundee United (0) 0, Celtic (1) 2, Rangers (1) 1, Airdrieonians (0) 0
SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Raith Rovers (0) 0, Hearts (0) 3; St Johnstone (1) 2, Dunfermline Athletic (0) 1
SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION: Albion Rovers (1) 2, Meadowbank Thistle (0) 0.

FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Birmingham 0, Southampton 1, Chelsea 0, Bristol Rovers 2.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Belper 3, Sutton 3; Ilkeston 1, Alfreton 0; Long Eaton 1, Arnold 0; Spalding 2, Mexborough.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford 1, Hayes 2; Dulwich Hamlet 0, Sutton 0; Hendon 0, Barking 2; Hitchin 1, Walthamstow 5; Slough 3, Carshalton 2; Staines 1, Harrow Borough 1; Woking 1, Bromley 7. First division: Epsom 1, Walton and H 1; Ware 0, St Albans 1; Bognor 1, Wembley 0. Second division: Corinthian Casuals 4, Hungerford 2, Dorking 1, Southall 1; Windsor 2, Barton 0; Worthing 2, Eastbourne 1. Cup: Semi-finals, second leg: Leytonstone and Ilford 1, Farnborough 2 (after extra time, agg 2-2); Wycombe Wanderers 5, Kingstonian 3 (after extra time, agg 5-5).
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 1, Leyton Wingate 1; Burnham v Marlow postponed; Redhill 2, Grays 0; Chertsey 2, Whyteleafe 2; Haringey Borough 0, Woodford 0. Cup: Semi-final replay: Uxbridge 1, Harefield 0.
IRISH LEAGUE: Distillery 1, Larne 0.
RUGBY UNION: Newbridge 35, Neath 10.
RUGBY LEAGUE: Second division: Batley 20, Doncaster 14.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

Kick-off 7.30 unless stated
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Midland: Gloucester v Bridgend. Southern: Wealdstone v Basingstoke.
MIDLAND LEAGUE: Shepshed v Belper (6.15).
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishop's Stortford v Slough Town.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Ruislip Manor v Kingsbury (6.15).
HITACHI CUP: Semi-final, replay: Leytonstone and Ilford v Farnborough.
ESFA TROPHY: Coventry SFA v Enfield SFA.
RUGBY UNION: Cornwall Cup: Semi-final: Camborne v Truro
RUGBY LEAGUE: second division: Blackpool Borough v Workington (6.30)

RUGBY UNION

A voice on the Tannoy quells booing

By Richard Streeton

Wales 8
England 20

England's opening score in this 16-group schoolboys international in Cardiff yesterday at the national ground will be discussed long after other details of their win have faded from memory. It came from a penalty goal obtained at the second attempt after the referee had ordered the kick to be retaken because of the crowd's whistling and booing.

The incident happened after 25 minutes when England were awarded a penalty on the 22-metre line. Mr Bevan signalled to Roberts, the England kicker, to wait as a storm of noise broke out from the North Stand, which was packed with schoolboys. Eventually Roberts took the kick as whistling and booing still continued and sent the ball wide. There was still some barracking on a quieter level as he suceeded with his second kick.

A few minutes later there was further uproar as Wales prepared to take a penalty kick but this time a *schoolmasterish* voice on the tannoy barked out orders to stop booing place kickers and the official was obeyed for the rest of the game.

England's victory in the match, which was sponsored by Esso, came by a goal, two penalty goals and two tries against two tries.

By half-time England led 7-4, with Hill profiting from a break by his scrum half to score a try Wales and Urquhart replying with one from a ruck near the Welsh line. Towards the end Bennett's sprinting power brought him two tries and Roberts converted one and kicked a penalty. Phillips scored Wales' second try in injury time from the back of a line out.

WALES: J Callard (Newport), T Davies (Swansea), S Hill (Rhymney Valley), P Jones (Llanelli), S Morgan (Powys), P Davies (Pontypridd), R Jones (Swansea Valley, capt.) S Maggs (Cwmbran), D Parry (Newport, replacement A Lewis Caerphilly), R Lewis (Pontypool), G Collings (Pontypridd), R Jones (Newport) D Crane (Swansea), C Phillips (Llanelli), S Davies (Swansea, replacement A Pole (Caerphilly)
ENGLAND: A M B Robbs (Cranleigh), B Carbert (Bankfield HS, Widnes), M A Birkett (Whitehaven GS), C B Bradshaw (Moseley, Cheadle Hulme), R A Bennell (Bristol Cathedral School),A M Roberts (Merchant Taylor's, Northwood), M Walsh (St. Wilfred's RC HS, Featherstone, replacement C Langstone Coundon Court, Coventry), S Datson (Redruth CS), D G Henwood (Epsom), P Drew (Redruth CS), S C Urquhart (Austin Friars; Carlisle), P A Barnes (Bancrofts), S Parker (St. Edward's, Liverpool), P J Claydon (King's School, Tynemouth), T A Godfrey (Christ's Hospital, capt.)

SQUASH RACKETS

Controversial new ball upsets players

By Richard Eaton

The row which has been threatening for months over the new ball adopted by the Squash Rackets Association this season, finally erupted during the Audi British Open Championships at Bromley yesterday. The International Squash Players Association, which regards the Grays Murco ball as too bouncy and likely to have a harmful effect upon the entertainment value and future of the game, has sent an official letter of complaint to the SRA. "We told them a long time ago it should be modified but it is still much too fast", said ISPA secretary Geoff Poole.

The ball seems to have a harmful effect upon the temper of some players, too. After a long match with England's John Le Lievre on Tuesday, Lars Kvant, Sweden's leading player, seeded 12, bit the ball and threatened to withdraw from the tournament. "It's just a joke", he said. "It's not squash."

Later the same day a protracted slogging match between two Australians, Steve Bowditch and Ricki Hill, was conducted in such a tense and frenzied atmosphere that Bowditch received a public warning for some remarks and an accidental cut near his eye which left him with blood pouring down his face.

He also hurled his racket in disgust at the glass wall which it struck only inches from the top.

There is little doubt that there was something wrong with tests that facilitated the selection of a ball that discourages stokeplay and produces such unnecessarily boring matches. It is clear, too, that the SRA has tried to recitify the the problem without success. "We are always receptive to players' comments, which is why we used them in our tests in the first place," said SRA secretary Bob Morris. "Then we asked the manufacturers to modify the ball in accordance with players' suggestions. This batch is 30 per cent slower. We accept completely that we need to get the ball right but we need a joint approach to do so."

It is a shame that this has failed to come about. There are many who feel that the outcome of matches, and possibly the women's title, might be affected by it. One of them is the Australian holder Vicki Cardwell, who yesterday won her first match for the loss of two points against Pippa Lusby of Kent. Mrs Cardwell has been sharing a flat with Britain's Lisa Opie, who many believe could end the 20-year Australian dominance of the women's event.

But now Miss Oppie is moving out. "She stays up half the night," Mrs Cardwell said. "I can't do that. I'll have to move in with someone else." Miss Opie beat Mrs Cardwell for the first time last week. She plans to do so again as soon as possible.

Results: Women's singles, first round: Mrs R Thorne (Aust) bt Mrs S Murrie (Dorset) 9—1, 9—0, 9—1; Miss L Opie (Guernsey) bt Miss R Best (Ire) 9—2, 9—1, 9—7; Miss J Ashton (Warwicks) bt Miss L Houghton (SA) 9—2, 9—3, 9—2; Miss C Clonda (Aust) bt Miss T Tikil (Nigeria) 9—7, 10—8, 9—2; Miss S Cogswell (Warwicks) bt Miss M Van Wyk (SA) 9—7, 10—8, 9—2; Mrs B Diggens (Sussex) bt Mrs S Coupe (Cheshire) 9—2, 9—3, 9—2;

Miss A Smith (Staffs) bt Miss P Anderson (Lancs) 9-0, 9-0, 9-2; Miss R Blackwood (NZ) bt Miss L Moore (Notts) 9-4, 9-4, 9-6; Miss D Davies (Aust) bt Miss L Gillam (Surrey) 9-5, 9-0, 9-4; Mrs J Moore (SA) bt Miss J Benfield (Kent) 9-7, 9-0, 9-4; Mrs V Cardwell (Aust) bt Miss P Lusby (Kent) 9-1, 9-0, 9-1.

YACHTING

French hopes plunge

By Barry Pickthall

Alain Gabbay's chances of beating his 4.0 am deadline tomorrow and becoming the first Frenchman to win the Whitbread round the World race on handicap, were receding last night as his 65-foot yacht, Charles Heidsieck, continued to meet strong north-easterly head-winds on the final 500 miles to the Portsmouth finish line.

"I'm bloody sick", Gabbay said. "To lighten the boat we have thrown overboard all the remaining food, the drinking water and even clothes, all in vain. We are tired and cheesed off."

On Tuesday evening he reported to the remaining 23-strong fleetr during their daily radio link-up that he still had 610 miles to go and must average 9.75 knots if he was to beat the handicap time for this 27,000 mile vayage set by the Dutch maxi Flyer, which finished in record time on Monday.

This fast off-wind Vaton desogn might just have been able to match the challenge in strong reaching or running conditions — but not into the teeth of a 30-knot north-easter, a wind that is forecast to contiue blowing

Hearns for Hagler

Mexico City, March 31. — World middle weight champion Marvin Hagler will defend his title on May 24 against Tom Hearns the World Boxing Council announced here. — AP.

BOWLS

Six of the worst put paid to Hobday and Davidson

By Gordon Allan

There was more fun and games when the English Indoor Bowls Championships, sponsored by Lombard North Central, continued at Rugby yesterday. A good time was had by all, except the losers — and perhaps even they did not mind too much when they used their sense of proportion.

The losers who must have been chastising themselves hardest were Jim Hobday and Jimmy Davidson, of East Dorset. In their all-international pairs match against Jim Ashman and David Cutler, of York, they led 20-14 going into the last end, but dropped six shots there to make an extra end necessary. Ashman took this as his cue to draw two classical woods to the jack, one just in front, the other just behind, and Hobday could do nothing about it. At times like these, the best players and the trundlers can seem remarkably alike. Trundlers are expert at dropping six shots at the last end.

Gerry Bridger and Ray Potten of Worthing overcame a nine shot deficit to beat Ron Jacklin (a cousin of the golfer), and Brian Brackenridge, of Harpenden, 18-17. The Worthing pair scored one, three, five, at consecutive ends to level the score at 13-13. At the 21st end Bridger removed Harpenden's shot bowl with a cannon off a front wood.

The famous Davids of Clevedon, Bryant and Rhys-Jones put out an Essex County pair. The match between Paddington and Plymouth had five ends to run when Plymouth conceded, with Paddington over the horizon at 29-8.

SINGLES: Third round: P Branfield (Clevedon) 21, C Bowes (Teesside) 4; B Howes (Norfolk and Norwich) 21, N Atkinson (Huddersfield) 13; M Luker (Tunbridge Wells) 21, J Dowler (Cheshunt) 14; A Thomson (Cyphers) 21, A Hemmings (Stevenage) 18.

PAIRS: First round: P Coultan (East Lindsey) 21, A Farrow (Norfolk and Norwich) 16; G Hayward (Paddington) 29, I Spreadborough (Plymouth) 8, J Robertson (North Walsham) 22, G Oliver (King George) 17, G Bridger (Worthing) 18, R Jacklin (Harpenden) 17; R Riley (Greenwich) 23, K Renwick (Durham) 15, W Hobart (Boston) 23, H Dimond (Barking) 19; D Bryant (Clevedon) 27, L Gowers (Essex county) 23; H Pryse (Christie Miller) 23, T James (Wellingborough) 19.

SKIING

Hinterseer edges home

By a Special Correspondent

Just four hundredths of a second separated the first three competitors in the men's giant slalom event yesterday in the British Alpine championship, sponsored by Peter Stuyvesant, on Cairngorm.

The winner in the soft snow conditions was Guido Hinterseer, from Austria, whose family background includes many successes in this discipline over two generations. Another Austrian, Guenther Mader, aged 18, the world junior champion, came second, ahead of Thomas Buergler of Switzerland. Swiss and Austrian competitors dominated the first eight places.

Ken Read, the Canadian downhill specialist, was ninth, one place in front of the leading Briton, Freddie Burton. Burton, who lives in the south of France, took the national title here two years ago.

Roddy Langmuir, from Edinburgh, finished eleventh and Konrad Bartelski twelfth. Both Read and Bartelski said afterwards that they had not expected to finish ahead of so many other British competitors who specialize in the giant slalom.

This pair, who have been very popular with the Aviemore crowds and are close friends as well as keen rivals, meet again today in the men's slalom.



Bartelski happy to finish as high as twelfth.

RESULTS: 1, G Hinterseer (Austria), 1 min 59.76 sec; 2, G Mader (Austria), 1:59.76; 3, T Buergler (Switzerland), 1:59.79; 4, B Kernan (Switzerland), 2:0.20; 5, H Gruster (Switzerland), 2:0.54; 6, U Naepflin (Switzerland), 2:0.78;

CURLING

World championships: Fifth round: West Germany beat Sweden 6-5; Switzerland beat United States 6-5; Norway beat Cananda 5-4; Italy beat France 8-2; Scotland beat Denmark 5-4.

IN BRIEF

BOXING

BANGKOK: King's Cup: Flyweight: Pool (Venezuela) beat D Wacharu (Kenya), pts; K Kinchan (Thailand) beat Yu Jae Min (S. Korea), first round; Amaldas (India) beat V Moongarn (Thailand), pts; Naknuenim (Thailand) beat K Anwar (Indonesia), pts. Feather: S Sarrag (Egypt) beat B Sakul (Thailand), pts; J Wanjau (Kenya) beat N Tangjun (Thailand), pts; B H Rodney (Australia) beat I Venenst (Indonesia), pts; C Leoplodo (Philippines) beat Suh Hee Jong (S. Korea), pts. Light-welter: T Salem (Egypt) beat P Gaspi (Philippines), second round; S Mongson (Thailand) beat A Rodrigues (Venezuela), first round; V Pimpakdee (Thailand) beat Wong Ok Chueng (Hongkong), first round; O Kozensky (USSR) beat B Tink (Australia), second round; A Athamani (Kenya) beat Dehwar (Bangladesh), pts.

TENNIS

ZURICH: Fibak (Poland) beat Isorsky (US) 3-6, 6-2, 6-1, Amritraj (India) beat Dent (Australia) 6-4, 6-4; Fitzgerald (Australia) beat Krulewitz (US) 6-3, 6-2, B Barazzutti (Italy) beat A A Mayer (US) 6-3, 6-2; Curren (SA) beat Guenthardt (Switzerland) 6-3, 6-3. Portes (France) bear A Graham (US) 7-6, 7-6.
FRANKFURT: P Slovil (Czechoslovakia) 6-3, 6-2; Denton (US) beat Kuharzky (Hungary) 6-0, 6-3; T Mayotte (US) beat Palin (Finland) 6-3, 6-7, 6-1; Smid beat Borowiak (US) 6-4, 6-4; V Van Patten (Us) Beat B Taacher (US) 3-6, 6-2, 6-3.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Buffalo Sabres 6, Quebec Nordiques 4; Monteal Canadiens 6, Hartford Whalers 4; Winnipeg Jets 7, Minesota North Stars 5; St Louis Blues 5, Toronto Maple leafs 3; Calgary Flames, Los Angeles Kings 5.

NETBALL

SWANSEA: BUSF tournament: Wales 21, England B 24; England A 25, London/Cambridge 20; Scotland 40, Northern Ireland 8; London/Cambridge 23, Wales 32; Northern Ireland 6, England B 50; England A 18, Scotland 15.

HOCKEY

BELFAST: BUSF women's tournament: Northern Ireland 3, England B 0; England A 0, Wales 1; Scotland 3, London/Cambridge 0; Northern Ireland 2, Wales 0, London/Cambridge 1, England B 1; England A 0, Scotland 2. Final positions: 1, Scotland 18 pts (won on penalty flicks); 2, N Ireland 18 pts; 3, Wales 10 pts; 4, England A 8 pts; 5, London/Cambridge 4 pts; 6, England B 2 pts.

RUGBY LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Widnes	25	21	1	3	493	248	43
Leigh	25	20	1	4	462	282	41
Hull	22	17	1	4	409	186	35
Hull K R	23	16	1	6	399	246	33
St Helens	24	14	1	9	382	317	29
Leeds	23	13	1	9	370	318	27
Bradford N	22	13	1	8	268	219	27
Warrington	26	12	2	12	349	385	26
Barrow	23	12	0	11	311	307	24
Wigan	24	10	0	14	338	382	20
Featherstone	25	9	1	15	389	400	19
Castleford	22	7	1	14	361	388	15
Wakefield	22	6	1	15	251	382	13
Fulham	24	6	1	17	286	453	13
York	25	4	2	19	267	609	10
Whitehaven	23	0	3	20	180	424	3

Hull pair fly out

Nick Deacy and Micky Horswill, the Hull City players, will fly out to Honkong tomorrow to join the Happy Valley Club. Hull, who called in a receiver in February, are £123,000 down on the deal as the players contracts have been cancelled and no fees are involved.

SKIING CONDITIONS

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	Conditions Piste	Conditions Off Piste	Runs to resort	Weather (5 pm)
Andermatt	150	390	Good	Heavy	Good	now
Gemsstock top runs closed						
Flaine	175	500	Good	Powder	Good	Clo
Superb powder skiing						
Isola 2000	150	185	Good	Crust	Good	C
Excellent Piste skiing						
Niederau	40	200	—	—	—	
Compact snow on all runs, good skiing						
Sauze d'Oulx	20	95	Fair	Powder	Poor	
New snow on upper slopes						
Val d'Isere	210	270	Good	Varied	Good	
On and off piste conditions excellent Verbier						
Good	Good	Good	Snow			
New snow on hard base						
Wengen	55	170	Good	Powder	Good	

In the above reports, supplied by representatives of th Britain, L refers to lower slopes and U to upper slopes. T have been recieved from other sources.

Austria

	Depth (cm) L	Depth (cm) U	State of Piste	Weather	°C
Alpbach	40	100	—	—	3
Aramer-Lidzum	0	145	—	—	-2
Badgastein	20	190	—	—	1
Brand	20	200	—	—	5
Hochsölden	35	180	—	—	-1
Igls	10	95	—	—	-2
Ischgl	110	250	—	—	0
Lermoos	50	28[illegible]			
Lienz	0	9[illegible]			
Mayrhofen	0	110			
Mitterndorf	80	325			
Obergurgl	230	280			
Obertauern	95	220			
Schruns	20	260			
Serfaus	260	365			
Söll	30	140			
Wildschönau		200	—		
Zürs	266	355	—		

RACING: FIRST DAY OF GRAND NATIONAL MEETING/ PREVIEW OF FRENCH FLAT SEASON

Roller-Coaster ride to Topham

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

The three-day Grand National Meeting begins at Liverpool today. Quite who will be staging the show in 12 months time now hinges on the outcome of the world-wide appeal launched by the Jockey Club last week to attempt to raise the £7m necessary to buy the course from the Walton Group. What is certain is that this weekend marks the end of Ladbroke's successful "term of office". They are marking the occasion by sponsoring the Topham Trophy for the first time.

Finding winners is likely to be that much more difficult now that the weather has changed, and with it the ground. Most recent form was on soft or heavy going but after the sunshine of last week and the winds the hallowed turf at Aintree, used so sparingly for a number of years, will be in perfect condition this afternoon. In the circumstances, Grey Mate looks a sporting bet to win the Holiday Inn Handicap Hurdle and thus ensure that his trainer, Derek Kent, has something to smile about before he packs his bags and leaves this country to continue his career in Hongkong.



Tuned up for the Topham Trophy: Roller-Coaster and John Francome

The key as far as Grey Mate is concerned is the ground. Like so many other horses bred in New Zealand that have come to race in this country he hates to get stuck in the mud, as he did at Kempton in December, when he finished fifth to Celtic Ryde, Gaye Chance Lumen and Knighthood in the Mecca Bookmakers Handicap Hurdle.

Heavy ground was why Kent withdrew him from the Schweppes Gold Trophy at Newbury in February. A much better picture of Grey Mate can be gleaned by recalling his race at Cheltenham in November when, on good ground, he ran away from a field that included Lumen, Hadajar, Mr Moonraker and Knighthood. Judged on that performance, Grey Mate has a good chance of preventing Gay George from winning this race for a second time.

Like Grey Mate, Gay George is at his best only in the prevailing conditions. That is why he has not run since November. However, a gallop on the racecourse at Newbury after racing had finished there last Saturday, ought to have knocked Gay George into shape after his lengthy absence.

Bearing in mind what he has achieved, the handicapper has taken a chance in giving Birds Nest only 11st 3lb, but he has obviously come to the conclusion that Bob Turnell's old horse is no longer the force he was once and that he deserves to be dropped in the weights. Homeson is another obvious danger at his best, provided that he is none the worse for his fall in the Champion Hurdle.

As for the Topham Trophy, it looks a positive nightmare to sort out. For a start, no fewer than 19 of the 27 runners will by carrying more weight than they were given in the long handicap, at least five 21lb more. While conceding that the big Aintree fences can make mockery of any handicapper's opinion, it is still a relevant point. Two years ago I watched in awe as John Francome and Uncle Bing combined successfully in this race, and now I will not be surprised if the same jockey has an equally thrilling experience on Roller-Coaster.

Fred Winter, his trainer was the first to admit yesterday that his horse has his full share of weight, but against that, he says that Roller-Coaster is very well indeed; that he will appreciate the better ground, and that with such an accomplished horseman as Francome in the saddle, he will take a lot of beating.

Winter is also hopeful of winning the Knowsley Novices Hurdle with Al Kuwait and the Haig Foxhunters Steeplechase with Rolls Rambler. Oliver Sherwood, that gifted amateur and Winter's Son-in-law and assistant was to have ridden Rolls Rambler. But he has been ruled out for the next three to four weeks by the broken collarbone he sustained falling on Tuesday.

Boutin lays plans to plunder England

From Desmond Stoneham French Racing Correspondent Paris, March 31

A domestic campaign has been planned for Mahmoud Fustok's Green Forest who headed last year's international classification for two-year-olds. Mitri Saliba will not run the son of Shecky Greene in the one mile Prix de Fontainebleau on Sunday as originally intended, but will go straight for the Poule d' Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas at the end of the month.

The colt's likely programme thereafter will be the Prix Jean Prat, d'Ispahan, Jaques le Marios and Moulin de Longchamp. Green Forest dominated juvenile events in France last year with wins in the Prix Morny, Prix de la Salamandre and Grand Criterium in which the runner-up was the English colt, Norwick. Saliba reports that Green Forest has thrived during the winter and to have made considerable physical improvement.

The stable also has high hopes of Bon Sang, who won both the Prix des Chênes and Critrium de Saint-Cloud as a two-year-old. Unfortunately the winter has not been so kind to this colt who might not be sent out until the Prix du Jockey-Club, (French Derby). Noble Bloom is a promising son of Vaguely Noble who is expected to make a name for himself. His targets are the Prix de Guiche and Prix Hoquart. Others worth noting from this stable are Hilal's half brother, Ballore, Rainbow Dream, Strong Blake and the filly Perly, who disappointed in last Saturday's Prix Penelope.

There is nothing François Boutin likes better than to cross the Channel and thrash the British. This year he has two candidates who could take a hand in the finish of English classics. Zino, the property of Gerald Oldham, will run in the 2,000 Guineas after a warm-up in next months Prix Djebel and the stable will be represented in the 1,000 Guineas by Play It Safe. She makes her reappearance in the Prix Imprudence and she will be best remembered for her fine victory in last October's Prix Marcel Boussac, which followed a total domination of her rivals in the Prix d'Aumale.

Zino is a fine looking son of Welsh Pageant. He followed a victory in the Criterium de Bernay at Deauville with a second to Green Forest in the Prix de la Salamandre. He appears to have a preference for straight tracks and ended the season by cruising home in the Criterium de Maisons-Laffitte.

After the Niarchos-Paquet feud, Boutin is still without a stable jockey but Cash Asmussen, aged 20, should be on his way to Chantilly from the United States after the Kentucky Derby. Stavros Niarchos owns half of River Lady with Robert Sangster and this filly is expected to go close in the Poule d'Essai des Pouliches after making her reappearance in the Prix de la Grotte. Boutin has a great liking for another Oldham owned colt, Fabro, who heads for the Prix Greffulhe.

François Mathet appears to have better fillies than colts. Ma Mere d'Oie was impressive when taking the Prix la Camargo and the grey runs in the Prix de la Grotte before the French 1,000 Guineas. The beautifully bred Akiyda (a full sister to Akarad and half sister to Acamas) was a little disappointing in the Prix Penelope at Saint-Cloud last Saturday, but she was green and backward so it would be unwise to write her off for the moment.

Jack Cunnington, junior, seems to have depth in his stable but no obvious star. Pomme d'Ebene (Vanteaux) should be a group winner and fair performances are also expected of Exclusive Order, who may go to Newmarket for the 1,000 Guineas after a warm up in the Prix imprudence.

GOLF

Everything is going right for Faldo

From John Ballantine, Greensboro, March 31

Nick Faldo tees off in the Greater Greensboro Open on the par-72 6,984-yard Forest Oaks course here in North Carolina tomorrow in an exceptionally happy and contented frame of mind.

After nine tournaments in this, his first complete season as a full card-holding member of the United States tour, Faldo is totally accepted as a highly popular colleague by his peers, from Jack Nicklaus to the humblest rookie. He won well over $30,000, which is certain to make him sure of his place in all tournament fields next season when pre-qualifying ends.

He also likes this venue very much having nearly won here last year with a strong last round of 69 in heavy rain. Larry Nelson flattered with a 75 but holed out from a bunker at the 18th to force a play-off with Mark Hayes, which he won. Faldo, however finished stronger than both leaders and could have joined them in the "sudden death" encounter had a birdie putt from 10 on the last green gone down.

Faldo is also getting excited about the prospect of returning home shortly with his wife, Melanie, to their Hertfordshire cottage in Ayot St Lawrence. They will rest a little and then continue their search for a larger home, one with enough land to set up a full practice range, in addition to preparing for the early European events.

Faldo said: "I've got facilities at several courses around Welwyn, but I don't like to go there too often. I know how irksome it must be for members to have professionals hitting hundreds of balls. I'm also keen to find and buy a place in America as a base instead of living only in motels. We need somewhere quite close to a major airport so that we can fly to Europe and in and out of other United States cities easily."

This prospect is very much in Mrs Faldo's mind, as I discovered while standing with her by the green at the short 17th at Hilton Head last Saturday. The nearest tee shot to the flag in the third round would have won £5,000 worth of furniture and Mrs Faldo had reminded her husband of this just before he teed off.

Faldo flew his tee shot boldly over the guarding lake and bunkers, a stroke apparently directed straight at the bedroom and lounge suites which were placed on a poster nearby. But the ball struck the green short, its back spin sucking it even farther back and well down the putting surface.

"I was trying to catch your eye on the tee," Mrs Faldo told her husband as he strode past along the ropes. "You know," she added, as he looked at her blankly, "the furniture." "Oh that," her husband replied with a grin, "to tell the truth, I forgot all about it!"

The furniture was won by Chip Beck whose shot put the ball four and a half feet away. Peter Oosterhuis is also playing here. With three homes, he could probably have done with the furniture too.

Stowe will need to show that better form at Deal

By Peter Ryde

Stowe against Rugby looks the best match at Deal today when most of the 640 engaged in the public schools old boys' tournament for the Halford Hewitt Cup will be unleashed over the courses of Royal Cinque Ports and, at Sandwich, Royal St George's.

Stowe have recently shown the better form, having been runner-up and winners within the last five years, whereas Rugby were last in the final, or indeed the semi-finals, in 1974. But it has usually taken one of the strongest schools to beat them.

With such giants as D. H. R. Martin, A. D. Cave and the elder Duncan fading from the scene it became necessary for them to concentrate on breaking in younger players. In addition, M. F. Attenborough is back again and R.J. Bevan is less preoccupied with business.

Watson's are with out two of their strongest players, R. Turner and A. Williams, who helped them to an extra-holes victory in the final against Charterhouse last year; but being one of the largest schools in the country with a wealth of good Edinburgh golfers to choose from, it is dangerous to draw much comfort from the appearance in their team of anyone in the nature of a reserve.

They play Mill Hill today at Royal St George's, the first time they have been drawn over that course for seven years, and most of them will be making their first acquaintance with the new holes that were created for last year's Open.

They appear to have been favoured by the draw but, as they themselves showed last year, it is often from the toughest quarter of it that the winners emerge. Carthusians are at much the same strength as a year ago, having lost only R. Bidwell from their team in the final. They know Royal St George's well but the same generally is true also of King's, Canterbury, who meet them there tomorrow and who made their mark last year by defeating Rugby and running Eton close.

Harrow meet Oundle, semi-finalists in 1978, at Deal this morning and will no doubt find a place in their team for D. A. Blair, who is within sight of his 65th birthday and enjoying a vigorous open-air retirement north of the Border.

SWIMMING

Leading women face little resistance

By Athole Still

The National Short Course Swimming Championships, sponsored by Coca Cola and opening today in Nuneaton, should be dominated by the female competitors, certainly in terms of world-class performances. Three of our leading ladies, 18-year-old June Croft (Williams Wasps) and the two 16-year-olds Jackie Willmott (Southend) and Susannah Brownsdon (Tunbridge Wells) between them hold six Commonwealth records and the current form of the first two strongly suggests that they could improve even on these recent displays.

During the last two months, Miss Croft has established herself as one of the foremost freestylers in the world. It would be a major surprise if anybody finished within a length of her, even over the normally closely contested 100 and 200 metre sprints. She will not find the pugnacious Miss Willmott easy to shake off over the 400 metres, but Miss Croft's finishing speed should prove the decisive factor here. The stylish Wigan girl won these three titles last year, together with the 800 metres freestyle, a race she has not entered at Nuneaton and which will therefore be a virtual swim-over for Miss Willmott.

Philip Huddle (Slough), the Olympic and European silver medallist over 200 metres butterfly, is back from the University of Houston in Texas and should win both his speciality distances. He could well pick up another two golds in the 100 and 200 metres freestyle. Zimbabwe-based David Lowe (Harrow and Wealdstone) is entered for the same four events and if he swims, his duels with Huddle should provide the highlights of the four-day meeting.

CRICKET

Pakistan get their revenge

Karachi, March 31 — Pakistan beat Sri Lanka by five wickets and four runs here today in the third and final one-day limited overs international match. Sri Lanka scored 218 all out in 38.3 overs and Pakistan replied with 222 for five wickets.

Zaheer Abbas, in the absence of Javed Miandad who is ill, put Sri Lanka into bat. Roy Dias, the highest scorer at 49, was bowled by Mudassar Nazar when the score was 113. Mendis scored 44 before he was out with the score on 147. Imran Khan was Pakistan's best bowler, taking two for 10 in seven overs.

SRI LANKA

S Wettimuny, c Mansoor b Mudassar	27
M Gunatilleke, c Imran b Bakht	5
R Dias, b Mudassar	49
D Mendis, b Tauseef	44
R Madgalle, st Salim Yousuf b Raja	46
A Ranatunge, b Imran	6
A Ranasinghe, c and b Imran	24
A de Mel, run out	5
S de Silva, run out	2
R Ratnayke, not out	0
A de Silva, b Bakht	1
extras (lb-4 w-5)	9
Total (all out 38 3 overs)	218

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—7, 2—54, 3—113, 4—147, 5—170, 6—196, 7—211, 8—213, 9—214.

BOWLING: Imran Khan 7—1—10—2, Sikander Bakht 5 3—0—34—2, Rashid Khan 4—0—37—0, Mudassar Nazar 8—0—42—2, Tauseef Ahmed 8—0—41—1, Wasim Raja 6—0—45—1.

PAKISTAN

Mudassar Nazar, c sub Ranatunge	79
Mohsin Khan, c Madugalle b Ranasinghe	36
Zaheer Abbas, b Ajit de Silva	1
Mansoor Akhtar st Gunatilleke b Ajit de Silva	31
Haroon Rashid c and b Ajit de Silva	4
Wasim Raja not out	41
Imran Khan not out	15
Extras (nb—3 lb—10 w—2)	15
Total (five wickets) (38 1 overs)	222

FALL OF WICKETS: 1—90 2—91 3—154 4—162 5—170

BOWLING: De Mel 7—0—35—0, Ratanayake 4 1—0—34—0, Ranasinghe 8—1—27—1, 5 De Silva 4—0—34—0, Ranatunge 7—0—38—1, A de Silva 8—0—41—3.

HOCKEY

Ladykillers in deadly form

By Sydney Friskin

Ladykillers, who through the years, have developed a reputation for playing fast and attacking hockey, spent another comfortable afternoon yesterday at Vine Lane, Uxbridge, where they overran Combined Services. Even without their Continental stars they were in irrepressible form.

On a fast and true pitch Ladykillers ran in four goals in the first half and five in the second, and although Combined Services had some consolation at the end they were left with what must surely be an agonizing period of reappraisal.

There was a two-fold preparatory purpose in this match. Combined Services needed an exercise for the divisional tournament at Beeston, Nottingham, on April 17 and 18. Ladykillers wanted to sharpen themselves for a battle at the Folkestone Festival on Easter Sunday. On their twenty-fifth anniversary they have ben invited to play the Festival XI which will be the French national side masquerading as the Blue Devils.

Ladkillers soon settled down and held the Combined Services defence under pressure which ler to several short corners. Three men took turns at the striking: Cairns, Barrett, and Thomsonn, all without success. But in the 10th minute, a good run on the left, in which, Cottrell was prominent, sent the ball on the inside to Marsh who drew the goallkeeper out and scored.

Combined Services attacked in breakaways with Bales showing some enterprise in the middle and Owen in the Ladykillers' goal was twice summoned to save. But the Services' defence yielded to more pressure and Ladykillers went further ahead with two goals by Cowx and another from Marsh

Liverpool, featuring Topham Trophy

Tote Double: 3.10 & 4.20. Treble: 2.35, 3.45 & 4.50

[Television (BBC2): 2.35, 3.10, 3.45 & 4.20]

2.00 KNOWSLEY HURDLE (Novices: £3,735: 2m) (17 runners)

101 411 COOL DECISION (D) (C Platts) Miss S Hall 5-11-9 ... C Pimlott
102 0143 RHEINEKEN (D) (Mrs D Bousfield) B Bousfield 5-11-8 ... J O'Neill
103 00313 ABU TORKEY (J Blundell) J Blundell 5-11-5 ... D Dutton
104 2-14110 ALDRO (M Bawn) W Clay 6-11-5 ... N Clay
105 12 AL KUWAIT (D) (Sheik Fahad) F Winter 6-11-5 ... J Francome
107 124010 BRIGHT OASSIS (DB) (Judith Lady Dulverton) K Bailey 6-11-5 ... A Webb
108 300-040 BUSTING (Mrs C Williams) R Turnell 8-11-5 ... A Turnell
109 210000 HOT PRETENCE (D) (D Hodgson) J S Wilson 5-11-5 ... A Stringer
113 4-0 MORALITY STONE (Mrs I Backley) P Mitchell 5-11-5 ... R Hughes
114 0031 ON TRUST (H Joel) R Turnell 5-11-5 ... Steve Knight
116 00002 STARFINDER (B Murphy) M Camacho 5-11-5 ... M Barnes
117 1 THE FOODBROKER (Food Brokers) D Kent 6-11-5 ... W Smith
118 120032 THURSTON (D) (Mamcresl) D Barons 6-11-5 ... B R Davies
120 UNCLE DICK (Mrs C D'Arcy) L Browne (Ire) 5-11-5 ... T Carmody
123 1401 CORNISH GRANITE (D) (G Palmer) M Pipe 4-10-10 ... P Leach
124 221301 FRENCH LORD (D) (Mrs L Kitchingman) G Richards 4-10-10 ... R Barry
126 034121 RAY CHARLES (D) (C R Barron) D Nicholson 4-10-10 ... P Scudamore

7-2 Ray Charles, 4 The Foodbroker, 9-2 Al Kuwait, 5 Uncle Dick, 8 Cool Decision, 10 On Trust, 14 French Lord, 16 Morality Stone, Cornish Granite, 20 others

2.35 LADBROKE TOPHAM TROPHY CHASE (Handicap. £7,148: 2¾m) (27 runners)

201 241010 ROLLER-COASTER (Mrs M Lewis) F Winter 9-11-11 ... J Francome
202 pp-300p RAFFI NELSON (D) (Mrs P Fry) N Henderson 9-11-1 ... N Madden
203 0301u0 TEMPLEMILLS (B) (J Marshall) R Walsh (Ire) 7-10-11 ... B Sheridan
204 403pp1 STROMBOLUS (M Buckley) P Bailey 11-10-11 (3 ex) ... R Barry
205 p2-1110 BROOMY BANK (Capt J Lumsden) J Edwards 7-10-10 ... P Blacker
206 111421 BEACON TIME (Lt Col R Perry) F Walwyn 8-10-9 ... K Mooney
208 1120p0 KEENGADDY (T Single) N Gaselee 9-10-2 ... R Linley
209 213f00 LUCKY CALL (B Brooks) D Nicholson 8-10-1 ... P Scudamore
210 001023 DISTEMPER (C Jones) A Moore (Ire) 8-10-0 ... Mr T Taffe 7
211 0p0124 BONNIE SON (B Brindley) B Brindley (Ire) 8-10-0 ... M Cummins
212 222/p00 WAGNER (P Piller) W A Stephenson 12-10-0 ... R Lamb
213 040000 HILLY WAY (S Swann) P O'Connor 12-10-0 ... Mr P O'Connor
214 3f0004 LAAKEN (B Howard) E Alston 7-10-0 ... M Brennan 7
215 p/01f02 FLYING ROMANY (S Embiricos) J Gifford 10-10-0 ... R Rowe
216 021000 TILTHAMMER MILL (Mrs J Greenhalgh) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-0 ... Steve Knight
217 240313 PIRATE JACK (J Ramsden) N Crump 10-10-0 ... J O Neill
219 422413 YER MAN (B) (N Keane) A McNamara (Ire) 7-10-0 ... T V O'Connell 4
220 420ppp GODFREY SECUNDUS (Mrs G Taylor) R Keenor 12-10-0 ... J Burke
221 p00-p21 BALMERS COOMBE (Mrs S Kent) Mrs S Kent 10-10-0 ... B de Haan
222 103020 PEWTER SPEAR (R Hamer) D McCain 9-10-0 ... C Pimlott
223 00pp AM FREE AT LAST (K Hutt) D A Wilson 11-10-0 ... M Barnes
224 002p34 CAPTAIN PARKHILL (R McLean) B McLean 9-10-0 ... C Grant
225 3ppf-4p OLD BEAN (R Pearson) R Pearson 9-10-0 ... S Shilston
226 04-4200 OAKLAWN (Mrs E Richards) P T Brookshaw 7-10-0 ... G Gracey
227 p03pp0 DAVIOT (J Thomas) J Thomas 8-10-0 ... A Webb
228 010f0p THAT'S IT (J Gilbert) J Gilbert 8-10-0 ... G Holmes
229 33p040 ROMAN KING (B) (F Watson) F Watson 11-10-0 ... D Dutton 4

6 Beacon Time, 7 Strombolus, Roller-Coaster, 8 Broomy Bank, 9 Distemper, 10 *Templemills, Yer Man, 12 Lucky Call, 14 Bonnie Son, Keengaddy, 16 Flying Romany, Raffi* Nelson, 20 others.

FORM: **Roller-Coaster** (11st 2lb), weakened final half mile, 9th to Scot Lane (rec 4lb). 18 ran Cheltenham, MAR 18, 3m 1f, heavy: Previously (11-3) won 8l, 2l from Glen Berg (rec 9lb) and Henry Bishop (gave 9lb) 7 ran. Newbury, Feb 12, 3m, good to soft. **Templemills** (10-1) not in first nine to Doubleuagain (rec 1lb) 13 ran Cheltenham, Mar 17, 2½m, heavy: Previously (9-10), easily won 3l, 3l, from Drumlargan (gave 14lb) and Ramraya (gave 8lb) 11 ran. Leopardstown, Mar 3, 2½m, heavy. *Strombolus* (10-11), stayed on well, won 12l, ½l from The Vinter (rec 5lb) and Mr Oryx (rec 10lb). 10 ran. Doncaster, Mar 13, 4m 100y, good. **Broomy Bank** (10-6), 8th, beaten over 30l, to Political Pop (gave 22lb). 18 ran. Cheltenham, *Mar 16, heavy. Previously* (11-6), won 3l, 10l from Railway Line (gave 1lb) and French Rebel (rec 20lb). 16 ran. Southwell, Feb 18, 3m 110y, good to soft. **Distemper** (9-8) no extra final furlong, 3rd, beaten 2½l, 3l to Kilgoura (gave 3lb) and Doubleuagain (gave 11lb) with Bonnie Son (rec 1lb), faded, 2l further away, 4th. 13 ran. Navan, Mar 6, 3m, heavy.

Selection: Roller Coaster.

3.10 SIEMATIC KITCHENS CHASE (Novices: £4,869: 3m 1f) (10)

301 21322p BRIGHT DREAM (B) (H Joel) R Turnell 6-11-8 ... Steve Knight
302 231411 FINAL ARGUMENT (G Bartholomew) G Richards 6-11-8 ... R Barry
303 f31p01 GAY RETURN (Mrs P Quinn) E O'Grady (Ire) 7-11-8 ... T J Ryan
304 112320 RANDOM LEG (Maj D Wigan) J Gifford 7-11-8 ... R Rowe
305 04p032 BARTON CROSS (A Watson) A Watson 8-11-5 ... J McLaughlin
306 0021uf BURROUGH HILL LAD (R Riley) Mrs J Pitman 6-11-5 ... P Tuck
308 300000 COMMANDER CHRISTY (Mrs H McLaughlin) H O'Neill 6-11-5 ... G Gracey
312 1f1f30 KUDOS (J Blundell) J Blundell 7-11-5 ... D Dutton
313 0-001p4 NICKY TAM (B) (Mrs J Pringle) A Scott 9-11-5 ... C Pimlott
315 ppu1pf ROMAN GENERAL (B Munro-Wilson) B M-Wilson 9-11-5 ... Mr B Munro-Wilson

11-4 Gay Return, 7-2 Bright Dream, 9-2 Final Argument, 6 Random Leg, 8 Kudos, 10 Burrough Hill Lad, 14 Nicky Tam, 16 Barton Cross, 33 others.

FORM: **Bright Dream** (11st 4lb) pulled up in race won by Brown Chamberlin (level) at Cheltenham, Burrough Hill Lad (level) fell, Mar 17: previously (11-2) stayed on, 2nd, btn 4l, to Wayward Lad (gave 10lb). 4 ran Haydock, Mar 6, 2½m, good to soft **Final Argument** (12-3) very easily, won 6l, 12l from Spartan Red (rec 13lb) and Albion Prince (rec 22lb) (disq). 11 ran. Ayr, Mar 13, 2½m, soft

Gay Return (11-2) won 4l, sh hd from Old Society (gave 4lb) and Beggars End (rec 2lb). 17 ran. Naas, Mar 21, 2m, heavy. **Random Leg** (11-13) jumped poorly, 7th, btn 33½l, to Richdee (level). 10 ran. Ascot, Feb 24, 3m, good. Previously (11-10) 2nd, btn 1½l, to Foxbury (rec 20lb). 6 ran. Kempton, Feb 5, 3m, good to soft.

Selection: Bright Dream

3.45 HOLIDAY INN HURDLE (Handicap: £4,188: 2m) (15)

402 124-024 GAY GEORGE (CD) (Duke of Devonshire) F Walwyn 6-11-13 ... W Smith
403 20042p BIRDS NEST (CD) (I Scott) R Turnell 12-11-3 ... A Turnell
404 0000-40 BOOTLACES (D) (Maincrest Ltd) D Barons 8-11-1 ... B R Davies
406 02-2021 HOMESPUN (D) (P Hopkins) J Gifford 5-10-13 ... R Rowe
407 220000 RA TAPU (D) (D Lugg) P Mitchell 5-10-12 ... R Hughes
408 10-0100 GREY MATE (D) (Wells Paper) D Kent 8-10-11 ... J Francome
410 002232 MONEY POINT (D) (Mrs N O'Mara) W Harney (Ire) 8-10-9 ... F Berry
413 0110u0 KINTBURY (D) (Miss J Gray) D Nicholson 7-10-1 ... P Scudamore
414 401013 FRA MAU (D) (Miss S Griffiths) Miss S Griffiths 6-10-1 (5 ex) ... E Brooke 4
415 000442 CHINA GOD (D) (Mrs M White) W D Francis 9-10-0 ... R Earnshaw
417 02p030 TONY (CD) (Mrs D Bousfield) B Bousfield 10-10-0 ... J O'Neill
418 012211- DAY AFTER (D) (A Sheldrake) S Mellor 6-10-0 ... Mr D Gray
419 3-02203 ANOINTED (D) (Mrs G Bielby) P Bailey 6-10-0 ... T Carmodyy
420 2100f00 CAP TOO (D,B) (R Beeson) J Blundell 6-10-0 ... D Dutton 4
422 041000- NELLIE'S LAD (D) (J Thom) T Craig 9-10-0 ... P Tuck

9-2 Gay George, 5 Birds Nest, 6 Grey Mate, 7 Homeson, 8 Bootlaces, Money Point, 10 Ra Tapu, 12 Kintbury, 14 Fra Mau, 16 China God, 25 others.

FORM: **Gay George**, on this race last year. (11-4) one-paced from 2 out, 4th, btn 11½l, to Heighlin (gave 4lb) with Ra Tapu (rec 4lb). wknd 2 out, 4l further away 5th. 6 ran. Newbury, Nov 28, 2m 100y, good to soft. **Birds Nest** (12-0), jumped badly, pulled up in race won by Walnut Wonder (rec 7lb). Wincanton, Feb 25, 2m, soft. **Homeson** (12-0) weakening when fell 2 out in Champion Hurdle, Cheltenham, Mar 16, 2m, heavy. Previously (10-0), rapid headway from 2 out, wknd, 9th, btn 20l, to Donegal Prince (gave 8lb) with Bootlaces (gave 3lb) and Ra Tapu (Gave 3lb) in rear, 27 ran. Newbury, Feb 13, 2m 100 y, heavy. **Grey Mate** (10-9) 8th, btn over 10l, to Holemoor Star (gave 12lb). 9 ran. Doncaster, Mar 1, 2m 150y, good. Previously (9-7) 5th, btn 4½l, to Celtic Ryde (gave 34lb) 15 ran Kempton, Dec 5, 2m, soft. **Money Point** (11-11) 2nd, btn 2½l, to Flying Flame (rec 6lb) 20 ran. Leopardstown, Mar 3, 2¼m, heavy.

Selection: Homeson

4.20 HAIG FOX HUNTERS' CHASE (£3,804: 2¾) (12)

501 b11111/ ROLLS RAMBLER (CD) (B Brazier) F Winter 11-12-7 ... A Wilson
502 f1133/ BARLEYDALE (Mrs R Newton) Mrs R Newton 9-12-0 ... J Newton
503 4/13 BREWSTER II (I Pocock) I Pocock 10-12-0 ... J Pocock
504 p0-3423 CALDWELL CASE (R Swiers) R Swiers 7-12-0 ... J Swiers
505 111-23u COLONEL HEATHER (Mrs J Magnier) E O'Grady (Ire) 7-12-0 ... F Codd
506 p0-0314 EVENS STEPHEN (B McKeever) Mrs B McKeever (Ire) 8-12-0 ... —
507 22-f203 GAYLE WARNING (J Dudgeon) J Dudgeon 8-12-0 ... A Dudgeon
508 002-013 GREAT CRACK (Mrs M Close) Mrs M Close 13-12-0 ... J Mackie
509 p0-0020 LONE SOLDIER (J Docker) J Docker 10-12-0 ... P Greenhall
510 p033-02 MAURITIUS (Miss S Kane) R Arbuthnot 10-12-0 ... T Thompson-Jones
511 1u24-40 NEW FORMULA (Mrs F Gray) Mrs F Gray 12-12-0 ... Miss T Gray
512 022-424 SYDNEY QUIN (W Kelly) W Kelly 10-12-0 ... P Webber

5-2 Rolls Rambler, 3 Colonel Heather, 5 Evens Stephen, 6 Gayle Warning, 7 Sydney Quin, 8 Brewster II, Great Crack, 14 Mauritius, 20 others.

FORM: **Rolls Rambler** (intended grand national runner), not raced since (12-0) won 10l, 12l from Mr Mellors (level) and Sun Lion (level). 16 ran. Stratford, May 31, 1980, 3¼m, good to soft. **Colonel Heather** (12-0), unseated rider in race won by The Drunken Duck (level). **Gayle Warning** (level) was 5th, btn 40l, Cheltenham, Mar 18, 3¼m, heavy (Previously (13-0), Never Nearer, 3rd, btn 16l, to Atha Cliath (rec 15lb) with **Evens Stephen** (Rec 22lb) neck away 4th 14 ran, Navan, Mar 8, 3m, heavy. **Mauritius** (12-0) ran on well, 2nd, btn sh hd, to Applejo (gave 7lb) 8 ran. Kempton, Mar 13, 3m, heavy. **Sydney Quin** (11-10) fav, 4th, btn 12l, to Beau Vite (rec 7lb). 11 ran. Doncaster, Mar 13, 2½m, good. (12-0) finished 2nd in this race last year, btn 20l, to Grittar (gave 5lb), with Great Crack (level) 16½l away 5th, good to soft.

Selection: Rolls Rambler

4.50 TIM BROOKSHAW CHASE (Handicap: £3,850: 2½m) (10 runners)

601 4f0202 STOPPED (D) (T Ludlow) F Winter 10-11-10 ... B de Haan
602 000022 CHINRULLAH (D) (Mrs R Eastwood) M O'Toole (Ire) 10-11-8 ... N Madden
603 234443 DIRECT LINE (D) (B Otter) W A Stephenson 8-10-12 ... R Lamb
604 124-0fp HOT TOMATO (G Johnson) J Edwards 10-10-8 ... P Scudamore
605 232f12 LITTLE BAY (CD,B) (Mrs S Catherwood) G Richards 7-10-7 ... J O'Neill
607 210133 JO COLOMBO (D) (B O'Brien) W Jenks 7-10-1 ... R F Davies
608 f11011 BRAVEN (D) (Mrs M Haggas) M W Dickinson 8-10-0 ... Mr D Browne 4
609 f02111 RUPERTINE (D) (Mrs B Heaton) E Owen jun 7-10-0 ... M Elliopll 4
611 0p433-4 ERNEST (D) (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 10-10-0 ... Mr J Cambridge 4
612 pf2320 POLARS LADDIE (R Goldie) R Goldie 9-10-0 ... A Dickman

2 Chinrullah, 3 Braven, 5 Little Bay, 7 Stopped, 8 Direct Line, 10 Rupertino, 14 Jo Colombo, 20 others.

Liverpool selections

2.00 Al Kuwait. 2.35 Roller Coaster. 3.10 Bright Dream. 3.45 Grey Mate. 4.20 Rolls Rambler. 4.50 Braven.

STATE OF GOING (official): Liverpool good; Ludlow: good to firm; Wincanton: good to soft. Tomorrow: Devon: firm.



Wincanton

2.0 YEOVIL HURDLE (Div I: Novices: £703: 2m) (23 runners)

1 2p0p MARTIAN COMBAT F Muggeridge 6-12-7 ... Muggeridge (7)
2 f-123 LOAN CHARGE (CD) R Turnell 6-12-0 ... Holder (7)
3 0210 STOWELL GROVE (C) D Nicholson 5-11-11 ... Smith-Eccles
4 0p04 A TUNEFUL SONG S Pattemore 6-11-7 ... Barton
7 0032 COLD WINTERS L Kennard 6-11-7 ... H Davies
8 00 HOPE AGAIN G Small 6-11-7 ... P Hobbs
10 040 MY FRIEND GEORGE Mrs E Harden 7-11-7 ... Mr Treloggen (4)
11 4023 PINCENTS R Holder 8-11-7 ... P Richards
12 p/00- RED GENIE R Thompson 6-11-7 ... Nuttall (7)
14 0000 SOCK DENNIS R Hodges 6-11-7 ... S G Knight
21 00 MAEN DIPPA W Fisher 5-11-4 ... Mann (7)
23 0033 MORNING LINE P M Taylor 5-11-4 ... Keightley (4)
26 p0 SOLLANT W R Williams 5-11-4 ... Millman (7)
27 SPLENDID ACE A Andrews 5-11-4 ... Bourne (7)
30 000 WESTER ROSS W R Williams 5-11-4 ... C Gray (4)
33 000 AKRAM S Pattemore 4-10-9 ... Jobar
35 002 BOWDEN I Dudgeon 4-10-9 ... McCourt
36 BURFORD BELLE G Kindersley 4-10-9 ... A Webber
39 00 GLACIER BAY P Burgoyne 4-10-9 ... McNally
40 p0 GOLDEN BRIGADIER J Old 4-10-9 ... —
43 40 ROSA RULER I Wardle 4-10-9 ... M Williams
44 000 SWEET SURPRISE D Elsworth 4-10-9 ... C Brown
45 4210 WHITTINGTON G Balding 4-10-9 ... Reilly

3 Cold Winters, 4 Loan Charge, 11-2 Morning Line, 7 Pincents, 8 Bowden, 10 Whittington, 12 Rosa Ruler, 14 others.

2.30 LAUGHTER CHASE (Handicap: £1,462: 2m) (7)

1 2220 BEACON LIGHT (CD) R Turnell 11-12-7 ... Holder
2 2210 SILVERSMITH L Kennard 9-11-11 ... Smith-Eccles
4 0032 CASBAH (CD) T Forster 15-10-10 ... H Davies
5 u40f REGENT'S GARDEN (D) A Andrews 10-10-9 ... P Richards
6 40f0 THE HERB (D) Mrs D Oughton 7-10-5 ... Coyle (4)
7 1104 HUNTING CRY (D) R Armytage 8-10-4 ... A Webber
10 0ppp BURRIDGE (D) M Henriques 10-10-0 ... Jackson (7)

2 Beacon Light, 7-2 Casbah, 4 Silversmith, 6 Hunting Cry, 8 The Herb, 10 Regent s Garden, 12 others.

3.0 SPRING HURDLE (Handicap: £1,692: 2¾m) (26)

1 0111 LORD LEIGHTON (B) L Kennard 6-12-1 ... Nicholls 7
3 1020 BRISTOL BLUE M Pipe 5-11-5 ... Lorna Vincent
4 0044 SHARP DEAL N Henderson 5-11-5 ... Smith Eccles
7 1-pp0 ANKUS T Forster 6-11-0 ... H Davies
8 3140 MY JOHN CHARLOTT J Gifford 5-11-0 ... —
9 0300 SUPER SYMPHONY (B) G Balding 8-11-0 ... Reilly
10 pp0p NARRBINNI (B) N Mitchell 10-10-12 ... Mr Mitchell
12 0-101 FATHER FLASH B Palling 7-10-11 ... D Evans 7
13 4000 ROBIN HOOD A Andrews 7-10-11 ... M Williams
18 0-000 PARALLELRAY R Hodges 7-10-9 ... Gray 4
19 4230 NEW HARBOUR A Pitt 8-10-9 ... Cox 4
20 2004 CORRIB LAD R Hodges 7-10-8 ... McCourt
21 fu0f YULE STAR (C) N Thomson 9-10-8 ... Mr Thompson
22 1230 MALZA J Fox 5-10-8 ... Jobar
23 4100 GATHABAWN (B) D Gandolfo 6-10-7 ... Barton
0/0 WHINNEY BRAE G Kindersley 8-10-4 ... A Webber
PICKLED TINK Mrs C Richards 5-10-2 ... Mrs Sheedy
...TEPHOUETTE J King 6-10-2 ... Waite 4
...SH DISPLAY R Blakeney 5-10-2 ... Newton 7
...AURA S Pattemore 8-10-1 ... Martin 7
...Y SORREL W Fisher 8-10-1 ... Mann 7
...SHAM (D) M Delahooke 5-10-0 ... G Jones
...TIGER K C-Brown 8-10-0 ... Coyle 4

38 fu-p0 GALE STREET Mrs S Davenport 6-10-0 ... —
39 20-p0 NO CAMPING B Stevens 10-10-0 ... C Brown
42 0/C00- TUDOR TWYNELL (B) N Ayliffe 8-10-0 ... Ayliffe

7-2 Lord Leighton, 9-2 My John Charlott, 5 Father Flash, 8 What A Sham, 10 Ankus, Gathabawn, 12 Bristol Blue, Welsh Display, 14 Corrib Lad, 16 others.

3.30 APRIL FOOLS DAY CHASE (Handicap:) £1,668: 3m 1f) (18 runners)

1 2p23 PRIDE OF TENNESSEE (D) J Gifford 9-11-10 ... —
3 23fp SILENT BURN (D) T Forster 11-11-10 ... H Davies
4 2400 PUCKA FELLA (D) Mrs D Tucker 8-11-9 ... Mr Peter Hobbs
5 2420 MAJOR KNIGHT R Head 8-11-8 ... —
8 3034 AUKLAND JACK R Armytage 8-11-5 ... A Webber
9 u4n1 COOLAFANCY M Henriques 11-11-5 (5 ex) ... Smith-Eccles
10 4242 UTHER PENDRAGON T FORSTER 10-11-2 ... May
12 1004 THE OMMAROO (D) G Small 9-10-13 ... P Hobbs
13 3p0p SHOOT THE LIGHTS (B) G Stickland ... Mr Stickland (7)
14 0p03 DAWN FOX P Duggins 9-10-9 ... J Williams
15 0000 TOM SCOLEY J Old 9-10-9 ... —
16 33pp POLISH COUNT G Balding 9-10-8 ... Reilly
17 2002 JACKSTONES J Spearing 11-10-8 ... Dickin
18 00pp SUNDAY EVENING (B) K Bishop 11-10-8 ... Nicholls (7)
20 0p00 BOBETTE (B) M Delahooke 10-10-7 ... C Brown
22 0402 MANDOLIN KING (B) G Thorner 8-10-5 ... Barton
25 2/0p-p CLEVER PRINCE Mrs C Richards 11-10-0 ... Mrs Sheedy
26 404p DRUMWYK (D,B) D Hanley 13-10-0 ... De Hann

11-4 Coolafancy, 7-2 Uther Pendragon, 5 Major Knight, 6 Pride of Tennessee, 15-2 Jackstones, 8 Mandolin King, 10 The Ommaroo, 12 others.

4.00 PRACTICAL JOKERS CHASE (Handicap: £1,290: 2m 5f) (8)

1 4112 BANNORAN D Nicholson 6-11-12 ... Smith Eccles
2 11fp CRUISE MISSILE N Henderson 6-11-12 ... C Brown
3 0132 GIDDYCAN J Thorne 6-11-7 ... J Davies 7
5 -441 PORT ASKAIG T Forster 7-11-7 ... H Davies
9 u44p BENVILLE BRIDGE (B) G Balding 6-11-2 ... B Reilly
12 f043 GLENJADE N Wheeler 7-11-2 ... Mr Wheeler
14 f043 OXFORD LANE P Bailey 6-11-2 ... A Webber
17 0f30 TICHYTINE N Mitchell 6-11-2 ... Mr Mitchell

7-4 Port Askaig, 3 Bannoran, 9-2 Giddycan, 6 Cruise Missile, 8 Glenjade, 12 Oxford Lane, 14 others.

4.30 YEOVILL HURDLE (Div II: novices: £720: 2m) (23 runners)

1 0143 LONDON HAZE (CD) D Gandolfo 6-12-0 ... Barton
4 0p-p BALLET DANCER H Wills 6-11-7 ... Madgwick 7
6 00-40 CROYDON HALL A Hobbs 7-11-7 ... Mr Peter Hobbs
9 00 KILVALLA G Kindersley 6-11-7 ... A Webber
10 000 NEARLY STRAIGHT Mrs E Kennard 6-11-7 ... Lorna Vincent
12 pp0 PHARAOH'S FANCY G Bishop 8-11-7 ... C Gray 4
15 op RUSH BRIDGE T Forster 6-11-7 ... H Davies
16 0000 SHADY NOOK (S Pattemore) 7-11-7 ... Smith Eccles
17 TAJ EMMA W Turner 7-11-7 ... Mr Turner
18 033-0 TIEBREAKER N Mitchell 6-11-7 ... Mr Mitchell
19 p/0p- TULA MIST A Andrews 8-11-7 ... Bourne
20 u TWILLUC D Elsworth 7-11-7 ... C Brown
21 APRIL BOUQUET R Holder 5-11-4 ... Richards
22 0p-0 BROOKLANDS BABY R Holder 5-11-4 ... Nicholls 7
30 pp LOWDILOW LANE J Brennan 5-11-4 ... Newth 7
33 00-0 MELCHESTER R Hodges 5-11-4 ... S G Knight
35 32f0 QUITE LUCKY P M TAylor 5-11-4 ... Keighlley 4
36 0p THE PROFESSOR J Roberts 5-11-4 ... May
37 0041 KINNIGER (CD) M E Francis 4-11-2 ... R Atkins
38 ALDENHAM G Balding 4-10-9 ... Reilly
39 0040 BANKNOTE Miss S Morris 4-10-9 ... O'Halloran
42 022 JUPITER'S GEM R Thompson 4-10-9 ... Nuttall 7
44 p SOLEROF J Thorne 4-10-9 ... Smith Eccles

2 Kinniger, 3 Quite Lucky, 9-2 Jupiter Gem, 11-2 London Haze, 7 Twilluc, 10 Shady Nook, 14 others.

BREWER...

88	62½	Allie...
253	184	Bass
198	101½	Bell A.
165	101	Boddin...
178½	133½	Brown ...
395	172	Bulmer
405	235	Deven...
235	161	Distill...
165	104	Green...
296	230	Green...
83	52	Guinn...
378	293	Hard...
105	72	High...
189	141	Inve...
61	43	Iris...
79	56	Mi...
69	45½	Sc...
32½	23¾	S...
217	123	
114	48	
184	116	
138	87	
128	88	
133	90	
252	172	

...ults

...E (Div 1: Novices: ... Orchardist — ...sman) 6-11-3 P Double (4-1) 1 ... Blacker (6-4 fav) 2 ... W Smith (10-1) 3 ...es, 14p, 10, 11. Dual ... Gifford, at Findon. 4l, ... (25-1) 4th. 10 ran NR: ...

...OROUGH HURDLE (Div 1: ...m) ... by Proverb — Aucuma 5-10-13 S Keightley (7-2) 1 ... P Double (3-1 fav) 2 ... Y McKevitt (25-1) 3 ... 41p; places, 15p, 17, £7.35. Dual F: 72p. CSF: £1.44. P Taylor, at Upper Lambourn. 2½l, 6l. Good Habit (33-1) 4th. 18 ran.

3.0 (3.2) PORTSLADE CHASE (Handicap: £1,380: 3m 1f)

GUN METAL, gr g by Double-U-Jay — My Dayan (Mrs A Beeson), 7-10-9, J Akehurst (5-2) fav) 1
Brown Jock ... Mr M Armytage (16-1) 2
Rockbarton ... G Moore (15-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 24; places, 10p, 77p, 15. Dual F: 2.54. CSF: £4.44. E Beeson, at Lewes. 3l, 15l. Wool Merchant (25-1) 4th. 9 ran.

3.30 (3.39) WIVELSFIELD HURDLE (Handicap: £690: 2m)

PRIVATE AUDIENCE, b h by So Blessed — Private View (Mrs A Beeson) 6-9-11 J Akehurst (11-2) 1
Buffon ... J Davies (5-1) 2
Logan ... B de Haan (11-2) 3

TOTE: Win, 63p, places, 16, 15, 13, 28. Dual F. £1.60. CSF: £3.48. Tricast: £15.30 E Beeson, at Lewes. 4l.4l. Crewe Major (14-1). ½th. Sanhedrin 7-2 fav. 16 ran.

4.0 (4.3) PEVENSEY CHASE (Div II: novices: £640: 2m 3f 90yd)

WILLOW BROOK, b g by Daddywax — Maigre Tout (R Pike) 8-10-10 P Double (5-1) 1
Lumparita ... G Jones (7-2) 2
Righteous Fury ... R Rowell (2-1 fav) 3

TOTE: Win, 98; places, 21, 19, 10p. Dual F. £1.28. CSF: £2.27. J Gifford, at Findon, 2½l, 1½l. Middle Model (5-1) 4th. 10 ran. NR: James Hunt.

4.30 (4.34) CROWBOROUGH HURDLE (Div II: novices: £345: 2m)

MORNING LINE ch g by Owen Anthony — Hill Cloud (G Brunton) 5-10-13 S. Keightley (evens fav) 1
Kingfast ... R. Goldstein (7-1) 2
Cool Gin ... Mr A. Taylor (33-1) 3

TOTE: Win, 17p; places, 13p, 11p, £2.48. Dual F: 58p. CSF: £1.00. P. Tayor, at Upper Lambourn. 8l, 4l. Ziparib (33-1) 4th. 18 ran.

Placepot: £6.45.

Ludlow

2.15 VOLVO CENTRE HURDLE (selling handicap: £777: 2m) (16 runners)

1 p01-f NO ILLUSION (D) D Wintle 5-11-11 ... J Wathen 7
4 0-p00 BAZZ'S BOY (B) Mrs B Waring 6-11-3 ... Keightley 4
5 0122 GAMBLING WREN (D) W Clay 6-10-11 ... Clay
6 2030 GO LISSAVA (D) F Barton 4-10-10 ... —
9 0-000 FLY MORE W Whiston 6-10-9 ... R F Davies
10 001u SICILIAN GOLD (CD) M Chapman 5-10-8 ... Charles-Jones 7
11 0000 PEM PEM A Sutton 6-10-8 ... Wright 4
12 2040 BLOAK MOSS G Kindersley 4-10-7 ... Dunger 4
13 2-000 'C' TOP D Wintle 5-10-7 ... Hyett
14 4p00 GWYNFI NI K Bridgwater 6-10-4 ... Crank
15 3303 BLACK PIRATE A W Jones 5-10-4 ... Wall 4
19 0000 FASHION BOY P Kearney 4-10-0 ... Raybould 7
21 0000 GOLD CHANCE D Lewis 4-10-0 ... Dickin
25 00u0 HADLEY ROCKET R Juckes 5-10-0 ... Carvill
26 2000 QUEEN'S COUP K Bridgwater 4-10-0 ... Dobbs 7
27 0-00 NANKEEN O O'Neill 5-10-0 ... M Floyd

7-2 Gambling Wren, 4 Black Pirate, 5 Bloak Moss, 6 Sicilian Gold, 8 No Illusion, 10 Go Lissava, 12 Pem Pem, 'C' Top, 14 others.

2.45 H R ATTWOOD CHASE (handicap: £1,769: 3m) (6)

1 42f2 SOINTULLA BOY (C) Mrs C Houlbrooke 7-11-10 ... Mr Houlbrooke 7
4 001f TENECOON (F A Smith) 13-10-9 ... Warner
9 p30p MENQUILLA (D) G Kindersley 9-10-4 ... Hyett
11 200p TARAMEA BAY N Gaselee 10-10-2 ... DOUBTFUL
12 p00-p BRYAN BORU (DB) D Gandolfo 11-10-2 ... M Richards
16 uf0p KYLE OF LOCHALSH P Brookshaw 8-10-0 ... Crank

11-10 Sointulla Boy, 2-1 Tenecoon, 6-1 Menquilla, 8-1 Bryan Boru, 16-1 Kyle of Lochalsh,

3.15 BUTTS HURDLE (Novices handicap: £690: 2m) (18)

3 00f1 STANS PRIDE G H Price 5-11-9 ... Crank
6 001f TANGLO D H Jones 5-11-5 ... Seward 4
7 32f0 QUITE LUCKY P M Taylor 5-11-3 ... Keightley 4
11 -0000 DOCTOR FITZ H Poole 7-10-13 ... Richards 7
13 00-00 CHRISTMAS VISIT S Wright 8-10-12 ... O'Hagan 4
15 0300 ABLE WREN M Tate 7-10-11 ... C Smith
17 0-044 LEDBURY LAD M Wilesmith 5-10-10 ... Hyett
18 24-34 SAM BENNION M Wilesmith 7-10-10 ... —
19 03-00 TULAROWENA Mrs D Tucker 7-10-10 ... Mrs Hembrow
22 0410 LONG JOHN P Burgoyne 7-10-6 ... McNally
23 0040 CALMACUTTER A W Jones 5-10-6 ... T Wall 4
24 3/400 DRAGON LASS D Eckley 8-10-5 ... Mr Sharpe 7
25 0300 WALDUCK (CD) M Chapman 5-10-4 ... Charles-Jones 7
26 1000 NINE NORTH ROAD (D) C James 5-10-4 ... McNally
28 0-011 WESTON BAY (D) M Pipe 5-10-3 ... Sampson 7
30 2400 IONIAN ISLE R Brazington 6-10-2 ... C Jones
31 00-00 COSMIC OCCASION M Reid 7-10-1 ... Carvill
32 1002 RACHEL STREET (DB) J Harriman 6-10-0 ... —

3 Stans Pride, 4 Able Wren, 5 Sam Bennion, 6 Tanglo, 8 Weston Bay, 10 Rachel Street, 12 Walduck, Ledbury Lad, 14 others.

3.45 OAKLY PARK CHALLENGE CUP CHASE (Handicap: £1,287: 2m) (8)

4 -3442 BAMBER'S SECURITY (CD) Mrs W Sykes 10-11-7 ... Mr Twiston-Davies 4
5 1031 BOWHEAD (D) D Barons 9-11-7 (7 ex) ... Cargeeg 7
8 400p BALLYBUTLER (D) V Bishop 10-11-3 ... Mr Crozier
9 0113 BRACAE BOY (D) Mrs M Babbage 12-10-13 ... Mr Babbage 4
10 0030 STRAIGHT LINE (D) Mrs M Rimell 9-10-11 ... Mr Sharpe 7
13 2430 THINK BIG (CD) A Silvester 9-10-6 ... Hyett
14 2032 LODGE'S FORTUNE (D) J Edwards 7-10-3 ... Warner
17 4p-0p SAMMY SOUZA R Juckes 8-10-0 ... Carvill

11-4 Bowhead, 7-2 Bamber's Security, 9-2 Lodge's Fortune, 6 Think Big, 8 Bracae Boy, 12 Straight Line, 14 others.

4.15 WESTON CHASE (6-y-o: novices: £768: 2m) (13)

1 0331 PIRATE SON (CD) Mrs M Rimell 6-12-7 ... Mr Sharpe 7
5 00f0 BEACON BOY P Burgoyne 6-11-7 ... McNally
8 ff03 CASHED IN K White 6-11-7 ... —
11 0000 COLD BLOOD K White 6-11-7 ... Heath 7
12 000-2 CONEY GLEN V Bishop 6-11-7 ... Mr Crozier
14 0023 FRENCH CHARISMA G Kindersley 6-11-7 ... Hyett
16 400f MISS BINKI M Tate 6-11-7 ... C Smith
18 3pfp PEDIBUS (B) D Barons 6-11-7 ... Cargeeg 7
20 RED CARNIVAL O O'Neill 6-11-7 ... —
21 -p0p4 TROJAN CHIEF M Delahooke 6-11-7 ... Warner
22 p-000 VILLAGE TARQUIN R Head 6-11-7 ... M Floyd
23 -00p0- WEAVERSLAKE B Morgan 6-11-7 ... Carvill
24 000p- WESTWARD LADY P Ferrari 6-11-7 ... Hyde 7

5-4 Pirate Son, 11-4 Coney Glen, 6 French Charisma, 8 Miss Binkl, 12 others.

4.45 OLD WOLVERHAMPTON BOOK CLUB HURDLE (4-y-o: £664: 2m) (10)

3 0 BUCCOO BEAR R Baker 10-7 ... —
5 0000 EYTON NOCKIT K White 10-7 ... C Smith
7 02 JUPITER EXPRESS J Edwards 10-7 ... Warner
9 200 MOLTEN METAL Mrs P Bain 10-7 ... Kington
11 MR WESSCAM K White 10-7 ... Heath 7
13 pp RAPID ROCKET S Mellor 10-7 ... B Powell 7
14 0 ROCKMAN Mrs P Rigby 10-7 ... Mrs Rigby
15 03 SICILIAN SECRET Mrs J Evans 10-7 ... Wall 4
17 TEMPLE COPSE (B) O O Neill 10-7 ... M Floyd
18 0 TRICKY BUSINESS A Arnold 10-7 ... Astbury

4-6 Jupiter Express, 4 Sicilian Secret, 11-2 Molton Metal, 10 Buccoo Bear, 16 others.

Ludlow selections

2.15 Gambling Wren 2.45 Sointulla Boy. 3.15 Stans Pride 3.45 Bowhead 4.15 Pirate Son 4.45 Jupiter Express

Wincanton selections

2.0 Cold Winters. 2.30 Casbah. 3.0 My John Charlott 3.30 Coolafancy 4.0 Port Askaig 4.30 London Haze

Catterick results

GOING: Good to firm

2.15 (2.22) FORCETT PARK STAKES (selling £893: 7f)

ARRAS GIRL, br f by Rapid River — Arras Gem (R Stephenson) 3-8-3 M Wigham (33-1) 1
Golden Wilkie ... S Webster (6-1) 2
Amsam ... S Cauthen (16-1) 3

TOTE: win; £115.28, places; £3.85, 10p, 44p. Dual F (winner or 2nd with any other): 27p CSF £21 24. A Smith at Beverley. ¾l, 5l. Heroic Saga 11-4 fav. Reldow (33-1) 4th. NR: Tuthill Bello, Preston Manor. No bid for winner.

2.15 (2.47) ORAN AUCTION STAKES (2-y-o maiden: £680: 5f)

SWEET REMARK, ch f by On Your Mark — *Judy O'Grady* (J Smith) 8-3 T Ives (5-6 fav) 1
Zenyalta ... P Cook (9-1) 2
Super Sioux ... L Charnock (7-1) 3

TOTE: win; 14p, places; 10p, 20p, 14p. Dual F: 45p. CSF: 92p W. O'Gorman at Newmarket 1l, sh hd. Hunters Grove (16-1) 4th. 8 ran. NR: Sherwood Oak.

3.15 (3 17) FAVERDALE HANDICAP (£1,272: 6f)

WINTER WIND, b h by Tumble Wind — Northern Beauty (C Driver) 6-10-0 B Raymond (7-2 fav) 1
Dhuard ... D McKay (5-1) 2
Relative Ease ... A Nesbitt (14-1) 3

TOTE: win; 48p, places; 19p, 11p, 23p Dual F: £1.28. CSF. £2.35. Tricast: £21 52 D Kent at Chichester. 3l, 1l. Danzig (25-1) 4th. 14 ran.

3 45 (3.45) TOYTOP STAKES (2-y-o: £878: 5f)

SELINDA BROWN, br f by Legal Eagle — Port Meadows (P Jones) 8-6 G Duffield (12-1) 1
Tennis Tune ... B Jago (3-1) 2
Tree-By-Lloear ... D Nicholls (12-1) 3

TOTE: win; 97p; places: 11p, 13p, 19p Dual F: £2.43. CSF: £4.89. T Baron at Mauphy. 2½l, 1½l. Bee-Dee 7-4 fav. La Di Da (7-2) 4th. 9 ran. NR: Gem-May.

4.15 (4.18) YARM HANDICAP (£1,140: 1m 7f & 180 yards)

MISS COUTURE br m by Tamerlane — *Tragara (Couture Marketing Ltd)* 5-8-11 E Hide (9-2 fav) 1
Lochranza ... L Charnock (5-1) 2
Simbad ... S Cauthen (33-1) 3

TOTE: win, 45p; places, 11p, 11p, 48p, 27p. Dual F: 50p. CSF: £2.67. Tricast: £59.31. J W Watts at Richmond. 2½l, 4l. Ribble Rouser (25-1) 4th. 17 ran. NR. Skewsby. Young Robin.

4.45 (4.46) WHORLTON STAKES (3-y-o maiden fillies: £690: 1½m 40yds)

MIGOLETTY b f by Oats — Loch Leven (Elisha Holding) 8-6 Paul Eddery (4-1) 1
Broken Seal ... N Connorton (20-1) 2
Hill Vixen ... J Seagrave (3-1) 3

TOTE: win, 45p; places 24p, £1.44, 15p. Dual F: (winner or 2nd with any other). CSF £8.70. P Haslam at Newmarket. sh hd, ½l Royal Rhapsody (2-1 fav) 4th. 10 ran.

PLACEPOT: £554 35.

Huntingdon

2.30: 1, Harvester Glory (5-1), 2, Beau Wynk (25-1); 3, Streamliner (100-30). Sparlan Rambler 3-1fav. 19 ran.

3.0: 1, Swordsman (10-1); 2, Captain Shadow (8-1); 3, Kindled Spirit (13-2). Kalkashannch and Bird Stream 5-1fav 11 ran

3.30: 1, Cole Porter (15-2); 2, Red Field (5-1), 3, Lucky Mistake (20-1). Keswick 2-1fav. 11 ran.

4.0: 1, Polar Express (7-2); 2, Weavers Loom (11-4); 3, Abbey Brig (9-2). 9 ran. NR: Woody Woodpecker.

4.30: 1, Harry Hotspur (14-1); 2, Foggy Buoy (4-1); 3, Pizza (4-1). Professor Plum (5-2) fav. 9 ran.

5.0: 1, Reckless Philip (3-1); 2, Loyal Bounty (20-1); 3, Veloso (7-2) 21 ran NR: Jenny's Secret.

Turnell on Man Alive

Andy Turnell rides the grey Man Alive for Gordon Richards in the Sun Grand National, replacing Alan Brown, who chipped an ankle bone in a fall at Hexham last Saturday.

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HOCKEY

Ladykillers in deadly form

TENNIS

The reward for allegiance doubles

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Wimbledon's prize money has been increased from £297,796 to £527,420, a rise of £229,624 or 77.11 per cent. In addition, the championships will contribute a total of £65,946 towards the bonuses distributed at the end of the year to the most successful players on the official circuits for men and women.

These bonuses are, essentially, a means of rewarding the leading players twice in return for their allegiance to those tournaments favoured by the games governing bodies. This practice is at best questionable and it is a bizarre consequence of modern tennis priorities that the bonuses represent Wimbledon's biggest percentage increase: 170.54 per cent more than last year's figure of £24,340, which went exclusively towards bonuses for men.

In allocating the extra prize money between the five main events–Wimbledon has taken a small step backwards by adjusting the percentages in favour of singles. In percentage terms the increases are 84.23 for the men's singles, 87.00 for the women's, 63.18 for the men's doubles, 67.69 for the women's and 43.32 for the mixed doubles.

in Those fie events the women have gained a little ground on the men and singles have gained rather more on the doubles. Neither change can be applauded. The men's champion will receive £41,667, instead of £21,600, and the women's champion £37,500 instead of £19,440.

The decision to extend the championships until Sunday has led to a revised programme for the second week. The finals reserved for Sunday will be the men's singles and mixed doubles.

As for the subsidiary events, the men's Plate competition (£9,400 last year) has been dropped because "scratchings were becoming too prevalent." It has been replaced by what could be a popular £14,400 singles event for 16 men over 35. Another welcome innovation is the introduction of doubles competitions for juniors.

In announcing the enormous combined increase in prize money and bonus pool contributions the chairman of the ChampionshipsCommittee, Air Chief Marshal Sir Brian Burnett, said they arose from the new basic figures laid down for official tournaments, from a fall in the value of the pound compared with the United Staes dollar, and form s desire to cover the inflated costs of players' travelling, accommodation and other expenses.

"Increases have been restricted to an average of about 7 per cent over the last three years," Sir Brian said, "and this has not kept pace with inflation. Nor has it kept pace with the United States of French open championships or, indeed, some other tournaments in the USA, where the prize money for a one-week tournament was almost as much as Wimbledon's for a fortnight."

He added that in spite of the increases they expected to hand over to the Lawn Tennis Association profits exceeding last year's record figure of £1,068,952.

Sir Brian is going to Monte Carlo next week to attend meetings of the Grand Prix organizers. The rule insisting that Bjorn Borg must qualify for any Grand Prix tournament in which he wishes to play because he has refused to compete in the official minimum number is obviously of particular interest to the Wimbledon chairman.

"Our committee have a clear view on the matter and will put it to the council," Sir Brian said yesterday. "We will listen to the views of the council and report back to our committee, who will meet on April 15." He confirmed that if Borg had to qualify the seedings and draw would be deferred. "But that is hypothetical at this stage. We don't even know that Borg will enter."

"We bend over to support the governing body of the game and the Grand Prix, even though we don't like some of their rules," Sir Brian said. "I think it would be bad for the game if Wimbledon was not in the Grand Prix — unless all the grand slam tournaments were outside the Grand Prix."

That proviso, of course, will be a strong card to play in Monte Carlo.

Prize Money (Last year's figures in brackets) Men's singles: Winner, £41,667 (£21,600); runner-up, £20,833 (£10,800); semi-finalists, £10,417 (5,400). Quarter-finalists, £5,278 (2,700); Men's Doubles: Winners, £16,666 (£9,070); runners-up, £8,334 (£4,540); semi-finalists, £4,166 (£2,270). Women's singles: Winner, £37,500 (£19,440); runner-up, £18,750 (£9,450); semi-finalists, £9,125 (£4,725); Quarter-finalists, £4,722 (£2,160). Women's doubles: Winners, £14,450 (£7,854); runner-up, £7,228 (3,932); semi-finalists, £3,332 (£1,816). Mixed doubles winners, £6,750 (4,770); runners-up, £3,400 (£2,390); semi-finalists, £1,700 (£1,140).


Burnett: 'increases have not kept up with inflation.'


McEnroe; last year £21,600: this year £41,667?

BOXING

Hope springs eternal one Mo' time — and retires to the sea

By Srikumar Sen
Boxing Correspondent

The decision of Maurice Hope to retire after his defeat on Tuesday night at Wembley was a sensible one. Even if he had beaten Luigi Minchillo, of Italy, to lift the European light-middleweight title the margin would have been too small to have brought him any comfort in his world ambitions. He could not have then confidently tried to avenge the defeat at the hands of the world champion, Wilfred Benitez, 10 months ago.

Hope had intended to give himself a year before thinking of retiring. His connextions must have believed that Benitez would move up to middleweight in that time and leave the way clear for him. But even then there would have been others who might have humiliated him — Roberto Duran, for instance. Whatever else, the Panamanian can still clout a bit.

Clearly the stairs are beginning to get a bit steep to take two at a time for the 30-year-old Antignan and I do not believe that he will do the old boxer's trick on his friends by trying to make a comeback even though his latest slogan, "One Mo Time", was written large in letters of silver on his back at Wembley.

Hope is too sensitive a person to take a retirement decision lightly. He knows that from now on it is "No more Mo'". Even though Hope achieved as much as any British world champion, he did not receive his full share of acclaim throughout his career. *Perhaps his was becuise he made* his name in Europe.

Cowdell gives full value

He won the European title in Rome by stopping Vito Antuofermo in the 15th round in 1976, long before Marvin Hagler or Alan Minter had heard about the tough Italian. He defended it in Milan, Hamburg and Wembley before giving it up to concentrate on Rocky Mattioli's world title.

He won that in San Remo in 1979 and defended it four times, *the last time coming up against* the brilliant Benitez in Las Vegas and being knocked out in the 12th round. One hopes that the £200,000 he made from that contest went some way to wiping out the memory of comparative penury of earlier days.

Tuesday night's appearance was his first since that knock in Las Vegas that landed him in hospital. He missed a couple of warm-ups because of illness of one kind or another, yet he was remarkably alert against Minchillo, though his old power had gone. There were several moments when one began to get concerned about his well-being and ability to take care of himself in the ring against high-class opposition.

He himself realized that if he could not dispose of Minchillo in 12 rounds with plenty to spare it was time to start thinking about a bungalow by the sea.

Pat Cowdell, on the other hand, left me with the confindent feeling that few British boxers give, including Colin Jones, the British welterweight champion. Coldwell has a fine temperament and has developed into an exciting boxer under Ron Gray. You get full value from the Warley featherweight.

He was up against a really deremined champion, Salvatore Melluzzo, who so wanted to make an Italian double. Even though he received a cut eyebrow in the sixth he fought with skill and fierceness until the British Boxing Board of Control's Dr Adrian Whiteson, stopped the bout at the end of the tenth.

Cowdell was down in the ninth but it was as much his own fault as the fact that the Italian's left hook was travelling in the right direction.

Cowdell ran into it trying to circle round Melluzzo's right-hand forward stance. But did the Midlander fight back! He launched blows straight from the shoulder in threes and fours. Mr Gray wants to bring over one of two top Americans, Rocky Lockridge or Juan Laporte, in May or June. A victory over either of them could force an early return against the world champion, Salvator Sanchez, of Mexico.

RUGBY UNION

Tug of war between his emotions and ambitions

The tug of war between England and Wales over Stuart Barnes stepped up yesterday when the 19 year-old Newport player and bright rugby prospect, was chosen for the England Under-23 team to play English students at Sheffield on April 14.

Although he is a member of the Welsh squad, the Oxford University student is thinking of switching his allegiance and has *declined* an invitation to appear for the Welsh students against English students next Wednesday.

Barnes was born in Essex, his parents are English, but he was educated in Wales. He captained Welsh Schools in the 15 and 19 group. He also represented Gwent schools at cricket and athletics and was invited for trials with Cardiff City football club.

But his father now says "Stuart has been thinking a great deal about this conflicting loyalty. All his rugby background has been in Wales and he is very conscious of this, but during this season he has been under increasing pressure.

"We discussed the problem before he left for Hongkong with the Barbarians last week, but he said it was something he had to settle himself. I do not know what decision he has reached.

"Stuart wants to play at the highest level because he enjoys the pressures of top rugby. He also wants to specialize at full-back, which is where he experiences most satisfaction, though some people think he is better suited to outside half".

Barnes will be at fly-half for the match at Sheffield, on April 14, which is a final trial before the Under-23 squad to tour Italy on May 16-23 is named.

ENGLAND UNDER-23: S Langford (Orrell), R Underwood (Middlesborough), B Barley (Wakefield), A Mason (Roundhay), J Goodwin (Moseley), S Barnes (Newport), S Baker (Gloucester), M Preedy (Gloucester), M Dixon (Fylde), S Henderson (Durham University), S Smart (Northern), N Roberts (Oxford University), A Brooks (Oxford University), M Teague (Gloucester), G Rees (Nottingham). Reserves (for both teams): S Lowell (Sale), S Halliday (Bath), R Hughes (Wasps), A Street (Northampton), B Moore (Nottingham), S Ashmead (Gloucester), D Cusani (Orrell), K Moss (Liverpool).

Kelso's Border flowers

By Iain Mackenzie

Kelso's defeat by Selkirk on Tuesday evening, the winners scoring a try and two penalty goals to two penalty goals, ended their hapes of winning the Border league ofr the first time since 1937. The setback has not, however, affected Kelso's expec*tations of continuing* their success in Sevens.

Seven-a-side rugby began 99 years ago in Melrose, fifteen miles or so from Kelso. Over the next five Saturdays, attention will be on this year's seven-a-side, with thoughts of the *Centenary Sevens next* year pushed, temporarily, into the background.

The spring circuit around the Border Country has been a high point of the Scottish season sonce Langholm joined Melrose, Gala, Hawick and Jed-Forest in *1908 to become the fifth and last* club to hold their event in the spring. Selkirk, and, ironically, Kelso are the two Border senior clubs which hold their Sports, as they are known, in the autumn.

Arthur Hastie, the Kelso President, believes 1982 will be another good year *for his seven*, which includes Scottish caps Roger Baird and Eric Paxton, but he is also realistic enough to appreciate that no side can keep on winning. To present one has been together, with the occasional enforced change, since *the late seventies, and* although the average age is still well below thirty, the pressure of staying at the top could begin to tell.

This Saturday, Kelso meet Stewart's-Melville Former Pupils in the first round of the Gala Sevens, which opens the circuit. They are the holders; the former pupils won the trophy in 1980, when they and not Kelso were the best in Scotland. What will happen this weekend's meeting is anyone's guess.

SEVENS DATES: April 3: Gala; April 10: Melrose; April 17: Hawick; April 24: Jed-Forest; May 1: Langholm.

Robbins likely to return

Coventry number eight Graham Robbins expects to be fit for Saturday's John Player Cup semi-final at home to Gloucester. Robbins has not played since the quarter-final win over Harlequins *because of an ear infection, but* is confident that he will recover in time.

Forwards Steve Brain, Mal Malik and Paul Thomas, who all missed Saturday's match against Maesteg, have been named in Saturday's line-up.

The only absentee is former England full-back Marcus Rose, who still has a kne in plaster. Peter Rossborough, who won the last of his seven caps seven years ago, switches from the wing to full back.

Team: P Rossborough, S Maisey, D Foulds (capt), I Bultimore, N Hudman, H Davies, S Thomas, L Johnson, S Brain, S Wilkes, A Gulliver, R Pardoe, P Thomas, G Robbins, M Malik.

Replacements: R Knee, I Stokes, P Lander, A Farrington, M Hobley, R Sadler.

Leicester trio hope to be back

Leicester, still on course for their fourth *successive* John Player Cup title, hope to have *captain* Steve Johnson, England centre Clive Woodward and winger Tim Barnwell fit for Saturday's semi-final at Moseley.

All three will undergo fitness tests at tonight's final training session. Prop Steve Redfern is already out of contention with a hamstring injury and his place goes to 22-year-old Wayne Richardson, who has had only a handful of first team games.

Leicester have won their last 18 cup ties in succession. Their last defeat was in the 1978 final against Gloucester, who travel to *Coventry* in the other semi-final on Saturday.

TEAM (PROBABLE): W Hare, B Evans, P Dodge, C Woodward, T Barnwell, L Cusiworth, N Youngs, J Deacon, P Wheeler, W Richardson, N Joyce, N Jackson, S Johnson (Capt), A Collington, I Smith.

REPLACEMENTS: B Hall, I Dodson, S Kenney, R Needham, C Tressler, D Black.

Grant aid for rugby stand

The Sports Council for Wales is giving the Welsh Rugby Union a £100,000 grant, payable over the next three years to help finance a new *South stand at the National* Stadium in Cardiff. The council's chairman, John Powell, said: "It may seem strange in the present economic climate to offer what for us is a comparatively large sum of money. But in giving the WRU this grant we are recognis*ing not only the high standards* of excellence this governing body has achieved but also the tremendous contribution it has made to the growth of rugby football at all levels."

World Cup finalists Kuwait *have had a Gulf Cup* match with Bahrain cancelled at the Bahrain president's request. The president said fanatacism among supporters during the tournament might threaten "brotherly relations" between the countries.

Where the amateur is well paid

Moscow, March 20. — Sport may be amateur in the Soviet Union, but as elsewhere in the world it pays handsomely. An Olympic champion,a world record holder or an internationally known football star, is almost certain to live better than a surgeon or engineer.

In a country where the average monthly salary is 170 roubles (£129), sports men and women receive a 350 rouble subsidy from the State. This and other advantages help make their standard of living comparable to that of a hihg government official,

If your name is Salnikov, Blokhin, or Poliakov, it is unlikely that you will be standing in a queue to buy sugar and potatos. Instead, you will be shopping in the special stores reserved for party officials.

And where the average citizen here must wait several years to buy a car, a "Volga" for example, because his name is on an interminable list, a first division football player has his Volga within 48 hours. This is because the State grants a direct allotment of cars to each club, with Volgas delivered to the First division, and the economy "Jigouli" going to second division sides.

Similar transactions can do much to imporove the sportsman's finances, especially if he goes abroad. A video recorder bought for $2,000 in New York will fetch up t six times the price in Moscow. Although it is illegal to sell such presents, many sportsmen are running the risk.

Since sport is officially amateur, the press here will not be revealing the amount of the bonuses the Soviet contingent to the World Cup will be receiving, but football being among the most highly "subsidized" sports here, the team may be expected to enjoy their trip to Spain.
Agence France Presse.

ATHLETICS

Howell rebukes the stars who shun home tracks

By Norman Fox
Athletics Correspondent

British Olympic gold medal winners who fail to appear on home tracks were yesterday given a sharp rebuke by the shadow Minister for Sport, Denis Howell. He reminded them of their need to "keep faith with the British public."

Mr Howell was speaking in London when the Trustee Savings Bank announced their first sponsorship of a national event, the Woman's Amateur Athletic Association championships at Crystal Palace on Friday, July 30, and Sunday, July 31. Although the level of the bank's financial commitment is a modest £16,000 for three years, they heard from Mr Howell that athleres ought to remember their obligations to sponsors and the public.

He said: "It would be very sad if the only genuine competition between our Olympic heroes was in foreign lands. There is a need to keep faith with the British public". Of Britain's four Olympic gold medal winners in Moscow, the two most keenly followed by the home public are obviously Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett, who did not compete against each other at home or abroad last summer.

There are plans for a somewhart meaningless 3,000 metres meeting between Ovett and Coe at Crystal Palace this summer, but the significant 800 metres and 1,500 metres races are scheduled for the Continent and the United States.

Mr Howell is currently chairman of a committee studying sponsorship in sport. He said sport was increasingly dependent on sponsors and sportsmen and women had to have regard for their obligations to those who financed their activities. In the particular case of the Trustee Savings Bank, the amount of *their sponsorship* seems small considering that the event is to be televised.

Tony Slaughter, speaking for the bank, pointed out that £16,000 was not the limit of their sponsorship but added: "That is the amount we were asked to provide". Admittedly, the championships will have television competition from a Test match and an athletics match in Scotland probably including Ovett. The TSB will be the fourth different sponsor to be associated with the women's championships.

Marea Hartman, secretary of the Women's AAA, said the championships would form the qualifying competition for the Commonwealth and European Championships, although performances over the whole season would come into consideration. It is also hoped that, unlike previous years, at least one track final will be held on the Friday night.

The TSB are planning to organise a siminar on sponsorship later this year, possibly in the midlands or after the Central Council of Physical Recreation's Conference in Bournemouth. It is hoped that at least 500 representatives will attend.

England's team for the British Schools International Athletic Board cross-country international at Leigh Park, Havant on Saturday will include two youngsters from the host county, Hampshire. Ken Harris, aged 14, from Fareham, runs *in the junior* boys section after finishing third in the English schools championship and Rachael Hughes, of the Fleet and Crookham Athletic Club, takes part in the junior girls' section.

When the one that got away landed in her pocket

A lady's first salmon is exciting. It is also expensive, as Annabel — *let us just call her Annabel to avoid* embarrassment — found out when she was fishing a good beat on a good river early this season. She had fished for trout before, but never for salmon, when she took over her husband's rod after lunch one beautiful spring day.

She made a few poor casts, as one might expect, but on the fourth or maybe the fifth the line began to move away and there was a deep heavy pull which made her bend *back against the pressure* of the rod. She was into a fish. It was a good fish too, for she had never felt its weight before. She called to her husband, her voice tremulous with excitement.

Attracted by the couple's cries, two men arrived from adjourning beats, a colonel with a tailer and an elderly doctor carrying a gaff and a wading stick. It seemed to Annabel that, quite autaomatically and unconsciously, the three men took up classic postures of masculine aggression, crouched and alert, eager-looking, adrenalin *stimulated*, weapons at the ready.

For some reason the could never understand, her husband had perched himself rather precariously on a rock in the stream. Presumably he awanted to be on hand to net the *fish before* the colonel reached it with his tailer.

The colonel, meanwhile, was in readiness on the bank, where he was more mobile, and was looping his tailer with a practised hand. Above him, on firmer *ground, stood* the doctor. With gaff at the port, he murmured encouragements to Annabel, who needed them more at that point than the conflicting instructions shouted at her by her husband and the colonel.

For some time — it was more than a quarter of an hour — not a great deal happened. Annabel pulled at the salmon and the salmon pulled at Annabel. Her three self-appointed ghillies remained remarkably static, *grouped like warriors on the frieze* of a ancient temple, fighters on the Parthenon, gladiators with their gaffs and nets. Annabel was just thinking of this when her husband lunged into the water and came up with a salmon in his net. Two things then happened almost simultaneously. The salmon fell out of the net and her husband fell into the river.

Many things are likely to happen with a salmon at one end of a loose line and a reel on the grass at the other. Most of them would be to the *salmon's* advantage. Annabel had a strong feeling that she was about to lose a fish and a husband at the same time. She had another thought, the kind that occurs to one in a crisis, that she would be able to erect a stone memorial to both in the same place. At that *moment*, however there was a bellow from the colonel: "For God's sake, woman! Look what you're doing!"

It was too late. The salmon had gone upstream and then, taking *advantage* of the slack, had gone down again, putting a loop of line firmly round a rock. Withing a second the *salmon* was bound to break. At that moment of crisis her husband reappeared, soaked through. He waded into the stream, released the line and raised his hat to his wife, shouting: "Reel in, love! You have him now!"

And so it was. The doctor had got the reel back on the rod, Annabel reeled in and the colonel tailed the fish. In the subsequent excitement, the doctor stood on Annabel's rod and she lost her balance and fell into a *cowpat*. Her husband then rose from the river bed, complaining he had lost the net. At the celebrations at the hotel that evening, Annabel had to buy her ghillies a bottle of Grouse and no less than two bottles of Mouton Rothschild *1964*, the rarest of vintages. A lady has to pay for her fish.

Conrad Voss Bark
Fishing Correspondent

see pages 20 and 21

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Mr Richard Royle, Royle Print Ltd., Royle House, Wenlock Road, London, N1

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The successful candidate will be a qualified accountant, an effective manager with at least seven years experience in an industrial or commercial environment and may have some industrial relations experience.

In addition to a salary of c. £14,000 a company motor car will be made available.
Please send a full curriculum vitae to:

Managing Director
Western Mail and Echo Ltd.
Thomson House
Havelock Street
Cardiff
South Glamorgan CF1 1WR

COLLEGE SECRETARY
The Royal College of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary who will be required to implement college policies, supervise staff and the general administration. Previous administrative experience at a senior level is essential. An accountancy or chartered secretaries qualification would be an advantage.

We anticipate that the successful applicant will command a salary of not less than £14,000 per annum. There is a generous superannuation scheme and other benefits.

For further information write to the Secretary,

27 SUSSEX PLACE,
REGENTS PARK,
LONDON NW1 4RG

to whom applications, marked confidential, should be addressed.

(No special form required)



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Details from the Mansfield House University Settlement, Fairbairn Hall, 30 Avenons Road, London E13 8HT.

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We are searching for an Assistant with secretarial skills to work with this very interesting person who produces Film on Conservation and Natural History. There will be some travel so languages useful. A knowledge of the Film Industry is desirable but not essential. What is more important is an appreciation of the subject matter involved. An enthusiastic, imaginative person who is well educated, has sound administrative experience and who is a natural communicator. You will be based in Holland Park, aged 26+. This is a wonderful career opportunity for the right person.
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in the European Parliament seeks 2 Administrators for its Brussels-based Secretariat. Duties principally:—provision of secretariat service to members of the Group on political affairs and external economic relations committees, i.e.

- —preparation of briefing material on matters within the competences of the committees
- —assisting the members generally in committee and plenary
- —liaison with other political groups, institutions and political parties.

Candidates should have at least a 2nd class University degree, professional and/or political experience in the fields covered by these committees. Good knowledge of French or other Community language is essential. Posts at A7/6 level Community salary scales.

Applications (marked confidential) together with detailed curriculum vitae and photograph before 23 April to:

The Secretary General
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Rue Belliard,
97-113 1040 Brussels

UCB
The University College at Buckingham
BURSAR

This expanding College is creating a new senior administrative post reporting to the Principal; salary will be at professorial level.
Responsibilities will include buildings and maintenance (there is a substantial programme of building development), student accommodation and catering, office services and security.

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Further details and an application form from The Principal, The University College at Buckingham, Buckingham MK18 1EG. Closing date: May 7th, 1982.

Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research, Canberra, Australia

DIRECTOR
$A49,100 plus allowances

The Australian Government is expected to enact legislation in 1982 to establish the Australian Centre for International Agricultural Research (ACIAR) as a statutory authority and create the position of its Director. The Centre will be responsible for identifying priority agricultural and related research needs in developing country regions, developing proposals to meet those needs and mobilising and expanding Australian and developing country capacity to implement approved programmes for research. The Centre will not engage in research activities itself. It will be charged with contracting research work to existing Australian institutions in the field of agriculture and related disciplines.

The Centre will have a Policy Advisory Council representative of developed and developing country expertise and a Board of Management which will be responsible to the Minister for Foreign Affairs for the conduct of the affairs of the Centre.

The Director will, subject to the direction of the Board of Management, manage the affairs of the Centre, assisted by a secretariat of high professional quality.

Qualifications and Experience

The Director will have research experience of international standing in an appropriate field of agriculture or related disciplines. He will have superior management skills and substantial experience in policy formulation and development programme development and evaluation, and the conduct of research programmes. Sound knowledge of the Australian research system in agriculture and related disciplines and a working knowledge of agricultural research needs and systems in developing countries (including national, regional and international systems) are considered essential. Experience in the requirements and problems of conducting research programmes in developing countries would be an advantage.

Salary and Conditions

$A49,100 plus allowances of $A1,525 p.a. for expenses of office. Conditions of service include four weeks annual leave plus leave loading and membership of a superannuation fund. Removal and relocation expenses may be borne by the Centre. The successful applicant will be appointed for up to seven years.

Persons seeking further information are invited to contact Dr Gabrielle Persley in Canberra (062) 47 8644.

Applications with curriculum vitae and names and addresses of two referees should be forwarded to the Chairman, Interim Board of Management, ACIAR, PO Box 887, Canberra City, A.C.T. Australia 2601, no later than 23 April, 1982.

AUSTRALIA

BUSINESS LIBRARIAN/EDITORIAL ASSISTANT
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The Technical Department of a leading firm of Chartered Accountants (33 Partners) requires a business librarian/editorial assistant.

Dealing with clients and staff queries and providing information is central to the job. The writing of a monthly newsletter, including both technical and general matters, based on abstracts and reviews of newspapers, journals and books is also an important task. In addition the librarian will assist the members of the Technical Department in the preparation of books, technical papers and articles for clients, staff and outside publications. All these require somebody who knows about or is interested in accountancy and business matters.

The librarian will also deal with the purchase and classification of books, magazines and articles. He or she will have to type the monthly newsletter, own correspondence and library index cards.

Candidates should have library experience in a business or accountancy environment. Salary will be dependent upon experience.

Please write, giving details of your academic background and experience to date, to **Miss Sue Henry, Personnel Officer, Stoy Hayward & Company, 54 Baker Street, London W1M 1DJ.**



Stoy Hayward & Co
Chartered Accountants

Company Secretary
£20,000+

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The ability to operate within a complex legal and administrative framework, under close public scrutiny, is therefore prerequisite.

Candidates should be able to demonstrate a successful track record at senior level, possess ACIS and preferably hold a legal qualification.

Letters of application, together with curriculum vitae, should be sent in confidence to Gareth Hadley, Room 334a, The County Hall, London, SE1 7PB.

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Recruitment Opportunities

HORIZONS

The Times guide to careers training

More demand for special skills

Careers in advertising, writes **Philip Schofield**, are exciting and rewarding: but the risks and stress are high.

Hidden behind the confident façade of the advertising agency world is a community suffering from both corporate and personal insecurity. The fluctuations of the economic cycle, fickle clients, rapidly rising rents and salaries, the high cost of financing cash flow and a very low profit margin all contribute to the commercial vulnerability of advertising agencies — and so to the insecurity of their staff.

The demands on the special skills and services of the advertising industry are growing. However, the traditional remuneration system of 15 per cent commission from the media provides agencies with little opportunity to earn additional income to compensate for these additional demands.

The consumer is becoming ever more knowledgeable and selective, and effective selling messages more difficult to prepare within the constraints of strict legal and voluntary controls. For each advertising pound spent, the advertiser expects more and more in the way of evidence to support the proposed strategy — requiring agencies to invest more in research, marketing and other specialist functions.

Media selection is becoming more complex because of the increasing fragmentation of the traditional media, the growing number of independent radio and television stations (with Channel 4 and satellite and cable television imminent), and the development of new electronic media.

The cost of employing more specialist skills has been partially offset by increased productivity and consequent reductions in total staffing numbers. In 1966 there were some 270 agencies in membership of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, collectively employing 20,000 people. There are now 310 IPA agencies employing 14,500.

This fall is not quite as dramatic as it appears. Some services, particularly in the creative field, formerly done by full-time salaried staff are now bought in from freelance specialists or from small service companies.

To plan staffing levels and career development in such a volatile market is exceptionally difficult. Three factors contribute to this difficulty — economic change tends to be magnified in the advertising market; clients are highly mobile; and the bank rate, affecting the cost of financing cash flow, can make the difference between profit and loss in an industry which enjoys profit margins as high as 2½ per cent on billing only in an exceptionally good year.

Agencies do not invest in long periods of training and career development, but expect productive work almost immediately. The successful will be paid well, and can make rapid progress. Studies, usually through evening classes or correspondence courses, for the diploma in advertising of the Communication Advertising and Marketing Education Foundation (DipCAM) are encouraged.

The risk of redundancy is high. During each recession many leave the industry altogether. New recruitment booms with economic recovery. The loss of a large client frequently results in redundancies, although staff often follow the client to the new agency.

Those who best survive and progress are those who develop strong personal and professional relationships with their clients, so creating mutual dependency; who keep in touch with the job grapevine of this highly mobile industry; who become acknowledged experts on a major client organization, a particular product market or industry, or a specialist advertising activity; who are good at winning new business; and who are good financial managers.

Its intellectual challenge, volatility, high remuneration and potential for rapid progress make a career in advertising interesting, exciting and highly rewarding. However the stress is also high.

Information on the DipCAM may be obtained from CAM Foundation, Abford House, 15 Wilton Road, London SW1 (01-828 7506).

Back-seat benefits

"Inefficient, wasteful and unjust." **Michel Syrett** examines the Chancellor's attempts at reform.

From April 6, 1983, any employee using a company petrol allowance for private motoring will be liable to pay tax on it, regardless of the method by which it is provided. The scale charge will not apply if an employee pays for all his own private petrol, and where he uses his company car for more than 18,000 miles a year and qualifies for a one-half reduction in the scale charge he pays on the car, he will qualify for a one-half reduction in the fuel scale charge.

This measure, postponed from last year and announced by the Chancellor last Friday, represents the latest move by the Government in a long and uphill struggle to iron out inconsistencies in the levels of tax relief available on fringe benefits and perquisites in this country.

It is easy to see why the Government is concerned. Britain is unique in the prevalence of the fringe benefits that employers offer their staff. The salary research unit of Inbucon Management Consultants estimated last year that more than 70 per cent of cars driven in Britain are bought by businesses (compared with 55 per cent in 1973 and only 22 per cent in 1960), and Simon & Coates, a leading firm of stockbrokers, estimate that more than half of British company cars are used as benefits rather than "tools of the trade".

Inbucon also claims that more than 60 per cent of British executives receive free medical insurance (compared with 37 per cent in 1977) and that nearly 75 per cent enjoy a subsidised lunch.

The popularity of perks is a legacy of the high levels of taxation and long periods of wage restraint which were introduced during the 1960s and 1970s. Employers find it a cost-effective way of rewarding managerial effort, attracting new blood and deterring high levels of staff turnover, whilst they use the generous tax relief available on fringe benefits to reduce their taxable profits.

To employees, particularly in the *higher income bracket*, wide-ranging fringe benefits can considerable augment their real income. A basic salary of £18,000 could be worth as much as £28,000 if the executive concerned also benefits from a company share plan, a pension scheme, a company car, telephone rental, BUPA insurance and subsidised meals.

Tax relief on perks consequently represents a permanent drain on the Government's resources, a fact reflected in a recent Inland Revenue report which showed that taxation on the real value of company cars would have added an estimated £330m to the Treasury in 1980. In addition, both the Prime Minister and the Chancellor have made it plain that they regard fringe benefits as an indiscriminate and inefficient way of providing incentive in industry. As Sir Geoffrey Howe explained in a speech four months after he was appointed as Chancellor: "Perks are an *inefficient* and often wasteful way of rewarding effort — and unjust. Some perks are taxed in full. Others pay no tax at all on identical benefits. The whole chaos might almost have been designed to set people enviously against each other, and so bring our system into contempt."

But with high taxation and low salary settlements still a major factor in industry, and with fringe benefits still firmly embedded in the compensation mechanism at all levels of income, employers and employees have proved very resistant to any major reform of the perks system. In particular, a reduction in the levels of tax relief on company cars would cause widespread concern in an ailing car industry.

With no immediate prospect of being able to substantially reduce taxation, and with an election slowly looming on the horizon, it seems unlikely that the Government will impose any wholesale change in the perks system, however much it would like to do so.

Educational, Careers and Retraining

"JESUS ANSWERED, Are there not twelve hours in the day? If any man walk in the day, he stumbleth not, because he seeth the light of this world."—St. John 11 : 9.

BIRTHS

ACWORTH.—On 11th March, at Birmingham Maternity Hospital, to [illegible] and [illegible] — a daughter [illegible].
FAIRBANKS.—On 29th March, to [illegible] — a daughter [illegible].
FAYRE.—On [illegible] March, at [illegible], Salisbury, to [illegible] — a daughter [illegible].
FURNESS-SMITH.—On [illegible] March, to [illegible] — a son [illegible].
NORMAN.—On March 30th, at Westminster Hospital, to [illegible] — a daughter [illegible].
SELLS.—On March 29th, to [illegible] — a daughter.
SLEAP.—On March 29th, to [illegible] — a daughter, Nicola.
WILLIAMS.—On March 19, to [illegible] — a son [illegible].
WIPER.—On March 29th, at St. Peter's, Chertsey, to [illegible] — a son (Michael Henry).

MARRIAGE

GOLDEN WEDDING
SMITH : DOBELL.—On 1st April, 1932, at [illegible] Church, [illegible], Eric Smith to Enid Dobell.

DEATHS

AYCOCK.—On 30th March, aged 74 years, suddenly at home, Professor Norman Aycock, C.B.E., M.A. Funeral arrangements later.
BITHREY.—On March 28th, 1982, peacefully, Clara (née Aldington), wife of the late William Barry Bithrey, Nyasaland and Tanganyika Police, and mother of Joyce. Enquiries to Messrs. Woods, Dorchester, telephone 62666.
COKE, DENISE.—The wife of Charles, of Lohitzun, France, on March 24.
DUCKER.—On 29th March, 1982, peacefully in hospital, Edgar George Ducker, aged 61 years, of Carlton Rd., Redhill, the beloved husband of Doreen, dear father of Isobel Jane and Susan, and grandfather of Emily. Funeral Service at Holy Trinity Church, Redhill, on Monday, 5th April, at 10 a.m. Flowers may be sent to Stoneman Funeral Services, Doran Ct., Redhill, Surrey.
GOMM.—On March 30th at home, Mona Mary, much loved wife of the late Eric William Gomm, mother of Judith (deceased) and Christopher and grandma of her seven grandchildren. Service at Randall's Park Crematorium, Leatherhead, on 7th April at 11 a.m. Family flowers only, but, if desired, donations to Cancer Research.
LOFTHOUSE.—Suddenly on March 30th, Hilda, sister of Marion and Anne (Davenport), sometime Chetham's Librarian, of 21a Oak Bank Avenue, Manchester M9 1EX.
MANLEY.—On March 26th, peacefully, at Foxley Lodge N.H., Purley, Jennie Augusta, aged 87 years, widow of Frank Manley and beloved mother of Dr. Keith Alexander Manley, of Maryland, U.S.A. Funeral Service at Croydon Crematorium, on Thursday, April 8th, at 12.45 p.m. Flowers may be sent to Ebbutt Funeral Service, Croydon.
MANN.—On Monday 29th March 1982 at home, Frederick George Mann, FRS, of 24 Porson Rd., Cambridge, in his 85th year, fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. Beloved husband of Barbara and of the late Margaret. Also a dearly loved father and grandfather. Cremation private. Memorial service at Trinity College. Time to be announced later.
McALMONT, ELIZABETH.—On 18th March, in Singapore, aged 29. Beloved daughter of Kathleen and the late Captain McAlmont, of Pucks Oak, Compton, Guildford. Memorial Service, Compton Church, near Guildford, Friday, April 2nd, at 3 p.m.
RHODES.—On 30th March, Dr. Henry Rhodes, born 12th June, 1904, of Kaiser-Friedrich-Str. 122-404 Neuss, W. Germany, peacefully at home. Private family funeral. No flowers, please.
ROBERTS.—On March 29th, 1982, peacefully at home, George Ronald (Robbie), much loved husband of Jean & father of Stephen & Adrian. Cremation private. Family flowers only please, but donations if desired to the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, 124 Sloane St., London, S.W.1. Thanksgiving Service on Wednesday, April 7th, 12 noon, at Christ Church, Radlett.
WHEATCROFT.—On March 27th, 1982, at Kingston Hospital, Edward Lewis, aged 85. Service at Kingston Crematorium, Bonner Hill Rd., Kingston, 3.30 p.m., Friday, April 2nd.
WHINNEY.—On March 30th, 1982, Laura Bluett, aged 101, widow of Frank Toller Whinney, peacefully at St. Catherine's Nursing Home, East Grinstead, dearly loved by her children Joyce, Brian, Maurice and Daphne, and by her grandchildren and great grandchildren. Cremation private. Service of Thanksgiving for her life, at Holy Trinity Church, Forest Row, at 3 p.m. on Monday, April 5th. No flowers, no mourning: if desired, donations to the Sir Frederick Milner Fund for Village Settlements, c/o The White House, Enham-Alamein, Andover, Hants.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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ANNOUNCEMENTS

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who arrived in London from New York on February 21st, 1982 on TWA's Flight 700. This is very urgent. Please contact
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ANNOUNCEMENTS

COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES
Regrets to announce the death of
DR. WALTER HALLSTEIN,
late president of the Commission of the European Economic Community at Stuttgart, 27 March, 1982, at the age of 81.
He was one of the pioneers of European Unification, to which he dedicated all his intelligence and his strength. His memory will remain with those who had the privilege of working with him to realize this great idea. The official ceremony will take place on Friday, 2nd April, 1982, at 11 o'clock at the Neuen Schloss, Stuttgart, and the service at 2.30 at Waldfriedhof, Stuttgart.
30th March, 1982.
Gaston Thorn, President.

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SUNNY 4 bed top maisonette, Redcliffe Square next: 3 weeks £100 p.w. incl.—373 5088 '9352.
WEST HAMPSTEAD. S/c flat: 2 rooms, kitchen and bathroom: c.h., tel.: £60 p.w.—435 5329.
HAMPSTEAD. Situated on first floor of a large detached house close to the village: two double bedrooms, reception room leading to open plan kitchen and bathroom are available now to a company tenant at £90 a week.—George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath Street, NW3. 01-794 1125.
£65, £70, £75, £80, £85, £90, £95. We have a large selection of long let studios 1/2/3 beds in NW London.—Globe Apartments, 935 9512 (24 hrs).
WEST HENDON.—A studio in a private development with the exclusive ammenities of a heated swimming pool and landscaped grounds. A studio room, kitchen and bathroom are available immediately at £60 a week. George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath Street, N.W.3. 794 1125.
COMPANY Professional or Embassy Let, newly furnished quality 2 bedroom flat, Kingston area, close to railway, river and excellent shopping centre, highly recommended £350 p.c.m. Tel: 080426 507.
ISLINGTON.—5 mins Victoria Line. Fully furn., newly Dec., S/c garden flat. Dble bed, sitting/dining room, k & b, access lower garden. £85 p.w. inc. c.h.w., elec. c.h. 607 6592 daytime.
COMPANY require luxury furnished 2 bedroom flat in Kensington/Chelsea area: will pay £300 a week. Please telephone Nicola Crisp at Saunders of Kensington 01-581 3623 (ask for written details of our letting and management service).
KENSINGTON.—S/c furnished flat. C.h., kitchen, bathroom, 1 recep., 3 beds. 603 5014.
SE21.—House available Monday-Friday. Suit professional person. 761 2323, p.m. eves.
W.14 — [illegible] furn, spacious gr. floor Twin bed. Flat. Large recept., k & b, c.h., phone, access garden. £75 p.w. 437 4355 day/603 0874 eves.
CHELSEA S.W.3. — Maisonette furnished and planned by interior designer, 2 bedrooms, double recept, tiled k & b, patio. £165 p.w. 229 1671.
AMERICAN HAS superb flats/house for considerate, discerning tenants. Gdn. 603 6480.
HIGHGATE.—A third floor flat in a small purpose-built block. It has an 'L' shaped living room, double bedroom, bathroom and kitchen with the added advantages of a garage and communal gardens. Available now at £70 a week. George Knight & Partners, 9 Heath Street, N.W.3. 01-794 1125.
HOLLAND PARK.—Attractive furnished flat, 2 bedrooms, spacious balcony, £110 p.w. Available now. 727 5463 eves.
HAMPSTEAD. House, 6 beds, 2½ bath, double recep, kit with all appliances, garden. £250 p.w. 493 9941 Crouch & Lees.
W1. Overlooking garden square, close Marble Arch. Bright well furnished flat, CH, CHW, lift, porter, 2 bedrooms, bath/shower, lounge, dining-hall, kitchen. £138 p.w. Tel. 01-636 9092.
PARSONS GREEN.—Pleasant flatlet for single man, K & B, C.H., £40 p.w. 736 1179.
SW3.—1 and 2 bed flats including CH and CHW. 6 months plus, £75 and £120 p.w. Willetts 730 3435.
N.1. CHARMING MAISONETTE, Peartree garden, study, washer/drier, 2 bedrooms. £105 p.w. 01-607 4989.
RUCK & RUCK. 581 1741. Quality furnished houses for long lets needed urgently and also available.
W1/SW1. Studio 1 & 2 bed serviced flats. S/L. From £80 p.w. Allen Bates & Co. 499 1665.
HAMPSTEAD. Self contained furnished flat. Two beds, study, lounge, fitted kitchen, bathroom, c.h. £175 p.w. Telephone 01-794 1379.
PUTNEY. Beautifully furnished Studio Flat in designers town. Comprising sitting/dining, fully fitted kitchen, dble bed., bath, w.c., c.h., col. T.V., stereo. Incl. £86 p.w.—Suit 1-2 persons—01-785 9904.
SW1.—Charming spacious sunny flat, 1 dble bed, recept, k & b, c.h. £95 p.w. JCH 828 0040.
STREATHAM COMMON. — Lge. newly dec. 4 bed., 3 recept., C.H., 2 baths., lge. mod. kit. £130 p.w. 737 3352.
QUIET RESPONSIBLE prof F requires flatlet pref NW3. £35 pw max. Refs. Box 1540 G, The Times.

Chestertons
MAYFAIR, W1
Superb 6th flr. Flat (top), in excel. block. 2 dble., 1 sgle. beds, bath., shwr. rm., lge. Sth. fcg. recep., sep. dining rm., ftd. kit. Lift. Porter. Incl. c.h. Avail now for Co. let. £425 p.w.
MOUNT ROW, W1
Charming little Mews Cottage. Small sitting rm., kit'ette, adj. dining area (seat 6), 1 dble., 1 sgle. beds, tiny bathrm. sep. wc. Avail. now. Part or fully furn. Co. let. Grge space avail. £136 p.w.
01-829 4513

FLAT SHARE

FINCHLEY.—Own room in owner occupied flat. M/F, 20s. £95 p.c.m. (excl.). 349 8367 (eves.).
CHELSEA. Large, elegant house. Own room. £45 p.w. 730 9492.
FLATMATES.—313 Brompton Rd. Selective sharing 589 5491.
STREATHAM. Girl to share house. Own room, £80 p.c.m.—670 1599 evenings.
FULHAM.—Own room, gdn maisonette £150 p.c.m. Miss Wise 839 8010 (day) 381 3212 (eves).
S.W.4. Nr Clapham Common & Tube. Prof m f. share flat, own room. £100 pcm. Phone 622 9232 after 6 pm.
FULHAM, M. to share lux house. £45 pw. [illegible] Ext 3175 D 385 3843 E.
S.W.11. Room to let. £30 pw incl. Tel. 223 3563.
W.1.—Quiet prof. female, lux. flat. £45 incl. 637 7927.
NR. WANDSWORTH BRIDGE.—Person to share exceptional converted house. Every mod. con. incl. piano. £130 p.c.m.—Eves. 267 3457, day 743 8000, ext. 2519.
3RD PERSON to share Kensington flat, own room, £113 p.c.m. 602 6969.
SLOUGH.—Mature prof. man, own room, C.H., £60 p.c.m. excl. Slough 27843 after 6.30.
LONDON, N.W.5.—S.C furnished flat, 1 or 2 girls to share. £18 p.w. each person, 1 year max. 01-263 5866.
ROOM.—Avail. in unusual Putney flat. £110 p.m. incl. 789 0858.
STOCKWELL.—Dble. and sgle. rooms + own bath in lux. house of prof. single parent. £80? p.c.m. Bills. 733 4609 eves.
LARGE FLAT, own room, Maida Vale, £135 p.c.m. incl. Tel. 286 7809.
ARCHWAY.—1 or 2 girls. £18 p.w. 01-337 4600, 01-337 5566 day.
HAMMERSMITH. Young person to share house, own room, C.H. £26.50 p.w. 748 8269.
SINGLE prof. person to share large house. Own room. 10 mins. Tube. £30 p.w. excl. 01-948 5501 after 7 p.m.
N.W.1.—25+. Own room, shared house. £30 p.w. excl. 387 6916 after 6.
NICE LARGE BEDSITTER in Herne Hill. £20 p.w. Ring 274 1540.
HIGHGATE GRAD. MALE own room £82 p.c.m. excl 263 1542 after 5 p.m.
FULHAM. Female own room shared house. £130 p.c.m. excl. 385 1515.
WALTHAMSTOW.—M/F non-smoker pref. to share newly dec. house, own rm. 5 mins Tube. £25 p.w. excl. Phone 521 [illegible] day/eve.
CLAPHAM COMMON.—F. over 25 share hse. large own room, gdn. £64 p.c.m. excl.—622 2185.
WANDSWORTH COMMON. Dble. room, share lux. hse. Nr. B.R. and Tube. £45 p.w.—01-639 1871 day, 675 0840 eves.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EDUCATED Young man (20) 10 O & A levels seeks interesting career with prospects. Enterprising and good ref. 01-467 5287.
AUSTRIAN girl student seeks au pair job in London from September '82 until April '83. Write c/o Mears, 6 Queen Street, Ct. [illegible]
INTELLIGENT, well groomed, English male 30. Driver, guide, P.A. Admin.—Box No. 1539 G The Times.
ECONOMICS Undergraduate seeks work-placement between April and August incl. (London based). Phone Colchester 47814.
EALING.—Quiet elegant flat, 2 large rooms all amenities. Garage 4/5 months £60 p.w. 998 3794.
PROF BUSINESSWOMAN visiting Houston 1st May seeks commissions. Mrs K Lyons, 10b Kent House, Staveley Rd, Eastbourne. Tel: 0323 641945.

MOTOR CARS

MORGAN PLUS 8—discount—save £750. Bright red, 400 miles, extras include aluminium body and leather upholstery, radio cassette. Registered 1982. £10,750. Contact Motortune Ltd. 01-589 3024.

MISCELLANEOUS FINANCIAL

GRAVESHAM BOROUGH COUNCIL BILLS £400,000 bls. issued 31-3-82 maturing 30.6.82 @ 12.33/64% applic. tot. £2,800,000 and there are £400,000 bls. outstanding.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

£25,000 TO £50,000 to invest in ongoing progressive business venture operating or based Central London. Sleeping or Active Directorship required. Replies must be accompanied with comprehensive details. Interested parties reply to Box No. 1716 G, The Times.

FOR DISPOSAL—Two flourishing ENGLISH LANGUAGE SCHOOLS, one in Pisa, one in Livorno, teaching English to Italians. The premises are rented. Present Owner-Director wishes to retire. Written enquiries to Robin Routledge, The British School, Via Grande, 82 Livorno (Leghorn).

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

77 SILVER SHADOW II
Metallic blue, white vinyl roof, matching interior. Car as new inside and out, all extras including alarmed gold mascot. 72,000 miles. Offers. Private sale.
Tel.: 0895 36879

SITUATIONS WANTED

Ex-Air Stewardess (32), University graduate with teaching experience. Bilingual French/English, seeks interesting position in London or Paris.
Box No. 1717 G,
The Times

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

COOK/HOUSEKEEPER and handyman/Gardener. Couple required, cooking and general house duties and handyman. Some gardening, care of Rolls and other cars. Interest in horses welcomed. Other domestic help, fully furnished s/c, separate flat. Good salary. Tel. Ascot 22502 or 22711 or write Harewood Park, Sunninghill Rd., Ascot, Berks.

AU PAIR BUREAU Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent Street, W1. 439 6534.
RESPONSIBLE HELP REQUIRED by lady. Central London flat, nice room and bathroom offered in return for light domestic duties to be arranged outside working hours. Phone 493 6441.
VISIT THE U.S.—Nanny wanted for 2 children. Inquiries T. Boehme, 4218 Olympus View Dr., Salt Lake, Utah 84117.

REQUIRED

CHAUFFEUR (RR). Smart uniform. By hour/day, etc. 589 9871.
FRENCH GIRL seeks position as nanny. English and Italian speaking. References. Good dressmaker. Tel. 351 5453.

PUBLIC NOTICES

The BRITISH RAILWAYS BOARD hereby give advance notice, in pursuance of Section 54 of the Transport Act, 1962 that they plan to WITHDRAW freight facilities from the following stations in the month of May, 1982.
ANGEL ROAD, BODMIN ROAD, ASHBURTON GROVE, LEYBURN, BEDALE, LISKEARD
Particulars of the dates on which the facilities will be withdrawn and of alternative facilities will be announced locally in each case. 222 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6JJ.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of JAMES SHIPP Limited and in the matter of The Companies Act, 1948

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 5th day of May, 1982, to send their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned Philip Monjack FCA of Leonard Curtis & Co., 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W.1 the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 25th day of March, 1982.
P. MONJACK
Liquidator

SHALEGLEN Limited.
Notice is hereby given pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at the offices of Leonard Curtis & Co., situated at 3/4 Bentinck Street, London W1A 3BA, on Thursday the 15th day of April 1982 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes provided for in Sections 294 and 295.
Dated the 25th day of March 1982.
M. HIKMET.
Director.

In the Matter of W. LENNARD (LEATHER GOODS) Limited and in the Matter of The Companies Act 1948
Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 5th day of May, 1982, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Keith David Goodman FCA of 3/4 Bentinck Street, London, W1A 3BA, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.
Dated this 24th day of March 1982.
K. D. GOODMAN,
Liquidator.

In the Matter of SMEDLEY & MARTIN Ltd.
By Order of the High Court dated 4th February 1982, NEVILLE ECKLEY F.C.A., of 10 Bramley Hill, South Croydon, has been appointed LIQUIDATOR of the above-named company WITHOUT a COMMITTEE of INSPECTION.
Dated 26th March 1982.
NEVILLE ECKLEY
Liquidator.

TRANSFER BOOKS

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED (Incorporated in Canada) ONTARIO & QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY 5% DEBENTURE STOCK
In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly interest payable on June 1 next, the Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3.30 p.m. on April 30 and will be re-opened on June 2.
W. E. REEVE
Deputy Secretary
50 Finsbury Square,
London, EC2A 1DD.
April 1, 1982.

LONDON FLATS

MAYFAIR. Quiet 4th-floor flat in small luxury block off Grosvenor Sq. 1 bed, recept, kit, bath, c.h., c.h.w., lift, porter. 82 yrs. £50,500 to inc contents. Allen Bates & Co. 01-499 1665.

LONDON FLATS

SLOANE SQUARE 2 minutes, charming first floor flat, 2 beds, 1 recpt, c.h.w., c.h., 120 year lease. £58,000. No agents. 01-584 7953 after 6 pm.

LONDON & SUBURBAN

ISLINGTON
FREEHOLD FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION
A number of houses will shortly be available for sale. All are likely to require extensive improvement. Particulars from:
Borough Valuer, 29/33 Old Street, London, EC1V 9HU. Tel: 01-253 3271 Ext: 22 or 26.

CLOSE BY LAMBETH PALACE
Mid terrace, listed Grade II Georgian town house, 4 bedrooms, drawing room, dining room, kitchen, bathroom, new gas c.h., part double glazing, fitted carpets, curtains, small walled garden, substantial playroom/workshop. £74,000 freehold.
Tel. 01-735 5932 (eves.).

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS

ROBECO
Robeco N.V. announce a cash dividend of Fls. 12.60 per share of Fls. 50 (Fls. 1.26 per Sub-share of Fls.5) for the financial year 1981.
BEARER SHARE WARRANTS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED
Coupons No. 80 accompanied by the appropriate claim form should be presented to the Company's Paying Agents, National Westminster Bank PLC, Stock Office Services, 5th Floor, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London, EC2, on business days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 3 p.m. Claims must be submitted by personal presentation. Postal applications cannot be accepted.
The dividend will be payable at Fls. 12.60 per share, less tax as appropriate, as from 13th April 1982 against surrender of Coupon No. 80. Payment will be made in Sterling at the sight buying rate of Exchange (less exchange commission) on Amsterdam current at 2 p.m. on the day of lodgement.
Coupons presented by, or on behalf of, shareholders who are subject to United Kingdom Income Tax will be subject to Netherlands Dividend Tax at the rate of 15% and United Kingdom Income Tax at the rate of 15% on the gross dividend. Forms 92 VK will not be required in respect of claims lodged within six months of the payment date. Coupons No 80 presented on or after 13th October 1982 must be accompanied by a completed Form 92VK duly certified by the individual shareholder's Inspector of Taxes.
If the coupons presented are accompanied by the appropriate certified Forms 92 supplied by residents of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, The Federal Republic of Germany, Indonesia (reduction to 20% only), The Republic of Ireland, Israel, Japan, Luxembourg, The Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Surinam, Sweden, or the United States of America, Netherlands Dividend Tax amounting to 15% will be withheld. Forms 92 VS must be submitted in duplicate, signed by the applicant, but need not be authorised by the U.S. Inspector of Taxes.
Residents of Switzerland can apply for a partial refund by submitting a Form R-NL 1 to the Dutch Fiscal Authorities. This form can be obtained from the Eidgenössische Steuerverwaltung, Bern. Reduction to 15%.
Residents of Italy can have a full refund by submitting Form 92 IT, certified by their local tax inspector, to the Inspector of Corporation Tax, Wilbaut Straat, 2-4, Amsterdam, with the relevant dividend note.
In all other cases Netherlands Dividend Tax at 25% will be deducted from the gross dividend.
Exemption from United Kingdom Income Tax may be claimed by lodging the usual affidavits [illegible]
SUB-SHARE CERTIFICATES REGISTERED IN THE NAME OF NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK (NOMINEES) LIMITED
[illegible]
1st April 1982.

TO ADVERTISE YOUR Motor Car COSTS ONLY £3.25 per line or £14 pscc

Simply complete the coupon below with details of your car, together with your name, address and telephone number, and we will telephone you with a quotation before we insert your advertisement.

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Post this coupon to The Times, Classified Advertising Dept, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, or phone 01-837 3311.

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.40 Open University: Cognitive Maps. 7.05 Disaster Simulation 1: The Event; 7.30 Mineral Processing; 7.55 Closedown. 11.30 For Schools, Colleges: The Welsh Chartists. Part 3: Aftermath. 11.50 Closedown. 12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Linda Alexander. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish; 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial Report and news headlines with subtitles); 1.00 Pebble Mill at One. Tony Bilbow in conversation with film star Tippi Hedren, as famous for her Hollywood 'jungle' in which she keeps lions and tigers as she is for her acting; 1.45 Mr Benn. A See Saw programme for the very young (r) 2.00 Great Britons. David Howarth talks about the private and public life of Horatio Nelson (r) 3.00 Cartoons. Two starring Tom and Jerry; 3.15 Holiday. Introduced by Cliff Michelmore. News on Paris holidays, a sailing school and a Los Angeles/Ealing house exchange (r) 3.53 Regional news (not London)

3.55 Play School. For the under fives (shown earlier on BBC2)
4.20 Cartoon: Secret Squirrel in Scuba Duba-Duba (r)
4.25 Jackanory. Rula Lenska reads a Polish folk story, Gavel and King Hobnail
4.40 The Beautiful Green Bird. A story told by Gerard Green (r)
5.00 John Craven's Newsround
5.10 Blue Peter. The results of the 'design an outfit for Peter Duncan competition'
5.35 The Perishers with the voice of Leonard Rossiter (r)
5.40 News; 6.00 South East at Six; 6.25 Nationwide
6.55 Tomorrow's World. More scientific wonders of the future presented by Judith Hann, Kieran Prendiville and Peter Macann
7.20 Top of the Pops presented by John Peel. The latest hit records unconvincingly mimed.
8.00 The Kenny Everett Television Show. Fast moving lunacy
8.30 Love Story: Love is Old, Love is New. Part two of the serial about a couple trying, desperately to have children.

9.00 News
9.25 Badger by Owl-light. The first episode of a three-part thriller about a mysterious religious sect. A young man deliberately blows himself up in a Kamikaze attack on a young girl driving a car. The father of the girl hires Peter Talion to find out why. Starring Cavan Kendall as the investigator
10.15 Question Time chaired by Robin Day. In the firing line tonight are Trade Unionist, Terry Marsland and MPs John Smith, Norman St John-Stevas and Mike Thomas.
11.15 A Kick up the Eighties. Richard Stilgoe leads a talented cast in an anarchic look at this week's subject — Sex (r)
11.43 News headlines
11.45 So You Want to Stop Smoking. Advice for those who want to give up the deadly weed. Presented by Miriam Stoppard (r)
11.55 Weather.

BBC 2

6.40 Open University: Poisons that Paralyse 7.05 What Price the Workers? 7.30 Crystals 7.55 Closedown 11.00 Play School. For the under fives presented by Lucie Skeaping and Ben Bazell. The story is Ursula Daniels's The Fisherman 11.25 Closedown 2.20 Racing from Aintree. Live coverage of four races on the first day of the Grand National meeting. Tony Gubba introduces the Ladbroke Topham Trophy Handicap Chase (2.35); the Siematic Kitchens Novices Chase (3.10); the Holiday Inn Hurdle (3.45); and the Haig Whisky Foxhunters Chase (4.20). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, Julian Wilson, Richard Pitman and John Hanmer.

4.35 Jump Run. The beauty of skydiving (r).
4.50 Caught in Time. A home movie of a holiday in Skegness introduced by James Cameron.
5.10 R. M. Schindler and his Lovell Beach House (r).
5.40 Laurel and Hardy in Be Big*
6.05 The U-Boat War presented by Ludovic Kennedy (r).
6.55 County Hall. Drama series about local government.
7.20 News.
7.25 Hard Times. Professor David Donnison with his last programme on the Politics of Poverty.
7.55 A Winter's Day. What some of us were doing on January 13.
8.30 Russell Harty. His guests are Garry Numan, Egon Ronay, Karen Kay and Sweet Substitute.

9.00 Call My Bluff. Robert Robinson with another selection of rarely used words for Arthur Marshall and Frank Muir and their team-mates to attempt to define.
9.30 Heart Transplant. The second of a seven part documentary filmed at the Harefield Hospital. Riveting stuff but not for the squeamish.
10.10 Haydn Festival. From Tredegar House, Newport, Gwent, the Amadeus String Quartet play the String Quartet in C, Op 76 No 3.
10.45 Newsnight.
11.30 The Old Grey Whistle Test. Anne Nightingale presents Teardrop Explodes in a concert recorded at London's Riverside Studios. Ends at 12.15

ITV/LONDON

9.30 Geography Today. Glacial deposits in the Swiss Alps and the Welsh borderlands 9.50 Film: The Young Pioneers (1976) starring Roger Kern and Linda Purl. The story of young newlyweds setting up home in uncharted Dakota during the 1870s 11.25 Paint Along with Nancy. Spring in the Park (r) 11.55 The Bubbles. For the very young (r) 12.00 The Woofits. A story told by Michael Parkinson 12.10 Get up and Go! For the under fives presented by Beryl Reid 12.30 The Sullivans. Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two 1.00 News with Peter Sissons 1.20 Thames news 1.30 Crown Court. Concluding the case against Jennifer Hollings, accused of harming her son 2.00 After Noon Plus. Trevor Hyett talks to journalist Neal Ascherson about his recent trip to Poland and his biography of Lech Walesa 2.45 International Showjumping from the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham 3.45 The Cuckoo Waltz. Comedy series about a reporter and his wife (r)

4.15 Cartoon: Dr Snuggles in The Great Disappearing Mystery (r)
4.20 Little House on the Prairie. Adventures of the Ingalls family. This afternoon Charles takes young James on a long journey. They meet a half-wild dog that takes an immediate dislike to Charles but adores James.
5.15 Emmerdale Farm. Amos writes an article for the local paper which leads to complications.
5.45 News; 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter; 6.30 Thames Sport with Derek Thompson, Allan Taylor and Simon Reed.
7.00 Looks Familiar. Denis Norden and his guests, Alan Dell, Bob Monkhouse, and Buddy Rich, look back to the music and other entertainment of the 1930s and 40s.
7.30 Rising Damp. Comedy series set in a seedy lodging house owned by Rigsby (Leonard Rossiter). Tonight he borrows a suit to go to the party — without the owner's permission. (r)
8.00 Falcon Crest. Drama serial set against the background of California's vineyards. Starring Jane Wyman as the all-powerful and greedy Angie Channing.

9.00 Shelley. Comedy series about an indolent graduate. This evening he meets up with an old University chum but they soon realise that they have nothing in common anymore.
9.30 TV Eye. The Death of Neil Aggett. An investigation, secretly filmed in South Africa, into the circumstances which led to white trade union organiser, Neil Aggett, being found hanged in his Johannesburg cell after being detained without trial in solitary confinement for seventy days.
10.00 News.
10.30 Danger UXB. Hitler causes another headache for the bomb disposal experts.
11.30 International Show-jumping. Highlights from the Birmingham Championships at the National Exhibition Centre.
12.30 What the Papers Say presented by Simon Hoggart.
12.45 Close with the Dean of Guildford, Tony Bridge musing on a painting.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Today.
6.30 Today.
8.33 Yesterday in Parliament.
9.00 News.
9.05 A Good Night Out. Laurie Taylor tries his hand in the casino.
10.00 News.
10.02 Town Hall Rules OK? Nigel Rees continues his investigation of how local government works.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 A Missing Masterpiece? Michell Raper on a film by Sergi Eisenstein.
11.00 News; Travel.
11.05 File On 4. Major issues and events at home and aroad.
11.50 Enquire Within. Listeners' questions.
12.00 News.
12.02 You and Yours. Consumer advice.
12.27 Brain of Britain 1982.†
1.00 The World at One News.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News; Travel.
3.02 Afternoon Theatre. "The Other Side of the Coin" by J. C. W. Brook.†
4.00 Home Base. People and places that didn't make the national headlines.
4.15 Bookshelf. Magazine programme about books.
4.45 Story Time: "The Last Resort" by Pamela Hansford Johnson (7).
5.00 PM News Magazine.
6.00 The Six O'Clock News, including Financial Report.
6.30 Any Answers?
6.54 It's a Bargain. Getting value for money.
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 An American Concert, direct from the Barbican Centre, City of London Part 1: Roy Harris, Bernstein.
8.00 Separated by the Safe Language. Fritz Spiegel considers G.B.S.'s comment on England and America.
8.20 Concert Part 2: Ives, Gershwin.†
9.10 The Book of the Axe. Michell Raper on George Pulman a 19th-century book celebrating the River Axe in the West Country.
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight: News.
11.00 A Book at Bedtime: 'Gorky Park' by Martin Cruz Smith (14).
11.15 The Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
12.00 News: Weather Report' Forecast.
12.15 Shipping Forecast; Inshore Waters Forecast.
ENGLAND: VHF, with 1f above except as follows: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.30-10.45 Listen With Mother. 1.55-2.00pm Programme News. 5.50-5.55 pm (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Ensemble (22) 11.30-12.10am Open University: 11.30 Balance of Power. 11.50 Water.

Radio 3

6.55 Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Morning Concert. Leclair, Schubert, Ferdinand David, Sibelius; records.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Morning Concert (continued). Ruperto Chapi, Schumann, Delius orch. Fenby, Verdi.
9.00 News.
9.05 This Week's Composer. Walton; records.†
10.00 Brahms and Holst, concert.†
11.50 Jerzy Koenig Guitar recital: Bach ed. Bruger, Weiss ed. Deric Kennard, Abel Carlevaro, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, Barrios.†
12.25 Songs by Lange-Muller and Strauss. Song recital.†
1.00 News.
1.05 String Quartet Competition. Recorded performances from the final stage of the Second International Portsmouth String Quartet Competition.†
2.15 Maria di Rundenz. Opera in three acts by Donizetti (Sung in Italian; records).†
4.30 Brahms. Piano recital.†
4.55 News.
5.00 Mainly for Pleasure.†
7.00 Grieg and Dvorak. Violin and Piano recital.†
7.45 Terror by Ken Gass. Different aspects of "terror", from a child's fear of the dark to the suffering inflicted by modern-day terrorism.†
9.00 Telemann. Concert.†
9.30 Between Two Shores. Short story by Bernard MacLaverty.
10.00 Music in Our time. George Newson, Piers Hellawell, Philip Hammond.†
11.00 News.
11.05 A Polish Romantic. Maria Agata Szymanowska; piano music on record.†

VHF ONLY — OPEN UNIVERSITY: 5.55 a.m. Augustan Propaganda. 6.15 Sounds Without Words. 6.35-6.55 Isotropy of Space. 11.20 p.m. Maths Foundation Tutorial. 11.40 Biotechnic Community Revisited. 12.00 Melodrama. 12.20 a.m. The Hindu Temple. 12.40-1.00 Investigating the Law.

Radio 2

5.0 Ray Moore † 7.30 Terry Wogan † 10.00 Jimmy Young † 12.00 pm Gloria Hunniford including 1.45 Sports Desk † 2.0 Ed Stewart including 2.35 Racing from Aintree: Ladbroke Topham Trophy Handicap Chase. 2.45, 3.45 Sports Desk † 4.0 David Hamilton including 4.45 Sports Desk 5.45 News: Sport 6.0 John Dunn including 6.45 Sports Desk † 8.0 Country Club with Wally Whyton † 9.0 Alan Dell with The Big Band Sound † 10.00 The News Huddlines. Roy Hudd laughs at the news. 10.30 Star Sound Extra with Nick Jackson. 11.00 Brian Matthew with Round Midnight, including 12.00 Midnight Newsroom; Weather; Motoring Information (in Stereo from midnight). 1.0 am Truckers' Hour with Sheila Tracy † 2.0-5.0 You And The Night And The Music with Chris Aldred †

Radio 1

5.0 As Radio 2. 7.0 Mike Reid. 9.0 Simon Bates. 11.30 Dave Lee Travis including 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 2.0pm Paul Burnett. 3.30 Steve Wright. 5.0 Peter Powell including 5.30 Newsbeat 6.5 Top 30 Album Chart. 7.0 The Record Producers: Tony Visconti. 8.0 David Jensen. 10.00 John Peel † VHF Radios 1 and 2 5.0 With Radio 2 10.00 pm With Radio 1 12.00-5.0 With Radio 2

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (643 kHz 463m) at the following times (GMT):— 6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Nature Notebook. 6.40 The Farming World. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 7.30 Country Style. 7.45 Network U.K. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Short Story. 8.30 John Peel. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 The Countryside. 10.15 The Bridge of San Luis Rey. 10.30 My Music! 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 A Pattern of Islands. 11.30 Assignment. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Top Twenty. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 The Pleasure's Yours. 2.30 Discovery. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Our Rock. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Assignment. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary. 8.30 A Jolly Good Show. 9.15 Ulster Newsletter. 9.20 In the Meantime. 9.30 Business Matters. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 10.09 Commentary. 11.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 The Honourable Bob Marley. 1.15 Outlook: News Summary. 1.45 Ulster Newsletter. 1.50 In the Meantime. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British press 2.15 The Brotherhood of Brass. 2.30 A Word in Edgeways. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World today. 3.30 Business Matters. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 5.45 The World Today.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: † STEREO * BLACK AND WHITE: (r) REPEAT

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1 MF 1053kHz/285m or 1089kHz/275m. Radio 2 MF 693kHz/433m or 909kHz/330m Radio 1/2 VHF 88-91MHz Radio 3 VHF 90-92.5MHz, MF 1215kHz/247m. Radio 4 LF 200kHz/1500m and VHF 92-95MHz Greater London Area MF 720kHz/417m. LBC MF 1152khz/261m, VHF 97 3MHz. Capital MF 1548kHz/194m, VHF 95 8MHz BBC Radio London MF 1458kHz/206m and VHF 94.9 MHz World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

BBC 1

CYMRU/WALES 10.10am-10.32 Ysgolion: Hwnt Ac Yma. 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales. 2.00-2.10 Closedown. 2.10-3.00 Men v Women. (International Golf). 6.00-6.25 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.55-12.20am The Computer Programme(7). 12.20 News and Weather. SCOTLAND 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 3.00-3.30 The Afternoon Show. 3.30-3.55 Closedown. 6.00-6.25 Reporting Scotland. 8.30-9.00 Current Account. 11.55 News and Weather. NORTHERN IRELAND 11.30pm-11.50 Closedown. 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.53-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 6.00-6.25 Scene Around Six. 11.55 News and Weather. ENGLAND 6.00pm-6.25 Regional News Magazines. 12.00 Close.

TYNE TEES

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am Good Word. 9.25-9.30 News. 9.50 History Makers. 10.15 Cartoon. 10.25 Film: Love Match (Arthur Askey). Arthur in trouble at a football match. 11.50-12.00 Sally and Jake. 1.20 p.m.-1.30 News. Lookaround. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.50-5.45 Voyage to the Bottom of the Sea. 6.00 News. 6.02 Crossroads. 6.25 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 News. 10.32 Come In. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 Job Slot Extra. 12.05 pm Life is Six to Four Against. 12.10 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN

As Thames except: Starts 9.25 am-9.30 First Thing. 9.50 Near a Wilderness. 10.40 Our Incredible World. 11.05-12.00 Golf. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Flying Kiwi. 4.50-5.15 Sport Billy. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30 Police News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Private Benjamin. 10.30 Bizarre. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 Seachd Laithean. 12.15 am News. 12.20 Closedown.

HTV

As Thames except: 9.50am Kum Kum. 10.10 Roadrunner. 10.15 Wild, Wild World of Animals. 10.40 Stingray. 11.05 Retirement Report. 11.35-12.00 International Bowls. 1.20-1.30pm News. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.45 Flying Kiwi. 5.10 Jobline. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 News. 6.30 How's Your Father? 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.28 News. 10.30 Superstar Profile: James Cann. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 Closedown.

SCOTTISH

As Thames except: 9.50 pm Film: Earth Versus the Flying Saucers (Hugh Marlowe). 11.05-12.00 Challenge. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Unaccustomed As I Am. 5.10 Teatime Tales. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today 6.20 Bodyline. 6.30 Now You See It. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Preview: Ugly Sisters. 11.00 Show Jumping. 12.00 Seachd Laithean. 12.15 am Late Call. 12.20 Closedown.

GRANADA

As Thames except: 9.50 am Stingray. 10.10 Alphabet. 10.40 Bailey's Bird. 11.00-12.00 Sesame Street. 1.20 pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Exchange Flags. 2.00 Crown Court. 2.30-2.45 Yesterday. 4.20 Here's Boomer. 4.50-5.45 Voyage To The Bottom Of The Sea. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Barney Miller. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 What The Papers Say. 12.15 am Late Night From Two. 12.45 Closedown.

YORKSHIRE

As Thames except: 9.50 am Sesame Street. 10.50 Alphabet. 11.15-12.00 Young Ramsey. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45-5.45 Little House On The Prairie. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Happy Families. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 Closedown.

ANGLIA

As Thames except: 9.50 Sesame Street. 10.40 James Brown. 11.50 Wattoo, Wattoo. 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00-2.45 Not for Women Only. 4.20-5.15 Palmerstone. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.20 Arena. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.30 Basketball. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 Jazz. 12.30 am Living Word.

TVS

As Thames except: 9.50 am Stingray. 10.15 Story Hour. 11.10-12.00 Tarzan. 1.20 pm News. 2.00-2.45 Not For Women Only. 3.45-4.15 Square One. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Enterprise. 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 Company, Closedown.

CENTRAL

As Thames except: 9.30 am 3-2-1 Contact 10.05 Gardening Time. 10.30 Through the eyes of a Child. 10.50 Boy and the Ball. 11.00-12.00 Islands of Darkness. 1.20-1.30 News. 4.20 Sport Billy. 4.45 Jason of Star Command. 5.15-5.45 Heres Boomer 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00 Emmerdale Farm. 7.30-8.00 England their England. 10.30 Venture. 12.00 News. 12.05 am Closedown.

HTV

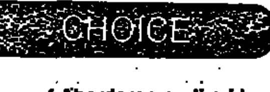
As HTV West except:— 12.00-12.10pm Mw: ...ti. 4.15 Dick Tracy. 4.20 Spiderman. 4.45 Sêr. 5.10-5.20 The Undersea Adventures of Captain Nemo. 6.00 Y Dydd. 6.15 Report Wales. 6.30-7.00 Sports Arena.

ULSTER

As Thames except: 12.00-12.10 pm Woofits. 1.20-1.30 Lunchtime. 4.20 New Fred and Barney Show. 4.45 Schools Challenge. 5.15 Radio. 5.30-5.45 Good Evening Ulster. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.25 Police Six. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Emmerdale Farm. 10.30 Ulster... 11.00 Showjumping. 12.00 News, Closedown.

TSW

As Thames except: Starts 9.30 am Sesame Street. 10.50 Alphabet. 11.15 Rocket Robin Hood. 11.35-12.00 Paint Along with Nancy. 1.20-1.30pm News. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.30 Tele Views. 6.40 On the Water. 7.00-7.30 Benson. 10.32 News. 10.35 Politics South West. 11.05 Showjumping. 12.00am Postscript. 12.06 Closedown.



Heather Wright as Esther (BBC 1 9.25pm)

● A WINTER'S DAY (BBC 2 7.55pm) is a gentle reminder — as if we needed it — of our harsh winter. The day in question is Wednesday January 13. The country was covered with snow and ice and, to make matters worse it was the first day of the ASLEF industrial action. How did we spend that day? Five BBC camera crews went to different parts of the country to see how we coped with adversity. The result is a silent tribute to the stoicism of the British. Cameras descended on Baston Fen where quickwitted organisers had hastily arranged the British Speed Skating Championships; to Lord Bath's estate at Longleat where strangers to our cold, snow and ice waited patiently for their lunch in the Safari Park; to Wales to watch the efforts of snow ploughmen as they struggled to reach the isolated village of Aberdaron on the Lleyn Peninsula; to Braemar where local children took the chance to have a ski-ing lesson; and to Kew Gardens. A delight-to-the-eye film which profits greatly from having no commentary.

● BADGER BY OWL-LIGHT (BBC 1 9.25pm) is a new three-part psychological thriller by Eddie Boyd and made by BBC Scotland. The story starts explosively with a young man clumsily blowing himself up in a London street along with a dozen passers-by as well as the intended victim — a young girl driving a car. Why did he do it? Peter Talion, played stylishly by Cavan Kendall who was last seen in the BBC serial Blood Money, is commissioned by the girl's father to find out the truth behind the killing and to eliminate the perpetrators. His investigations take him to rural Scotland where he joins a commune in order to infiltrate a religious sect with a penchant for destroying churches.

● THE BOOK OF THE AXE (Radio 4 9.10pm) is a personal appreciation of the countryside, through which the River Axe flows. It has been written and is narrated by Michell Raper but it is really the work of George Pulman, a 19th century West Country newspaperman and fisherman. He drew upon the inspiration of the river to write The Book of the Axe — a tome of legends and local history but essentially a countryman's panegyric to the sport of angling.

Court of Appeal — Law Report April 1 1982 — Queen's Bench Division

Dividing unmarried couple's property

Bernard v Josephs

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Kerr

[Judgment delivered March 30]

The Court of Appeal in reserved judgments gave guidance on the problems raised where two people who had lived together without getting married and had acquired a house in their joint names subsequently separated.

Their Lordships dismissed an appeal by the defendant, Mr Dion Emmanuel Josephs, of 177 Dunstans Road, Camberwell, London ("the house"), from Judge Mervyn Davies, QC, sitting as a deputy High Court judge on July 17, 1980, who on the application of the plaintiff, Miss Maria Teresa Bernard, of Thurlow Street, Southwark, London, declared that the beneficial interest in the house was held in equal shares between the parties and made an order under section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925 for its sale within four months.

The order made by the judge was varied by directing that the order for sale of the house was not to be enforced if Mr Josephs paid £6,000 to Miss Bernard within four months; and that on paying that sum she should transfer all her share in the house to him.

Section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925 provides: "If the trustees for sale refuse to sell . . . or any requisite consent cannot be obtained, any person interested may apply to the court . . . for an order . . . for sale . . . and the court may make such order as it thinks fit".

Mr John Speed for Mr Josephs; Mr William Panton for Miss Bernard.

The MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that in August 1973 when she was 21 Miss Bernard became engaged to Mr Josephs who was 30 and, unknown to her, a married man, not yet divorced.

They arranged to buy 177 Dunstans Road and set up home together. It was conveyed into their joint names with no declaration of trust on October 21, 1979.

The purchase price was £11,750, the whole of which was raised on a council mortgage. They both signed the legal charge and each paid some of the incidental expenses. They let off much of the house to tenants. Both worked and their earnings paid for the outgoings.

In July 1976 Miss Bernard left. She said that he had been violent. Mr Josephs stayed on in the house.

Following divorce from his lawful wife, he married another woman and took her to live with him in the house.

Miss Bernard applied for the house to be sold and for one-half of the proceeds.

His Lordship regretted that the concept of marriage was being eroded. Many couples lived together as if they were husband and wife when they were not married.

What was the position when, like these parties, they had acquired a house in their joint names, each being responsible for the mortgage repayments, and subsequently separated without the need for a divorce?

In law they held the house on trust for sale and could apply to the court under section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925.

When the house was conveyed into joint names and the conveyance contained an express declaration of the shares, that was decisive: Godwin v Bedwell (The Times, March 10, 1982).

As between husband and wife when the house was in joint names and there was no declaration of trust the shares were usually to be ascertained by reference to their respective contributions and all the circumstances of the case: see Hine v Hine ([1962] 1 WLR 1124, 1132) where the reasoning of Lord Justice Pearson applied equally to persons living together as if husband and wife.

Normally the shares were ascertained at the time of separation, but later events could be taken into account.

In ascertaining the respective shares, the courts should normally apply the same considerations to couples living together as if husband and wife as they did to couples who were truly married. The shares could be in such proportion as in the circumstances appeared to be fair and just.

When an application was made under section 30 of the 1925 Act, the court had ample power to postpone a sale: Williams v Williams ([1976] Ch 278, 285) and In re Evers' Trust ([1980] 1 WLR 1327).

The judge had assessed the shares as half and half as at the date of acquisition; but on the facts it would be the same as at the date of separation.

Mr Josephs and his present wife had been in the house for over three years. It would be unduly harsh to turn them out simply in order to provide funds for Miss Bernard.

On the available information, the court had calculated that the sum payable by Mr Josephs to Miss Bernard was £6,000. An order for sale should be made, but not to be enforced if Mr Josephs paid her £6,000 within four months. On his paying that sum she should transfer her share in the house to him.

Both sides were legally aided. The Law Society would have a charge on Miss Bernard's £6,000 and on the house for their costs. So the amount would be considerably reduced.

But the case could be a precedent for other cases: so that they could be settled by agreement.

Such cases about the homes of couples living together were so similar to those of husband and wife that they should be dealt with in the Family Division.

LORD JUSTICE GRIFFITHS said that the legal principles by which the problem before the court was to be solved were to be found in Pettitt v Pettitt ([1970] AC 777) and Gissing v Gissing ([1971] AC 886). The interests of the parties must be determined by the application of the law relating to trusts.

The judge had to look at all the evidence placed before him and decide whether it indicated an intention by the parties that the beneficial ownership of the house was to be held in other than equal shares.

The legal principles were the same whether the dispute was between married or unmarried couples, but the nature of the relationship between the parties was a very important factor when considering what inferences should be drawn from the way they conducted their affairs.

Only if the judge was satisfied that the relationship was intended to involve the same degree of commitment as marriage would it be legitimate to regard an unmarried couple as no different from a married couple.

If the conveyance dealt with the beneficial ownership and defined the shares it was conclusive: see per Lord Upjohn in Pettitt's case at p. 813.

Solicitors should note the wisdom of making an express declaration of the beneficial interests in the property at the time it was bought.

Where after a separation a legal battle was waged with the aid of legal aid the result was that both parties saw a large part of their share of the equity disappear into the maw of the legal aid fund, as would happen here.

In the absence of special circumstances the time at which the beneficial interests crystallized was the time of acquisition, but all the evidence including all the contributions made by the parties had to be looked at.

The judge had been right to hold that the beneficial ownership was held in equal shares and there was no ground for criticizing the judge's order that Mr Joseph should have four months to vacate the property and that there should then be a sale with vacant possession.

But it would be a great hardship on Mr and Mrs Joseph if they were to be forced to leave their home so that it could be sold with vacant possession.

Because Miss Bernard through her counsel agreed, his Lordship agreed with the orders proposed by the Master of the Rolls.

LORD JUSTICE KERR said that Miss Bernard had been ousted from the jointly owned property as in Dennis v McDonald ([1981] 1 WLR 810 and [1982] 2 WLR 275).

Clearly the house belonged to the parties in equal shares. While the parties' contributions on acquisition provided the starting point for the determination of the respective shares, the court should consider the ultimate position concerning their rights by reference to the time of separation.

Although in principle there should be no difference as between married and unmarried persons in seeking to determine their common intention as to property rights, cohabitation in marriage, in contrast to a less permanently intended relationship might have an important bearing on the ascertainment of their common intention and on the determination of the apportionment of their respective rights.

Obviously Miss Bernard had never intended that the house should continue to provide a home for Mr Josephs and his new wife.

A sale pursuant to section 30 might well entail consequences which neither party really wanted. But once the purpose of the trust had come to an end, a sale could be insisted upon by any of the beneficiaries unless the courts considered it inequitable for him to want to realise his investment: see Jones v Challenger ([1961] 1 QB 176) and Bedson v Bedson ([1965] 2 QB 666, 678).

In the present case the court had arrived at the order proposed by the Master of the Rolls.

It was to be hoped that it would provide an acceptable basis for the resolution of similar cases in the future.

Solicitors: Moss Beachley; Simpson Millar.

Forum not decided by Lloyds form

Amin Rasheed Shipping Corporation v Kuwait Insurance Company

Before Mr Justice Bingham

[Judgment delivered March 30]

Mr Justice Bingham, giving judgment in open court, set aside an ex parte order granting the plaintiffs leave to serve proceedings upon the defendants in Kuwait under Order 11, rule 1(f)(ii) and (iii) of the Rules of the Supreme Court on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction to give leave for such service.

The plaintiffs, whose business was based in Dubai, were owners of a small cargo vessel. They brought a claim against the defendants, an insurance company, for the constructive loss of the vessel under a marine and war risk insurance policy issued by the defendants in April 1979.

Mr Colin Ross-Munro, QC, and Miss Barbara Dohman for the plaintiffs; Mr Adrian Hamilton, QC, and Mr R. J. L. Thomas for the defendants.

MR JUSTICE BINGHAM said that having found that the contract was made in Kuwait, he would turn to determine the proper law of the contract.

The use of the English standard form Lloyds policy might be a powerful, even a conclusive indication that the parties intended to contract with reference to English law. But in this case, the evidence plainly established that that form of marine policy had achieved a world-wide currency.

That form was part of the lingua franca of international marine insurance. His Lordship would be slow to draw the inference, in the absence of express choice of law and other indications, that by using the common currency of international marine insurance, parties should be taken to intend to subject their contract to English law.

When considering whether there was any developed law of marine insurance in Kuwait in April 1979, his Lordship had no doubt that a Kuwaiti judge, like any other, faced with a question of construction on which domestic authority was lacking, would seek assistance from any jurisdiction in which there was helpful authority, and there was no reason why Kuwaiti courts would encounter difficulty in giving the policy its correct commercial interpretation.

Accordingly, the proper law of that contract was Kuwaiti and the court had no jurisdiction to order service on the defendants in Kuwait.

Solicitors: Constant & Constant; Ince & Co.

2% interest on damages for lost years

Goodall v Hall

In a claim under the Fatal Accidents Acts and the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1934, Mr Barry Chedlow QC sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench on March 26, based his assessment of damages payable under the 1934 Act for the "lost years" on the surplus of the deceased's earnings after deduction of such expenses as would have secured for him a reasonably enjoyable life.

After hearing argument, his Lordship, following Birkett v Hayes (The Times March 18, 1982), ordered that interest on the agreed sum of £1,250 for loss of expectation of life should be at the rate of 2 per cent.

Landlords liable for not foreseeing burglary

P. Perl (Exporters) Ltd v Camden London Borough

Before Mr Barry Chedlow, QC

[Judgment delivered March 25]

Where intruders broke into the plaintiffs' premises by chiselling through the wall of adjoining vacant premises, the defendants, who were the head leaseholders of both premises and who continuously neglected to supply locks for the vacant premises, knowing that tramps were continually on those premises, were responsible for and could fairly foresee the damage that would ensue, Mr Barry Chedlow, QC, held, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division.

Mr Desmond Browne for the plaintiffs; Mr John Trench for the defendants.

HIS LORDSHIP said that the plaintiffs, who were retailers of knitwear, brought a claim against the defendants, their landlords, in relation to a theft from the plaintiffs' storeroom in the basement of premises at 142 Southampton Row, London.

The wall of the basement abutted on to the corridor of unoccupied derelict premises at 144 Southampton Row. The defendants were the head leaseholders of both premises.

Intruders got into 144 Southampton Row, knocked a hole in the common wall and stole sweaters stored in the plaintiffs' storeroom.

The plaintiffs brought a claim in negligence against the defendants. The defendants submitted that they were not responsible for the acts of third parties who gained access to the premises.

After considering the authorities, his Lordship was satisfied that in a proper case, a defendant could be responsible for the acts of third parties. The defendants also submitted that the breaking of the wall was an act outside their reasonable contemplation and different in kind from what they could have fairly appreciated.

Following the approach in Hughes v Lord Advocate ([1963] AC 837) his Lordship had to decide whether the distinction between breaking a window to enter premises and chiselling a wall was too fine to warrant acceptance.

His Lordship was satisfied that there was no effective means of locking the door of the derelict premises. The plaintiffs had made complaints to the defendants about tramps wandering about the premises and the defendants were in breach of their duty of care in failing to exercise reasonable care with respect to the security of the premises.

If the defendants had inspected the premises they would not have allowed the disrepair to continue and by virtue of the complaints they knew the condition of the premises. On the basis of those findings, there was an absence of reasonable care.

If the defendants continuously neglected to supply secure locks, knowing that tramps were on the premises, then it could be reasonably foreseen that damage would ensue. The defendants conceded that had the intruders gone through the door, they would be liable. His Lordship was unable to accept that the chiselling of the wall, which was a different method of assaulting the premises, was different in kind.

Accordingly, the plaintiffs' claim in negligence succeeded.

Solicitors: David Alterman & Sewell; Barlow Lyde & Gilbert.

Fresh trial ordered as result of judge's private conversation

H v H

Before Sir John Arnold, President, Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice May

[Judgment delivered March 31]

The Court of Appeal ordered that a custody application should be reheard by another judge because before the commencement of the hearing the judge had a private conversation about the case with the welfare officer.

The court allowed an appeal by one parent against the order made by Judge Prestt in chambers at Accrington County Court on February 5, 1982, that two children of the family should remain in the joint custody of both parents with care and control to the other parent.

Mr Stephen Dodds for the mother; Mr Charles Bloom for the father.

THE PRESIDENT said that it was an unfortunate case. It appeared to be an appeal on the merits, but when one looked at it other considerations of a wider nature were found.

There was a welfare report and the author of it, being in conversation with the judge for other reasons, mentioned this case.

There was a discussion about the possible outcome, although in a note the judge indicated that nothing which had been said influenced him in the disposal of the case. That conversation was in the absence of the parties and their legal advisers.

There was an infraction of the fundamental principle that justice had to be seen to be done. Any private conversation between a judge and a person concerned with a case, such as a reporting officer, not disclosed to the parties must involve infraction of that principle whether it took place before or after the witnesses were heard and whether or not it influenced the judge in his decision.

The principle stated in Fowler v Fowler and Sine ([1963] P 311) embodied the matter.

What had happened inevitably led to an order that the case should be reheard, and the appeal would be allowed.

Lord Justice Eveleigh and Lord Justice May agreed.

Solicitors: E. & B. Haworth & Nuttall, Accrington; Simpson & Ashworth, Accrington.

Consecutive sentences wrong

Head v Head

Justices had no power to commit a person to custody for two consecutive periods of six weeks for two breaches of a protection order made under section 16 of the Domestic Proceedings and Magistrates' Courts Act 1978.

A committal to custody must take effect on the day of the order the Divisional Court of the Family Division (Mr Justice Reeve and Mr Justice Sheldon) held on March 29.

The court said that in committal proceedings a full note of evidence should be made.

Blame France for EEC delay says Thatcher

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the House of Commons yesterday that there would be no agreement on proposals for changing the Common Agricultural Policy or on the industrial and social affairs of the European Economic Community until the British Government got what it wanted on the size of Britain's net contribution to the EEC budget.

The Prime Minister's words also implied clearly that a settlement on European farm prices was likely to be held up as a result of the failure to reach agreement at the EEC summit. She placed the blame for the failure to agree on these matters squarely on the shoulders of the French and on President Mitterrand in particular.

In a statement to the House she told MPs that all the countries of the Community were disappointed and surprised at the attitude of the French Government.

To congratulations from a Labour MP for her patience, Mrs Thatcher agreed that she was extraordinarily patient provided that she got her way in the end. To another MP she replied that everything she had said at the EEC summit in Brussels was fully justified, "as it usually is".

Mrs Thatcher said that the United Kingdom and most other member states were prepared to accept the compromise formula put forward by Mr Gaston Thorn, president of the European Commission and Mr Leo Tindemans, Belgian External Relations Minister, as a basis for negotiation.

The Prime Minister told the House that the conclusion that the Community had reached in London in November that decisions on all aspects of the mandate must be taken together on the budget, the CAP and industrial and social affairs. At that point she said, the President of France stated that he would not accept the compromise formula as a basis for discussion.

Later, to questions from MPs, Mrs Thatcher told the House that it was not only a question of getting a result on the Budget.

"We cannot go ahead with the proposals on the CAP and on the other matters, unless we get an agreement on the budget. The three must go along together and unless we get reasonable budget results then a great deal of the Common Market proposals will be held up severely", the Prime Minister said.

Mrs Thatcher went on to make clear that the Government had withdrawn from the original position on Britain's net contribution. Instead of a zero net contribution to the European Community budget, Mrs Thatcher told the House that she had made perfectly clear that this country was now prepared to make a modest net contribution. That was reasonable and fair.

Mrs Thatcher's stand on the Budget was widely supported in all parts of the House, albeit somewhat grudgingly from the Labour Front Bench. Mr Michael Foot, the Opposition leader, recognized that she had a capacity for stubborness, adding that as long as she was stubborn in defence of the legitimate interests of the British people she would have the support of Labour MPs. But he went on to criticize her departure from the mandate given to her by the House of Commons which was that she should demand a zero net contribution.

The Prime Minister was given the more fulsome support of Mr Roy Jenkins for the SDP, making his first intervention in the Commons since his by-election victory at Glasgow Hillhead. He told the Prime Minister that she would have full support in Britain for paying a fair contribution and nothing more. He pointed out that a small contribution was inevitable and to talk about a nil contribution made mockery of our position towards the Third World.

Somewhat more unexpected support came from Mr Enoch Powell, Official Unionist MP for Down South. He told the Prime Minister that the mass of people in this country derived encouragement and hope when they read reports indicating the she was willing to maintain our national interests whatever toes she might have to tread on.

Mrs Thatcher told the House that Foreign Affairs ministers had been asked to do all in their power to secure early decisions on these matters and they would be meeting in Luxembourg on April 3.

Farm price talks, page 6
Leading article, letters, page 11



Undignified exit: Police try to close a prison van door during protests in Buenos Aires.

Protesters held in Argentina

Buenos Aires, March 31. — The Argentine Government said 400 people were still detained today after big demonstrations against economic austerity measures yesterday, but gave no figure for the total number of arrests. Newspaper reports put the number at well over 2,000 in the capital alone.

Colonel Bernardo Menendez, the Deputy Interior Minister, said that many of those still detained would be released shortly after identity checks and that the situation throughout the country today was normal.

Six people were wounded, two of them seriously, when police opened fire on about 500 demonstrators in Mendoza, 650 miles west of Buenos Aires, according to newspaper reports, which could not be officially confirmed.

The demonstrations were called by the outlawed General Confederation of Labour (CGT) trade union organization to protest at the right-wing military Government's economic policies — Reuter.

Anglo-US battle for RAF contract

By Peter Hill, Industrial Editor

British and American companies are involved in a battle in Whitehall to sell a sophisticated radar defence suppression system tp the Royal Air Force.

Initially, a £100m contract, which would safeguard thousands of jobs in aerospace, is at stake.

The RAF has told the Government it wants its new generation of Tornado fighters armed with an anti-radar missile capability when the planes enter service in the mid-eighties.

Two groups have submitted bids for the work and the battle promises to be as vigorous as that between British and American companies for the supply of the Roal Navy's new heavy weight torpedo last year.

British Aerospace is lobbying for its system known as ALARM—Air Launched Anti-Radar Missile — which it developed with the GEC subsidiary, Marconi Space and Defence Systems. The rival system, HARM — High Performance Anti-Radar Missile—is being offered by Texas Instruments in association with Lucas Aerospace. If the Government opted for the American system, Lucas would expect to win a large amount of the sub-contract work.

The battle was revealed yesterday when a Parliamentary Select Committee took evidence from senior Department of Industry officials.

Development work was begun by the pre-nationalization companies of British Aerospace when the RAF announced in 1977 that it required such a system. Two years later the RAF dropped the requirement to the concern of British Aerospace's dynamics group, which had pursued work on the system. It was renewed in the past few months.

The American system is said to be more advanced than the British, but technical and national interest arguments are likely to last for weeks.

The Cabinet became involved in last year's arguments over the Royal Navy torpedo and the Government eventually favoured Marconi instead of Gould Inc., whose package was said to ensure a large amount of sub-contracted work for British firms.

During yesterday's committee hearing, Industry Department officials were questioned about the level of consultation with the Defence Ministry about preserving a British capability in key areas of defence spending.

Officials said they knew of the RAF's proposals, but insisted that its requirement had not been completed.

The Department's memorandum to the select committee outlining its role and relationship with the Defence Ministry was described by Dr John Gilbert, a former Labour junior Defence Minister, as nothing more than a set of pious platitudes

Frank Johnson in the Commons

A stupendous statesman draped on a bench

Yesterday, within 24 hours of his return, he made the first intervention of his new Parliamentary career. This occasioned a scene of almost uncontrollable excitement otherwise known as Mr Dennis Skinner.

The Prime Minister was at the dispatch box making a statement on, and answering questions about, the Common Market summit which she had lately attended. Every now and then Mr Michael Foot, the Leader of the Opposition, would rave at her on the subject of El Salvador.

El Salvador is not a member of the Common Market. But it was too late to let Mr Foot know that now. Why spoil an elderly gentleman's illusion of a lifetime?

For a few seconds in her statement Mrs Thatcher touched on the summit's call for peace all round in El Salvador. That was enough for Mr Foot. He seized on the subject with gratitude.

For, like most of us, he regards Prime Ministerial statements about Common Maket summits as the most indigestible mass of detail to come out of Europe since the Diet of Worms. Again like most of us, the Common Market only arouses his interest when it periodically inspires something outrageous. The wine lake! The butter mountain! Or, in connection with Mr Jenkins's former salary, the money mountain.

So no-one could blame him for latching on to El Salvador. At least it is all about things of which Mr Foot has direct experience in the British Labour movement: Marxist guerrillas, dubious elections, subversion. Merrilly, he battered Mrs Thatcher for lending support to "the gruesome fiasco of the election in El Salvador." On and on he went about the wretched place.

From his point of view, it was a much more romantic subject than the details of the EEC budget contributions. These he did address himself to for a while. But the difficulties there was that Mrs Thatcher was being as defient towards the European powers as it was possible to be, short of troop movements.

Mr Jenkins sat through all this in a stupendously statesmanlike pose, draped across the Liberal bench. His chin was from time to time balanced in the palm of one hand, the fingers of which were somewhow splayed across the face — several of them, appearing, from a distance, to disappear up one nostril.

Eventually he rose. Whereupon there was a disturbance on the bench immediately below him. This disturbance went, of course, by the name of Mr Skinner.

A contrapuntal mutter arose from Mr Skinner consisting of: Money, the European Commission, people who do all right for themselves, and related symbols.

The Speaker intervened. Mr Jenkins resumed his seat. "The hon Member was shouting," said the Speaker. . . "This House stands for free speech." (It also stands for shouting.)

Mr Jenkins got going again. Alas, it turned out that he wanted to talk about microchips. Worse, he talked about micro-chips at prodigious length. At the word "secondly" renewed civil commotion broke out on the bench below. Mr Skinner's friends, Mr Cryer and Mr Canavan, joined him in cries of "too long," and "what does he know about it?"

This last was a fair point. From all we know of Mr Jenkins, he could not fix a light bulb, let alone a microchip.

"Get back to the gutter," Mr Neville Sandelson shouted at Mr Canavan. (Mr Sandelson is a prominent moderate.) Mr Jenkins still as they say, heavily into micro-chips. But suddenly he broadened it out to Europe, micro-chips, and the Third World; perhaps because Mr Jenkins sees distant Hillhead as part of the latter. Mrs Thatcher thanked him for his interest.

As a punishment, the Speaker did not allow Mr Skinner to put a question until the very end of the exchanges. Mrs Thatcher seized on his routine anti-Common Market rave to accuse him of being "an East European believing in East European economics."

Whereupon, an affronted Mr Skinner rose to utter the phrase: "On a point of order, I am not an East European economist" — a cry not heard in British politics since the great days of Lords Kaldor and Balogh.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh give a luncheon for members of the Order of Merit, Windsor Castle, 1.

New exhibitions

Watercolours, oil paintings and sculpture by the artists of the Hatfield Road Group, City Museum and Art Gallery, Bethesda Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5, Wed 10.30 to 8; from today until May 15).

Out of the Shadows — contemporary Irish photography, Ulster Museum, Botanic Gardens, Belfast; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5, closed Fri (from today until May 31).

Drawings by James Wyatt of the history of Heaton Hall, Heaton Hall, Heaton Park, Prestwich, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, Sun 2 to 6 (from today until September 30).

The Most Beautiful Women by Patrick Lichfield — 130 photographs of beautiful women, RPS National Centre of Photography, Milsom Street, Bath; Mon to Sat 10 to 4.45; (from today until June 6).

The Vikings in England, Yorkshire Museum, Museum Gardens, York; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 1 to 5; (from today until September 30).

Exhibitions in progress

Early Soviet Photographers, and Mayakovsky's work, Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; closed Mon (until May 2).

Sculpture by Michael Rysbrack, City of Bristol Museum and Art Gallery, Queen's Road, Bristol; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, closed Sun; (until May 1).

Photographs by Roger Simmons and paintings by Mike Hollingworth, Gainsborough's House, Sudbury, Suffolk; Tues to Sat 10 to 12.30 and 2 to 5, Sun 2 to 5; (until April 4).

Early Roman itinery road map on view at A. Carson Clark, Scotia Maps, 173 Canongate, The Royal Mile, Edinburgh; Mon to Sat 10.30 to 5.30; (until April 10).

Last chance to see

Tangents — jewelry by Su Vernon, City Museum and Art Gallery, Broad Street, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent; 10.30 to 5; (ends today).

Music

A Tribute to Fats Waller, by Keith Nichols and his Band, Phoenix Arts, 6 Newarke Street, Leicester, 7.30.

Concert by Northern Sinfonia of England, St Cuthbert's Church, Carlisle, 7.30.

Concert by Oxford PO Musica Orchestra, Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, 8.

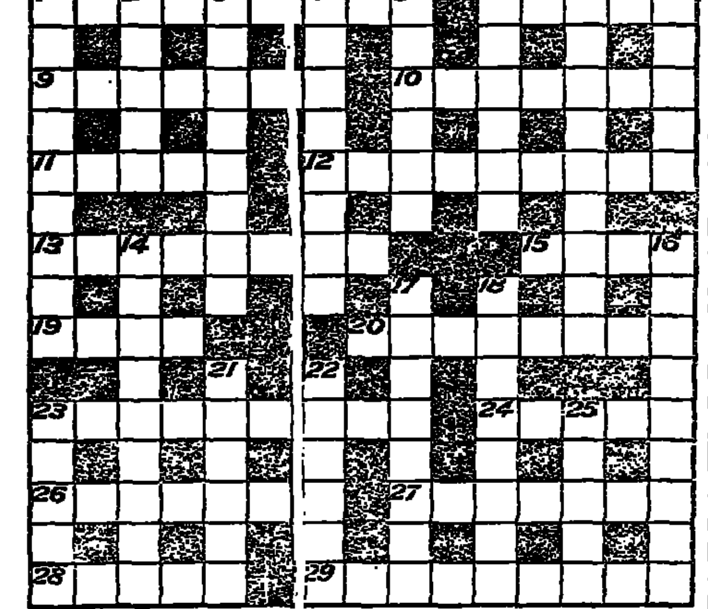
Concert, Allegri String Quartet, Hexagon, Reading, 1.10.

General

Cambridge Annual Antiques Fair, Royal Cambridge Hotel, Trumpington St, Cambridge; today 3 to 8, tomorrow 2, 11 to 8 and Sat 10.30 to 5.

London Is . . . Entertainment exhibition train, Hull station, 10 to 5.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,795



ACROSS

1 Required by writer — from press-cutting agency? (5-4).
6 Drink, said the Lord High Executioner (5).
9 Grunted when making stroke (7).
10 Homely word-play? (7).
11 Perfect student's afterthought (5).
12 Incisive war defence worker (9).
13 Sluggish in voice, perhaps (8).
15 House painter swindle? (4).
19 Call for a celebrity (4).
20 A tiny bit of quiet writing (8).
23 Fare disliked by team? (9).
24 Vehicle carrying many a girl (5).
26 Like fat princess returning puzzle (7).
27 Brisk as one sung by Milton (7).
28 Some forgotten secret of the past, for example (5).
29 Characteristic of certain cliffs in Kent (9).

DOWN

1 Aristocrat set free one caught in a trap (9).
2 Temporary stop — some beastly supporters talking (5).
3 Adjust a rule — get cracking! (6).
4 Mitigating fast, including one I have shortened (8).
5 Choose French joiner for strikers' aid (6).
6 Conrad's opportunity (6).
7 Tea bar put up — can possibly provide transport (9).
8 On the look-out for a drink? Right (5).
14 Wanted by some friendly bell-ringer? (9).
16 Fierce animals embarrassing to drapers (9).
17 Bearing a kind of clock (8).
18 Adherent is without money — a punctilious person (8).
21 What artist's model must do after this rest? (6).
22 Concedes that a note has upset prophet (6).
23 Perhaps leaves producer of machinery (5).
25 Point of view of a pre-Norman invader (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,794

Auctions today

Phillips, East Parade, Leeds: English and Continental ceramics and glass, 11; Oriental ceramics, ivories and works of art, 11. Phillips, Alphin Brook Road, Alphington, Exeter: china and glass, 11. Robson Lowe/Christie's, The Auction House, Poole Hill, Bournemouth: general sale — stamps, 10 and 1.45.

Viewing

Phillips, Alphin Brook Road, Alphington, Exeter: china and glass, 9 to 11.

Anniversaries

Births: William Harvey, Folkestone, 1578; Otto von Bismarck, first Chancellor of the German empire, Schonhausen, 1815; Ferruccio Busoni, Empoli, near Florence, 1866.

National Day: Iran; declaration of Islamic Republic of Iran, 1979.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Oil and Gas (Enterprise) Bill, completion of remaining stages.

Lords (3): Lloyd's Bill, second reading. Deer (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, report.

The Times list of best-selling books

Paperback			
The Middle Ground	Margaret Drabble	Penguin	£1.50
The White Hotel	D M Thomas	Penguin	£2.25
XPD	Len Deighton	Granada	£1.95
Mr Smith's Favourite Garden	Geoffrey Smith	BBC	£1.50
Goodbye Janette	Harold Robbins	New English Library	£2.25
The Shooting Party	Isobel Colegate	Penguin	£1.25
Sweet Freedom	Anna Coote and Beatrix Campbell	Picador	£1.95
Rites of Passage	William Golding	Faber	£1.95
Reflex	Dick Francis	Pan	£1.50
The French Lieutenant's Woman	John Fowles	Granada	£1.95

The Times list is based on trade sales through Hammick's to 400 bookshops and verified retail sales through eight Hammick's bookshops and 20 others

All Fool's Day

It would be a brave writer to identify with assurance the oigin of April fool. In 1766, one Doctor Pegge scorned suggestions that fooling was related to early Christianity. He was of the opinion that April 1 was the eighth and final day of celebrations following New Year's Day, when the latter fell on March 25; and on that day, all other sports having been exhausted, it was spent fooling. The practices are not confined to Britain; they are evident in the Hindu Huli festival and the French poisson d'avril.

Sporting fixtures

Racing: Three NH meetings: Liverpool (2), Wincanton (2), Ludlow (2.15).

Squash rackets: British Open, Bromley.

Golf: Halford Hewitt tournament, Royal Cinque Ports course, Deal.

Showjumping: Birmingham International, National Exhibition Centre.

Bowls: English indoor championships, Rugby.

Swimming: National short course championships, Nuneaton.

Prescription charges

National Health prescription charges increase from £1 to £1.30p with effect from today.

The Pound

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia $	1.76	1.68
Austrian Sch	31.70	29.70
Belgium Fr	97.00	91.00
Canada $	2.25	2.16
Denmark Kr	15.30	14.50
Finland Mkk	8.60	8.15
France Fr	11.57	10.97
Germany DM	4.49	4.24
Greece Dr	115.00	108.00
Hongkong $	10.75	10.15
Ireland Pd	1.27	1.22
Italy Lir	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yn	466.00	440.00
Netherlands Gld	4.96	4.70
Norway Kr	11.36	10.76
Portugal Esc	131.00	124.00
Sth Africa Rd	2.27	2.07
Spain Pta	192.00	183.00
Sweden Kr	11.02	10.44
Switzerland Fr	3.62	3.40
USA $	1.83	1.76
Yugoslav Dnr	98.00	92.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank International Ltd.

London: The FT Index closed up 6.2 at 568.

The papers

Commenting yesterday on the EEC summit, Le Monde said that a solution to the "British affaire" is further away than ever, and this is threatening the foundation of the Communtiy.

The Bonn Rundschau deplored the "depressingly meagre results" of the summit, whereas the General-Anzeiger, also of Bonn, said the members where at least "honest enough to admit their inability to agree".

The New York Times said the Shuttle should be used to construct a manned space platform.

Mr Brezhnev's call for a nuclear weapons freeze contains "an ugly little threat" to place nuclear weapons in Cuba, the Wall Street Journal warned.

The Falkland Islands crisis is a minor incident which should be settled by talking, "not by playing soldiers" says the Daily Mirror.

Roads

London and South-East: M1/M10: Overnight lane closures likely in Hertfordshire. Earls Court area likely to become congested due to Ideal Home Exhibition. A249: Sittingourne Road, Maidstone, closed between Holland Road and Chiltern Hundreds roundabout; Diversion. A31: Roadworks at Shepherd and Flock roundabout. Farnham.

Midlands: A5: Single line traffic and temporary signals north of Nuneaton. A45: Temporary signals near junction 16 of M1; also between Wellingborough and Little Irchester, Northamptonshire. M1; Only hard shoulder open southbound between junction 26 (Nottingham) and Trowell service area.

North: Aintree Races will cause congestion today on approach roads near Liverpool, principally M57, A506, A59 and M58. A19: Lane restrictions on Sunderland by-pass: A66: Traffic lights between North Bitts and Greta Bridge, Co. Durham.

Wales and West: A3074: Long deays at St. Ives. A55: Closed near junction of Moor Lane Holywell, Clwyd, diversions. A449: Lane closures between Caerleon and Monmouth.

Scotland: M8: Lane closures, between junctions 3 (Livingston) and 4 (Bathgate). A75: Temporary lights at Threave Bridge near Castle Douglas, and east of Ringford at A711 junction. A76: Temporary signals north of Thornhill, Dumfriesshire. Information supplied by the A.A.

Weather

The general situation: A ridge of high pressure will remain over NE Scotland, but a depression will approach SW England later.

6 am to midnight

London, SE England, Midlands, N Wales: Cloudy, bright intervals; wind E, veering SE, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

East Anglia, E and NE England: Rather cloudy, sunny intervals, wind mainly SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Central S England, Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Rather cloudy, showers developing; wind mainly E fresh, locally strong, max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

NW and Central N England, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Dry, sunny intervals; wind SE, moderate or fresh; max temp 9 or 10C (48 to 50F).

Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Mainly dry, rather cloudy, sunny intervals, wind SE, light or moderate, max temp 8 or 9C (46 to 48F).

Central Highlands, Argyle, NW Scotland: Dry, sunny intervals; wind mainly SE, moderate, locally fresh; max temp 10 or 11C (50 to 52F).

Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Mainly dry, sunny intervals; wind mainly S, light or moderate; max temp 8 to 10C (46 to 50F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Saturday: Some rain or showers spreading to many parts, but becoming drier and brighter later

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind fresh, locally strong, sea mainly moderate. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind E, fresh or strong; sea moderate, locally rough.

Sun rises: 6.37 am. Sun sets: 7.33 pm. Moon sets: 3.08 am. Moon rises: 11.21 am. First Quarter 6.8am.

Lighting-up time

London 8.03 pm to 6.06 am
Bristol 8.13 pm to 6.14 am
Edinburgh 8.20 pm to 6.12 am
Manchester 8.14 pm to 6.11 am
Penzance 8.24 pm to 6.28 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud, f, fair;

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	f	9	48	Guernsey	c	6	43
Birmingham		6	43	Inverness	c	9	48
Blackpool	c	9	48	Jersey	c	7	45
Bristol	f	7	45	London	c	7	45
Cardiff	f	8	46	Manchester	c	9	48
Edinburgh	c	9	48	Newcastle	c	7	45
Glasgow	c	10	50	Ronaldsway	c	9	48

Highest and lowest

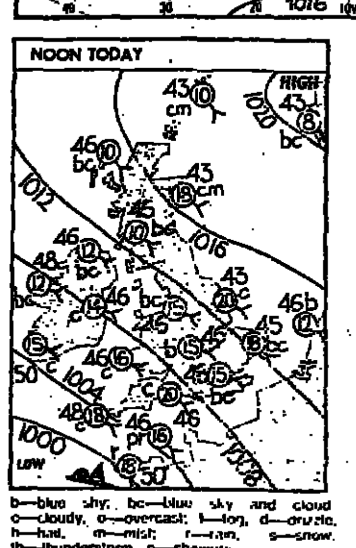
Highest day temp: Prestwick, Machrihanish, Carrigans 12c (54f). Lowest day max. Thanet 8c (43f). Highest rainfall: Biddington .12in. Highest sunshine: Tenby 10hr.

Satellite predictions

Figures give time of visibility, where rising, maximum elevation, and direction of setting. Asterisk denotes entering or leaving eclipse

MANCHESTER: Cosmos 236: 20.11-20.16 WNW; 60N; ENE* and 21.50-21.52; WNW; 50WNW; WNW* Cosmos 236R: (April 2) 2.51-2.52; ESE*; 20ESE; E and 4.24-4.28; WSW*; 65WSW; ENE. Cosmos 185: 22.46-22.48; NE*; 25NE; NE and (April 2) 0.24-0.28; N*; 40N; NE and 2.1-2.9; WNW; 30N; NE and 3.42-3.51; NW; 35NNE; E. Seasat: 19.34-19.43; NNE; 75NE; SSW and 21.12-21.20; NNE; 25NNW; W and (April 2) 2.3-2.9, ENE; 20NNE; N and 3.39-3.48; SE; 55NE; NNW.

NOON TODAY Pressure is shown in millibars FRONTS Warm Cold Occluded (Symbols are on advancing edge)



b—blue sky; bc—blue sky and cloud c—cloudy, o—overcast; f—fog, d—drizzle, h—hail, m—mist; r—rain, s—snow, th—thunderstorm, p—showers.

High tides

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	7.29	6.5	8.00	6.1
Aberdeen	7.27	3.5	8.12	3.6
Avonmouth	12.34	11.0	1.15	10.5
Belfast	4.57	3.2	5.33	3.0
Cardiff	12.17	10.3	12.50	9.8
Devonport	11.38	4.5		
Dover	4.42	5.8	5.19	5.6
Falmouth	11.06	4.3	11.37	4.4
Glasgow	6.18	4.5	7.01	4.2
Harwich	5.25	3.6	6.02	3.3
Holyhead	4.04	4.8	4.49	4.7
Hull			12.12	6.3
Ilfracombe	11.58	7.5		
Leith	8.47	4.7	9.17	4.8
Liverpool	4.55	8.1	5.35	7.9
Lowestoft	3.19	2.3	3.49	2.0
Margate	5.35	4.4	6.12	4.1
Milford Haven			12.20	5.7
Newquay	11.18	5.8	11.52	6.6
Oban			12.04	2.9
Penzance	10.50	4.5	11.23	4.8
Portland	12.01	1.5	12.34	1.4
Portsmouth	5.14	4.1	5.59	3.9
Shoreham	4.44	5.3	5.28	5.2
Southampton	4.44	4.1	5.29	4.0
Swansea			12.23	7.8
Tees	9.53	4.4	10.31	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	5.17	3.8	5.54	3.5

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F			Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	—	.08	8	46	Drizzle	Guernsey					
Bridlington	—	.12	7	45	Showers	Scilly Isles	5.3	—	8	46	Sun int
Cromer	8.4	.01	7	45	Sunny	Newquay*					
Lowestoft	5.5	—	7	45	Sun int	Ilfracombe	4.2	—	9	48	Sun int
Clacton	4.0	—	7	45	Sun int	Tenby	10.0	—	10	50	Sunny
Margate	4.5	—	6	43	Sun int	Anglesey	3.3	—	11	52	Sun int
Folkestone	6.1	—	8	46	Sun int	Colwyn Bay	3.45	—	8	46	Sun int
Hastings	6.4	—	10	50	Sun pd	Southport	0.6	—	10	50	Cloudy
Eastbourne	6.8	—	10	50	Sun pd	Blackpool	2.0	—	11	52	Cloudy
Worthing	8.7	—	10	50	Sun pd	Morecambe	0.8	—	10	50	Cloudy
Littlehmptn	6.1	—	9	48	Sun pd	Douglas	1.5	—	10	50	Cloudy
Bognor	5.1	—	9	48	Sun int	Aldergrove	2.0	—	10	50	Cloudy
Southsea	*	—	10	50	*	Eskdalemuir	—	—	8	46	Cloudy
Shanklin	5.7	—	9	48	Sun pd	Prestwick	2.3	—	12	54	Cloudy
Bournemouth	5.4	—	10	50	Sun int	Abbotsinch	2.6	—	11	52	Cloudy
Poole	5.5	—	11	52	Sun int	Tiree	1.9	—	11	52	Cloudy
Swanage	4.9	—	9	48	Sun int	Stornoway	0.2	—	10	50	Cloudy
Weymouth	4.7	—	11	52	Sun int	Lerwick	0.7	.02	9	43	Rain
Exmouth	4.2	—	10	50	Sun int	Wick	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Teignmouth	3.4	—	10	50	Sun int	Kinloss	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Torquay	2.7	—	10	50	Cloudy	Dyce	—	—	11	52	Cloudy
Falmouth						Leuchars	—	—	10	50	Cloudy
Penzance	5.5	—	8	46	Sun int	Dunbar	—	—	9	48	Cloudy
Jersey	1.8	—	9	48	Cloudy						

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	15	59	Copenhgn	s	7	45	Malaga	r	18	64	Salzburg	f	13	55
Akrotiri	s	20	68	Corfu	c	17	63	Malta	r	18	64	Sao Paulo*	c	22	72
Alexandria	f	25	77	Dallas*	s	23	73	Melbourne	s	25	77	S Francisco			
Algiers	f	20	68	Dublin*	c	7	45	Mexico C*	s	23	73	Santiago*	s	29	82
Amsterdam	c	8	46	Dubrovnik	c	13	55	Miami*	f	25	77	Seoul	c	14	57
Athens	c	17	63	Faro	c	14	57	Milan	s	15	59	Singapore*	f	31	88
Bahrain	c	20	68	Florence	c	14	57	Montreal				Stockholm	s	6	43
Barbados				Frankfurt	f	8	46	Moscow	f	4	39	Strasbourg	c	5	41
Barcelona	f	9	48	Funchal	r	17	63	Munich	c	9	48	Sydney	s	23	73
Beirut	s	23	73	Geneva	c	7	45	Nairobi	c	27	81	Tangier	c	16	61
Belgrade	c	12	54	Gibraltar	r	15	59	Naples	f	16	61	Tehran			
Berlin	s	8	46	Helsinki	c	4	39	New Delhi	s	30	86	Tel Aviv	s	20	68
Bermuda				Hongkong	c	21	70	New York*	f	13	55	Tenerife	f	21	70
Biarritz	f	10	50	Innsbruck	c	13	55	Nice	s	13	55	Tokyo	c	14	57
Boulogne	f	7	45	Istanbul	c	15	59	Oslo	s	10	50	Toronto*	f	5	41
Bordeaux	c	7	45	Jo'burg	s	26	79	Ottawa				Tunis	f	21	70
Boston*	f	13	55	Jeddah	s	28	82	Paris	c	6	43	Valencia	c	9	48
Brussels	f	6	43	Las Palmas	c	20	68	Prague	c	5	41	Vancouver*	f	3	37
Budapest	c	15	59	Lisbon	c	13	55	Reykjavik	f	3	37	Venice	c	14	57
Cairo	f	28	82	Locarno	c	11	52	Rhodes	c	16	61	Vienna	c	9	48
Cape Tn	s	25	77	L Angeles				Riyadh	f	21	70	Warsaw	f	9	48
C'blanca	r	15	59	Luxembg	f	5	41	Rio de Jan*	c	27	81	Washingtn*	c	18	64
Chicago*	c	9	48	Madrid	r	3	37	Rome	c	16	61				
Cologne	s	10	50	Majorca	c	12	54					Zurich	c	3	37